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Jyaistha 8, 1894 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, May 29, 1972/ Jyaistha 8, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Licences for Rice and Oil Mills for Tripura

*1022. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Tribals of Tripura have been experiencing difficulties in obtaining licence for starting a Rice and Oil Mill;

(b) if so, the number of licences for Rice and Oil Mills granted in Tripura during the last three years; and

(c) the number of such licences issued in favour of tribal applicants during the said period in Tripura (Division-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (e). The power to issue licences for setting up rice mills has been delegated to the State Governments. Information sought by the Hon'ble Member is being collected from the Tripura Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: To attract the backward tribals into this business, do the Government consider to liberalise the procedure in terms of issuing licences for rice and oil mills in the case of tribals, particularly the educated tribal youths, who desire to start this business?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We very much welcome this. But as I said, all these powers have been delegated to the State Governments. The State Governments are competent, including the Tripura Government, to issue licences, and we would very much welcome it. If the hon. Member wants me to take up any specific case, I am prepared to take it up with the State Government.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: At present these tribals are facing difficulties in getting loans from the nationalised banks for starting such trades. In view of these difficulties and the tribal people being very poor and not being able to afford to start such mills, do the Government consider to liberalise the terms and conditions of advancing loans from the nationalised banks to the tribal people?

MR. SPEAKER: This was only concerning licences and not loans from the banks.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: What do you advise me Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: The question related to licences and now he has come to loans.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Loans are connected with the issue of licences.

Without loans, the tribals cannot start the business.

MR. SPEAKER : It can lead to any other thing also. The question must be relevant. How can he answer the question on loan? He is not the Minister of Finance. You can ask some other convenient question relevant to this. (*Interruption*)

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : Sir, the hon. Minister has said that it is up to the State Government to issue licences to the trible people. That is the policy. But it is seen from our experience that this has not been followed by the State Governments where the tribal population is small in number. In such cases, may I know whether any step is being contemplated by the Government to see that the tribal people are allowed to get licences in the neglected area like Tripura?

MR. SPEAKER : What new question have you put ?

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: The Minister has understood it, Sir. There is a general rule that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be given assistance in all such matters. In the case of some States, this has not been done. Where the number of tribal people is greater, it is sometimes done, but where the tribal people are small in number, they are not being heard. In such cases, what do the Government propose to do? May I know whether the Government will take the responsibility and take up such cases with the State Governments concerned?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The question pertains to two things. Rice mills and oil mills. As far as rice mills are concerned, I have already submitted that powers are delegated to the State Governments. It has not been brought to our notice anywhere that the State Governments are not encouraging it. If instances are brought to our notice, we will take it up with the State Government concerned. There should be no difficulty at all whatsoever; particularly when young tribal people are concerned, it will be our duty to encourage them.

As far as oil mills are concerned, the general licensing policy is, if the project is below Rs. 1 crore, no licence is required if it does not involve foreign exchange or the import of equipment. That applies to Tripura also.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : May I know whether the tribals are having any rice mills or oil mills in that State or are they exported to other States for milling?

MR. SPEAKER : This does not arise out of it; it is not essential to ask a question which is not relevant.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : यह प्रश्न राइस मिल और आयल मिलों के बारे में है, लेकिन देहातों में जो छोटे किसान हैं वह आटा चक्की चलाने वाली एक या दो बोरे चावल बनवाते है और थोड़ा तेल पेरवाते हैं। इस छोटी मशीन के लिये दूकानदारों को लाइसेंस लेने पड़ते है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में क्या विचार कर रहे है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : we have the rice milling industry and the Government of India does not think it proper to encourage collaboration for huskers; a lot of waste is involved. Handpounding and other things are protected.

Acceptance by Orissa of Central Directive on Land Ceiling

*1024. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have accepted the Central directive on land ceiling; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Central Land Reforms Committee have been forwarded to the State Government by Minister of Agriculture with a request that action should be initiated to bring the existing Ceiling Laws in line with the national policy. The Revenue Minister attended the Conference of Chief Ministers held on 14-4-72 to consider exemptions under the Ceiling Law. He did not express any reservations about the recommendations of the Central Land Reforms Committee. It is expected that the Government of Orissa will amend the Ceiling law on the lines suggested by the Central Land Reforms Committee.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : The Revenue Minister did not express any opinion and it is very obvious because the Swatantra and Utkal Congress coalition Government is not only opposed to the ceilings proposed to be fixed by the Central Government. Is the Government of India going to put any moral or other pressure that they should come on par with other States?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Actually the Chief Minister met Mr. Ahmed and I cannot say what was in the mind of the Government but he expressed in no uncertain terms that they would like to co-operate fully in respect of legislation in this regard and would not like to lay behind the other State Governments in this.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Is the Minister aware that as in the case of M. P., in Orissa also land transfer has started in full swing?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : There are Press reports but the Government of India's approach in regard to this is that if land reform laws are enacted for lower ceilings they should be given retrospective effect from September, 1970.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि भूमि-सुधार राज्यों का विषय है और राज्य इस सम्बन्ध में कोई भी कानून बनाने के लिए स्वतन्त्र हैं ? यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस विषय में कोई निर्देश दे सकती है ? अगर कोई निर्देश दिया गया है तो संविधान की किस धारा के अन्तर्गत दिया गया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : It is not a question of giving directives. All of us know it is a very vitally important economic reform in which the country is interested; it has also to do something with agricultural production and the availability of foodgrains and other commodities. Apart from doing justice to millions of landless labour, and this has been the Government of India's approach from the First Plan itself; it is not a new thing; this was there in the First Plan, the Second Plan, the Third Plan when those Plans were formulated. There was always reference to this in the N. D. C. also of which the Chief Ministers are members; they have been made a party to this and, therefore, I do not think technically something should come in the way of the recommendation. This is done in accordance with the consensus and my own experience is that the State Governments are prepared to cooperate with the Centre . . .

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : My question does not require such a lengthy explanation.

MR. SPEAKER : The reply that you want to obtain cannot be obtained in a supplementary question but he is trying to satisfy you.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He has left me totally unsatisfied.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Can I complete my reply?

MR. SPEAKER : He could have contented himself by saying : The hon. Member can interpret the law himself; it is a matter of legal interpretation.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : No question of interpretation. Whether the land reforms were within the State list or not that was my limited question.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : May I complete my answer? Actually the enactment of the law is within the competence of the State Governments. That is well-known.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI : May I know whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister of India has written to the State Governments through a letter to the Chief Ministers asking them to adopt the 1969 Kerala Land Reforms Act as the model Act?

MR. SPEAKER : From Orissa you have gone to Kerala!

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : While we do appreciate the Hon. members from Kerala for enacting a progressive law, even that law is not such a model law. Even though it is a good piece of legislation, the provision permitting transfers for love and affection is not progressive enough.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : The Central Government has sent a directive to all the States. May I know how many States have enacted the necessary legislation?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : A number of States have done it. Bihar has lowered the ceilings. Tamil Nadu Government has taken some steps. Kerala Government has enacted a good law. Assam has enacted a law lowering the ceilings. In West Bengal, during President's rule, a very good law has been enacted.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : I want to ask a question about Orissa.

MR. SPEAKER : We are going to have a debate this evening on this subject. You can express your views then. The simple question is whether the Central Government has given a directive to Orissa Government. From that, we went to Kerala and now all the States. I must see that it does not go out of my control. Next question

Requirement of Fertiliser during 1972-73 State-wise

*1027. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the assessed requirements of fertiliser, State-wise, during the current year; and

(b) the arrangements made to meet these requirements in full.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). A statement showing the estimates of requirement of fertilisers given by the States in Zonal conferences held in April-May, 1972 for the year 1972-73 is attached.

It is expected that by and large requirements of the States for 1972-73 will be met as a result of the following arrangements:

(a) The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals have assured this Ministry of the availability of 9.40 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 2 lakh tonnes of P2O5 from the domestic production for use during the Kharif and Rabi crops of 1972-73

(b) The Ministry of Finance have allocated foreign exchange for additional imports of 6.56 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen, 2.04 lakh tonnes of P2O5 and 1.50 lakh tonnes of K2O against which the Ministry of Supply and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation have been commissioned to make import programmes for timely arrivals of fertilisers.

(c) Together with the stocks as on 1st April, 1972, implementation of these measures should be able to meet, by and large, the requirements of the States.

STATEMENT

Units. tonnes

S No.	State/Union Territory	1972-73		
		N	P	K
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,50,000	90,000	32,000
2.	Kerala	40,000	24,000	22,000
3	Mysore	1,15,000	55,000	35,000
4	Tamil Nadu	2,74,000	91,000	75,000
5.	Pondicherry	3,700	2,200	1,550
6.	Bihar	1,17,700	23,100	9,900
7.	Orissa	56,000	12,500	7,200
8.	Assam	5,500	2,450	1,450
9.	West Bengal	90,000	24,500	27,600
10.	Nagaland	33	26	20
11.	Tripura	626	240	300
12.	Maharashtra	1,67,500	85,000	55,000
13.	Gujarat	1,32,000	70,000	9,000
14.	Goa	2,400	1,300	1,100
15.	Uttar Pradesh	4,30,000	99,000	75,000
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1,08,400	50,000	10,500
17.	Rajasthan	60,000	12,000	5,000
18.	Delhi	2,800	375	210
19.	Punjab	2,50,000	80,000	80,200
20.	Haryana	9,830	9,300	3,225
21.	Himachal Pradesh	6,000	2,000	1,250
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	6,500	1,100	430
	* All India	22,49,159	7,35,091	3,92,905

*This also includes 3,300 tonnes of N likely to be consumed by the Plantation Crops.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : May I know from the Minister whether the statement about the assessed requirements of fertilisers, State-wise, furnished by him, contains the expected annual growth rate in fertiliser application and if not, what special steps are contemplated to step up fertiliser application?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Recent experience, particularly last year's, indicates that the consumption rate is increasing quite satisfactorily. But despite that, a number of steps are taken to popularise consumption of fertilisers like demonstration, analysis of soil and a number of other promotional measures, which are being taken.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : May I know whether his attention has been drawn to some press reports to the effect that some States like Mysore are thinking in terms of rationing fertilizer in view of the inadequate allocations from the Centre and, if so, what steps are proposed to meet such a situation?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Broadly we are trying to meet the reasonable demands of the State Governments, but due to some dislocation in imports because of the recent conflict with Pakistan there are some difficulties. We are trying to expedite the import programme and to increase the indigenous production with the co-operation of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. We are quite seized of the matter and we are trying to see that the State Governments are helped to the extent possible.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The distribution of fertilizer by the Central Government from the pool system is not only inadequate but also reaches the cultivator at a time when he does not require it. It is a common complaint of the South Indian States, particularly of Andhra and Mysore, that fertilizer is not distributed in time. In Mysore we are facing an acute shortage of fertilizers. Even today I had a telegram that adequate fertilizer is not being allotted to Mysore. The distribution of fertilizers to plantation crops is also defective.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not make it a debating hour.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I am giving certain facts.

MR. SPEAKER : You may do it later. But, for the present, ask the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The entire system of distribution of fertilizer is outmoded. Is the Central Government considering the evolving of a new system of distribution of fertilizers whereby the farmers will get the supply in time and also of the the quantity required by them?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : As far as the inadequate distribution in individual States is concerned, it is entirely left to the discretion of the State Governments. We only make allotments to the State Governments. Of course, some difficulties are there because of the shortage, but the shortage according to me is very marginal. For instance, for the khariff crop the total requirement is 9.4 lakhs tonnes nitrogen whereas the availability is 8.25 lakhs tonnes; the shortage is only about 1.15 lakhs tonnes, which is a very marginal shortage. Naturally, the State Governments have to make a judicious distribution of the available fertilizer. The production is not coming up to the expectation from the indigenous factories because of power shortage and a number of other factors. But we are trying to take up the matter with the other Ministries concerned. As far as Mysore is concerned, we have been in touch with the Mysore Government. With our present availability whatever is possible we shall try to do.

MR. SPEAKER : What about distribution in time?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The fertilizer is supplied to the farmers when they do not require them and when they required them the fertilizer is not available.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Our advice to the State Governments is that they have various points in States where they stockpile the fertilizer well in advance of the season. Some credit facilities have also been made available. We are also giving some loans to the State Governments during this season. But, as I said, these difficulties are coming up because of marginal shortages, which are due to factors beyond the control of my Ministry.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know whether the attention of the Minister has been brought to the fact that due to lack of proper agricultral education about the application of fertilizers there is imbalance in the application of fertilizers with the result that there has been a sort of reaction to agricultural growth? May I know whether the Government have taken precautions to see that proper fertilizers are applied in proper time and in adequate quantity?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. Member is right. This is the direction of our work and there is common understanding between us and the State Governments on this problem.

लेडी हार्डिंग अस्पताल, दिल्ली में दुर्व्यवस्था का समाचार

*1028. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 25 अप्रैल, 1972 के दैनिक समाचार पत्र 'नव भारत टाइम्स' के स्तम्भ 'नजर अपनी अपनी' के अन्तर्गत 'लेडी हार्डिंग अस्पताल दिल्ली' में दुर्व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी छपे समाचार की ओर आकर्षित कराया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उक्त घटना की जांच करा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस जांच का क्या परिणाम रहा ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is being enquired into.

श्री धनशाह प्रधान : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जांच कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी और दुर्व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी किन-किन शिकायतों के बारे में जांच की जा रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित) : पत्र में जो सूचना प्रकाशित हुई है, उसी के सिलसिले में हमने एडीशनल डायरेक्टर-जेनेरल को यह आदेश दिया है कि वह उसकी जांच करें। अस्पताल की तरफ से हमारे पास कोई शिकायत या सूचना नहीं आई थी। यह जरूर सूचना मिली है कि वहां मैटरनिटी के लिए भी और अन्य चिकित्सा के लिए भी बहुत स्त्रियां जाती हैं। जिन दूसरे अस्पतालों में जगह है भी, वहां वे नहीं जाती हैं। शायद नजदीक होने की वजह से, या दूसरी वजहों से, उस अस्पताल में जितने बेड्ज हैं, उनसे दुगनी-तिगुनी स्त्रियां वहां जाती हैं। उनमें से कुछ को फ्लोर पर बिठाया जाता है और कुछ को

बेड्ज़ पर रखा जाता है। इस बारे में अप्रैल में एक मीटिंग हुई थी, जिस में बोर्ड आफ मैनेजमेंट के सामने यह प्रस्ताव रखा गया था कि जब अस्पताल में जगह न हो, तो एडमिशन रेफ़्यूज़ कर दी जाये, किसी को प्रवेश न दिया जाये। लेकिन बोर्ड-आफ़ मैनेजमेंट में सब विचार कर के यह निश्चय किया गया कि किसी को भी प्रवेश से इन्कार नहीं करना है। मुझे तो यह अभी मालूम हुआ है और मुझे प्रबन्ध परिषद् का यह निश्चय ठीक नहीं लगा है। हम इस बारे में जांच करवा रहे हैं। जो भी कार्यवाही उचित होगी, वह हम ज़रूर करेंगे।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: क्या मिनिस्टर साहब कभी-कभी अस्पताल का सरप्राइज़ विज़िट, सरप्राइज़ चेकिंग, करते हैं या नहीं?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित: मैं और अस्पतालों में गया हूं, लेकिन इसमें नहीं गया हूं।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय: मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस अस्पताल में बेड्ज़ की कमी है और इस लिए जो स्त्रियां प्रसूति के लिए जाती हैं, उनको रेफ़्यूज़ करना पड़ता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि वहां बेड्ज़ की संख्या बढ़ाई जाये, ताकि सब को लाभ हो सके और अधिकाधिक सुविधायें पहुंचाई जा सकें? और यदि बेड्ज़ की संख्या बढ़ाने का स्थान न हो, तो स्थान का विस्तार करेंगे?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित: हम बेड्ज़ की संख्या बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उसी जगह में बेड्ज़ नहीं बढ़ाये जा सकते हैं। बेड्ज़ के साथ-साथ दूसरी साधन-सामग्री की भी व्यवस्था करनी होगी। या तो उस अस्पताल का एक्सपेंशन करना होगा, या दूसरी जगह यह सब प्रबन्ध करना होगा। केवल बेड्ज़ बढ़ाने से काम नहीं होगा। इस समय तो फ्लोर भरे रहते हैं। जिन व्यक्तियों को केवल विश्राम देने से काम हो सकता है, कभी-कभी उन में से दो-दो को एक बेड पर रखना पड़ता है।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी: मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह इस अस्पताल के सिवा दूसरे अस्पतालों में गये थे। क्या वह वहां चिकित्सा के लिये गये थे या इन्स्पैक्शन के लिए?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित: चिकित्सा के लिए तो सिर्फ़ वेलिंगडन में गया हूं, लेकिन सफ़दरजंग और इंस्टीटयूट में देखने के लिए गया हूं।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा: आम तौर पर देखा गया है कि जब महिलायें इस अस्पताल में प्रसूति के लिए भर्ती होने के लिए जाती हैं, तो उनके साथ अभद्र व्यवहार होता है और जब वे भर्ती हो जाती हैं, तो उनकी देखरेख नहीं होती है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में जांच करेंगे?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित: अभद्र व्यवहार की सूचना नहीं है। सूचना यह है कि वहां बहुत अधिक रोगी जाते हैं और अस्पताल की गलती यह है कि वह उन को प्रवेश दे देता है। उसको निर्धारित संख्या से अधिक रोगियों को दाखिल नहीं करना चाहिए। अपर्याप्त साधनों की शिकायत अवश्य है। मैं उसकी जांच ज़रूर करूंगा।

Setting up of National Committee and other steps on Anti-Smoking Programmes

*1029. SHRI VEKARIA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken in view of the recommendations of the W.H.O. Director General regarding (i) setting up a National Committee to supervise anti-smoking programmes; (ii) elimination of advertising of cigarette and (iii) imposing a ban on smoking in hospitals and other health institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D P CHATTOPADHYAYA) The said recommendations of the W H O Director-General are under examination

SHRI VEKARIA I am surprised to hear the answer of the Minister that it is under consideration after such a long time

I would like to know whether the Government in the near future would ask the cigarette manufacturers to write on each packet of cigarettes that smoking is dangerous to health and when such orders will be issued.

PROF D. P CHATTOPADHYAYA I think the hon Member has referred to the view of Mr George Fernandes who brought forward a draft Bill on 26th July, 1969 requiring the State Governments to insist on every cigarette advertiser to give in bold letters that smoking is a health hazard. As to this matter, we have drawn the attention of the State Governments and the Bill of Mr. Fernandes was forwarded to each State Government asking them to take proper measures. It is for the State Governments, as you will appreciate, to take appropriate measures.

SHRI VEKARIA : It is surprising to know that the matter is shifted to the State Governments. I would like to know whether the Central Government itself is going to have any anti smoking drive and in that drive will the Government enlist the co-operation of other voluntary organizations also?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING & HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : So far as the general approach is concerned, the Government is completely one with the Hon. Member over the desirability of taking some effective steps for curbing smoking With the experience that America and India have had over prohibition, and this is a much more prevalent evil and even among Members of Parliament and other very esteemable gentlemen and ladies, it is so common that, in our opinion, the first stage should be more of publicity and propaganda to convince people and when the general public opinion is more ready, that would be the time for bringing up legislation.

So far as this report is concerned, it did not first come to us When we heard, we wrote to the WHO and on the 24th May, we have received a copy. We are studying it Generally, we are aware of this matter, but, it is clearly a complicated matter and requires very careful consideration.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I would like to know whether the Government has any proposal of persuading the Speaker of the Lok Sabha to permit smoking in the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मेरे बस की बात हो, तो मैं इसको अच्छी तरह बन्द कर दूं ।

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI : Is not the habit of smoking increasing among the juveniles and if so, may I know from the hon. Minister what steps the Government propose to take?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Some of the State Governments have appropriate legislation in the matter.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Mr Speaker, Sir . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Are you not tired of asking supplementaries on every question?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Only one supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry . . . We have another Mr. Kachwai on this side.

SHRI S. A. KADER : The hon. Member wanted that some warning should be written on the cigarette box. Will such a warning also be written on the cigar cases also for this is also very important and cigar is also being smoked by many people?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : We are told that cigars are less harmful than cigarettes.

SHRI K. GOPAL : The hon. Minister just now said that we cannot possibly ban smoking and that this evil will continue. In view of this may I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to have quality control over cigarette manufacture in the country?

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. How does this question arise?

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is dealing with health.

MR. SPEAKER : Enough questions have been asked. Normally Parliaments have separate smoke rooms. Not in the House itself.

Supply of full Quantity of milk by Delhi Milk Scheme to catering establishments in Parliament House

*1030. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the difficulties in the way of the Delhi Milk Scheme to supply full quantity of milk asked for by the Catering Establishments like the Railway Catering Service, Coffee Board and Tea Board which cater to M.Ps in Parliament House;

(b) whether as a result of this, these Catering Establishments have to buy milk for use in Parliament House from non-Government agencies; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to set matters right and direct the Delhi Milk Scheme to supply the full quantity of milk and milk products requisitioned from the Parliament House Stall of the D. M. S. to the above Establishments working in Parliament House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) There is no difficulty and Delhi Milk Scheme is supplying milk to the 3 catering establishments at Parliament House as per their demand.

(b) Government is not aware whether these Establishments also make purchases of milk from agencies other than Delhi Milk Scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : May I know before giving the reply whether the Minister of Agriculture took care to check up from the various Catering Establishments in Parliament House, *viz.*, Railways, Coffee Board and Tea Board, whether they were being supplied with the full quantity of milk required by them by the Delhi Milk Scheme because the reply to part (b) is not borne out by the earlier replies given to the unstarred questions during the session. There is unstarred Question No. 1818 dated 4-4-1972. Therein, it was stated by the Foreign Trade Minister that Coffee Board were getting some quantities of milk from Public Milk Supplies, Karol Bagh, New Delhi. Again in reply to my unstarred question No. 2426 dated the 11th April, 1972, the

Railway Minister stated that milk used in the Railway canteen in Parliament House is partly being procured from D. M. S. and partly from Kaventors. According to my informarmation they are not being supplied the full quantity they wanted and that is why they had to go outside.

PROF. SHER SINGH : There is no difficulty and we are prepared to supply any amount of milk if they are prepared to make payment in advance and we are doing it.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : there is contradiction because it is stated here that Government is not aware . . .

PROF. SHER SINGH : I don't say They don't; but we have no information whether they do or not.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I want to know whether he has properly checked up with the Delhi Milk Scheme whether they properly supplied what was wanted by these catering establishments in Parliament House. That is my specific question. He has not given a straight answer.

PROF. SHER SINGH : We are making the supply. We are supplying any amount of milk as required on advance payment. But we cannot get that for them if they do not wish to purchase that.

Shortage of Milk in Bihar, Rajasthan, U. P. and West Bengal and steps to set up Dairies therefor

*1031. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the actue shortage of milk especially in Bihar, Rajasthan, U.P. and West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal before Government to open Central Dairies in these States to provide cheap milk; and

(c) if so, the time by which such dairies are likely to function in those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) There is general shortage of milk all over the country, including Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) and (c). Financial assistance is being given by Indian Dairy Corporation under 'Operation Flood' to establish Dairies in the State of Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In addition, the respective State Governments have undertaken programme under State Plans to establish dairy plants at various places.

In Bihar, presently 5 dairy plants, one each at Bhagalpur, Gaya, Patna, Ranchi and Barauni are functioning. Besides, another large-sized dairy plant is being established at Barauni. Similarly, there is also a proposal to establish another large-sized dairy plant at Bokaro for meeting the requirements of milk at Dhanbad and Bokaro industrial complex.

In Rajasthan, a dairy plant is functioning at Jaipur. In addition, two more dairy plants, one each at Ajmer and Jodhpur are being established.

In U.P., 13 dairy plants, one each at Agra, Allahabad, Almora, Aligarh, Bareilly Dehradun, Gorakhpur, Haldwani, Kanpur, Lucknow, Mathura, Moradabad and Varanasi are functioning. In addition to these, there is a proposal to establish a large-sized dairy plant at Faizabad.

In West Bengal, two dairy plants, one each at Calcutta and Haringhata are functioning. Besides, 2 more dairy plants, one each at Durgapur and Siliguri are being established. There is also a proposal to

establish another large-sized dairy plant at Calcutta under "Operation Flood" programme.

MR. SPEAKER : Such long answers should be placed on the Table of the House in the form of a statement.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : The hon. Minister has graciously accepted that there is shortage of milk in the country. I would, therefore, like to know firstly the number of Central dairies established Statewise in the countray till now ? Secondly, what specific steps has the hon. Minister taken to remove the shortage?

PROF. SHER SINGH : As I have already submitted, financial assistance is being given under 'Operation Flood' for establishment of dairies. About four to six dairies will be established in the metropolitan cities of Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : I am talking of Central dairies.

PROF. SHER SINGH : These would be financed by the Centre. 17 feeder dairies will also be established under the 'Operation Flood' programme in the various States I can give the names of these States; they are Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, UP, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal, etc.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : What about the Central dairies?

PROF. SHER SINGH : There is no Central dairy as such. There is only one dairy managed by the Central Government and that is in Delhi. All other dairies are managed by the State Governments, and the Centre is financing the State Governments to establish new dairies under 'Operation Flood'. As I have said, there will be 17 feeder dairies in the various States and mother dairies in the four metropolitan cities with a capacity of 4 lakhs litres in the three big cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi and of 2 lakhs litres per day in Madras.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : The second part of my question has not been anwered. What specific steps are Government going to take for the removal of the shortage of milk in the country?

PROF SHER SINGH : I have already submitted that under 'Operation Flood' we shall be spending Rs. 95 crores in the next five years for increasing milk production and for improving the quality of cattle through cross-breeding etc. There are several programmes in hand and in the States also there are programmes for expanding dairies and also for improving the cattle and taking up cross breeding programmes in a big way.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Rajsthan, Bihar, UP and West Bengal are very backward, and as you know, milk is a must for the maintenance of health. The economic condition of these places is beyond description. So, what is the hon. Minister going to do to supply milk to those States which are experiencing shortage of milk for a long time?

PROF SHER SINGH . I have already answered this question. We are producing more milk and I have already given the schemes. Unless we produce more milk, how can we supply more milk? We must produce more.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : चार प्रान्तों में बिहार, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बंगाल में दूध की कमी के साथ-साथ जो डेयरी संयंत्र की व्यवस्था है उस व्यवस्था को धन के अभाव में राज्यसरकार चला नहीं रही हैं। इस के फल स्वरूप पर्याप्त मात्रा में जितना लाभ मिलना चाहिए था उतना नहीं मिलता है। तो क्या किसी राज्य सरकार ने आप से

सहायता की मांग की है और इस कमी की पूर्ति के लिए मांग न करने के बावजूद भी विशेष सहायता करने का कौन-सा कार्यक्रम आप ने अपनाया है ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया है इन चार राज्यों में भी आपरेशन फ्लड प्रोग्राम चल रहा है, जिस के अन्तर्गत पांच सालों में वेस्ट बंगाल में 18.92 करोड़ रुपये, राजस्थान में 3.82 करोड़ रुपये, उत्तर प्रदेश में 3.82 करोड़ रुपये, बिहार में 3.82 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या इन प्रान्तों ने—राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और वेस्ट बंगाल ने सरकार से कोई सहायता मांगी है ताकि धन के अभाव मे जो उन के संयत्र ठीक मे नही चल रहे हैं, वे ठीक से चल सकें तथा जो धन उन्होने मागा है उसको देने के लिये आप क्या विशेष व्यवस्था कर रहे है ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : भारत सरकार की ओर से कैटल-डवेलपमेन्ट प्रोग्राम चल रहा है, जिसमें 30 परसेन्ट ग्रान्ट और 70 परसेन्ट लोन राज्यों को दिया जाता है, इसके अलावा 'आपरेशन फ्लड' का एडीशनल प्रोग्राम स्टेट्स में चल रहा है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में इन्होंने पांच डेरियां लगाई है। बिहार के चार डिवीज़न हैं– तिरहुत, भागलपुर, पटना और छोटा नागपुर। ये जो पांच डेरियां लगाई है, इनमें से तिरहुत डिवीज़न में कोई डेरी नहीं लगाई है, जो कि सब से ज्यादा पापुलेटेड एरिया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि आप गांव में जांय तो चाय पीने के लिये भी दूध नही मिलेगा। इसलिये मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि जब आप ने डेरियां लगाईं तो आप ने लाप-साइडड क्यों किया ? क्या तिरहुत में कोई डेरी लगाने का विचार है या नहीं ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : राज्य सरकार ने ये डेरियां इस्टेब्लिश की हैं। एक बड़ी डेरी पटना में लग रही है। जहां तक आप ने चम्पारन के बारे में कहा—यह आप का सुझाव है, इस पर गौर करेंगे।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, पटना से उत्तर बिहार जाने में दो घन्टे तो स्टीमर में ही लगते हैं और वहां से 100-200 मील दूर है। ऐसी स्थिति में पटना और उत्तर बिहार का मामला कैसे हल होगा, मन्त्री जी भूगोल तो पढ़ें।

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : May I know if the Government is aware of the fact that the milk-yield is the lowest in Assam, compared to the rest of India, and therefore, may I know what steps the Government has taken to increase the yield of milk in Assam ? He has not mentioned about Assam; he has mentioned many other States.

MR. SPEAKER:He wants to know what steps you have taken to increase the yield of milk in Assam-cows, buffaloes in Assam, (*Interruption*) I am really surprised. The main question is about the acute shortage of milk in some specified States. But it has led to many other things. All right; if the Minister has got the information, he can reply.

PROF. SHER SINGH : It is a fact that Assam produces almost the lowest quantity of milk in India; only about 100,000 tonnes a year. The production is very low.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Lalji Bhai. You need milk.

SHRI LALJI BHAI *rose*—

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : Sir, my question was not replied to. My question was, what steps the Government of India are taking to increase the yield of milk in Assam.

PROF. SHER SINGH : For the first phase of Operation Flood project, I had mentioned some States. In the second phase, we will take up other States also, and then Assam will be considered.

श्री लालजी भाई : मै जानना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान मे कितने स्थानो पर डेरी-फार्म खोले जा रहे हैं तथा उदयपुर मे भी कोई डेरी फार्म खोला जा रहा है या नही ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो खास तौर से बिहार में मिल्क की एक्यूट शार्टिज के बारे मे है ।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : मैंने डेरीज् के बारे में बतलाया है, जोधपुर, अजमेर में डेरीज बन रही हैं ।

श्री लालजी भाई : उदयपुर के बारे मे नही बतलाया ।

Aid to U.P. Government for Implementing Revised Pay Scales of Teachers

*1032. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any amount of aid is being given to the Uttar Pradesh Government for implementing the revised pay-scales announced in April, 1966 in Universities and Colleges during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71;

(b) if so, the amount given year-wise;

(c) the aid given to enforce the revised pay scales in Universities and Colleges including Government Colleges for all teachers whether they had been appointed to posts for less than three years or more; and

(d) whether Government will lay on the Table information regarding the implementation by U.P. Government and its benefits to the number of teachers and those deprived of this benefit ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The following grants were sanctioned to the Government of Uttar Pradesh under the scheme of improvement of Salary Scales (1966—71) of University and College teachers:—

Year		*Amount*
1968-69	—	Nil
1969-70	—	Rs. 37,78,565
1970-71	—	Rs. 49,69,740

In addition, grants totalling Rs. 81 lakhs was paid during 1966-67 and 1967-68

According to U.P. Government's practice a post generally becomes eligible for Government grant-in-aid on continuing for three years The State Government did not claim any Central assistance in respect of posts existing on 1.4 66. However such teachers are also required to be placed in the approved scales by the college managements

(d) The improved scales have been applied by the State Government to the Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut ond Varanasaya Sanskrit Universities, as well as the non-Government Aided Degree Colleges (Arts, Science, Commerce and Teachers' Training) affiliated to the Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Lucknow and Meerut Universities. The pay-scales of Government

Colleges were not revised as they were in line with the salary structure of the State Government employees as a whole. Statistics of the total number of teachers covered under the scheme are not readily available.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : May I know why in the year 1968-69 nothing was given under the scheme ? May I also know whether the teachers and professors have made any representation to the UGC or the Central Government ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : The scheme, as I have stated here, is that the State Government could have claimed assistance from the Centre, but the State Government apparently did not claim this assistance because they were implemented by the Government of U.P. with effect from April 1966 and on on account basis some grants were made to the State Government depending upon the submission of final accounts in respect of these grants by the State Governments and the question really is that the order issued by the Government of U.P. on August 25, 1967 introducing 1966—71 scheme retrospectively from 1-4-1966 covered the teachers of Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut and Varanasi Sanskrit Univarsities as well as non Government aided degree colleges affiliated to Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Lucknow and Meerut Universities. These things have all been explained in the statement.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : May I know if the total figures of teachers covered and not covered under the scheme will be made available to us, if yes, by what time ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I will be glad to collect this information and make it available to the hon. member as soon as that information is supplied by the State Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is it a fact that various teachers' associations of U.P. have already made representations to the hon. Minister and the UGC that all the recommendations of the Kothari Commission have not been implemented and if so, is it due to the fact that the U.P. Government wanted some financial aid to implement the scheme and if so may I know whether that aid had been refused or given ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : As far as my information goes, whatever the State Government asked for in accordance with the rules of the State Government and the principles accepted by the UGC has been given to the State Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My question was whether the recommendation of the Kothari Commission was not accepted; U.P. wanted to implement it but it did not implement it because of the financial difficulties. Has the Centre given them any money so that the Kothari Commission report could be implemented.

PROF S. NURUL HASAN : In most of the universities and colleges the Kothari Commission grades have been implemented. The only problem was with regard to Government colleges and the Government of U P. said that they had their own scales as recommended by the State pay rationalisation committee and that was in conformity with the salary structure of the State Government employees. However the number of Government colleges is very small in U.P.

Education in Concurrent List

*1035. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to bring education on the Concurrent List;

(b) whether some of the State Governments have agreed to the proposals; and

(c) the number of those who did not agree ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c). In pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee of the Members of Parliament on Higher Education (1963) under the Chairmanship of Shri P. N. Sapru that higher education at least should be included in the Concurrent List, the matter was taken up with the State Governments in 1964. Only one State Government, i.e., Punjab, supported the proposal while all others opposed it. The matter was, therefore, dropped. Recently a Private Member's Bill, The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1971, proposing amendment of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution and thereby bringing Education in the Concurrent List came up for discussion in the Lok Sabha which adopted an amendment on 12th May, 1972 that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 23rd October, 1972. The Government is awaiting further developments.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It seems from the reply that in 1964 a meeting was held with the State Governments and except one State, others rejected it. No conference was held after 1964. I am putting this question in 1972. Apart from circulating this Bill for eliciting opinion thereon, was any conference of Education Ministers of States convened and if so, what was the reaction of the various States ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : We have not held any conference of Education Ministers to consider this matter recently.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I know whether this matter was ever discussed in the Chief Ministers' conference or Vice-Chancellors' conference and whether the majority of Vice-Chancellors agreed that it should be in the Concurrent List ? If so, what is the reaction of the Central Government to it?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I am afraid I do not have the information asked for by the hon. member readily at hand. But I would draw his attention to the recommendation of the Education Commission, 1964–66, which was divided on the issue. But the majority recommendation was that further steps should not be taken to put Education in the Concurrent List.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What is the Centre's view ?

MR. SPEAKER : He says Government has already agreed that it may be circulated for eliciting opinion and is awaiting the result.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : What are the reasons why the State Governments have rejected this recommendation ?

MR. SPEAKER : You can meet him separately and ask. He cannot give all the reasons during Question Hour.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : What is the main reason ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I have said only one State has accepted it and others did not accept it.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Why ?

MR. SPEAKER : Are you asking why Punjab agreed to it ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know whether any State Government has expressed the view that transferring Education to the Concurrent List will be an encroachment on its autonomy ?

If so, what are the States which have expressed that view ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are asking a leading question. I have no objection if the Minister is in a position to answer it.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I do not have all the details of what led the State Governments to express their disagreement with the recommendations of the P. N. Sapru Committee. Since this is a matter which was disposed of eight years ago, and the persons concerned are no longer in power in most of the States, I cannot even conduct an inquiry.

Change in Recruitment Policy of I.C. A. R.

*1036. SHRI DHARAMARAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has changed the practice of recruiting to the posts in Indian Council of Agricultural Research through U. P. S. C.

(b) if so, whether any separate Committee has been set up for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the number of persons selected during the last three years and the number of persons who were taken in service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes Sir, Recruitment to all Scientific and Technical posts in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and its constituent Research Institutes which was previously done on the recommendations of the U. P. S. C. has been taken out from the Commission's purview, with effect from 1-4-1966.

(b) Selections for all such Scientific and Technical posts in the I. C. A. R. and all its constituents Research Institutes and Stations are now being made on the recommendations of the Selection Committees comprising eminent scientists mostly from outside the organisation, constituted by the Council itself. A separate Selection Committee is constituted for each post with the approval of the competent authority.

(c) The number of selections made against such Scientific and Technical posts in the I. C. A. R. and its constituent Research Institutes from April, 1969 to-date is 1468. (This however, does not include information in respect of such selections made against Junior Class I and Class II scientific etc. posts made at the Jute Agricultural Research Institute, Barrakpore for which information has not been received so far). By large and almost all persons selected on the recommendations of the Selection Committees have been taken in the Service of the Council/ Institute concerned. In respect of the recent selections, however, the offer of appointments have been sent to the selected candidates and they are likely to join in the near future.

SHRI DHARAMARAO AFZALPURKAR : It is seen from the statement that the recruitments to all scientific and technical post were made on the recommendations of the UPSC up to 1-4-1966. May I know why this procedure was dropped and the constitution of Selection Committees was introduced ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : An expert committee which went into this matter gave this recommendation. Further, even the scientists were expressing dissatisfaction with the selections made through the UPSC. Therefore, the

Government of India decided to accept the recommendations of the experts committee. The main reason is that there are different disciplines of science and unless the scientists are associated with the selection committee the right selection may not be possible. Therefore, this change was brought about mainly because of this reason, on the basis of the recommendations of the experts committee.

SHRI DHARAMARAO AFZALPURKAR : It is evident from the statement that selection committees were constituted and many scientists outside the organisation were taken in those selection committees. May I know the number of such selection committees and the number of eminent the scientists who were taken outside the organisation ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : A number of selection committees were constituted from time to time. Therefore, it will not be possible to furnish all the data unless separate notice is given.

Coming up of Unauthorised and Unapproved Colonies in Delhi

*1039. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether unauthorised and unapproved colonies are springing up overnight in Delhi/New Delhi due to rampant corruption in the concerned Departments and no positive steps are being taken to check it;

(b) whether such a colony is coming up in area nearby village Patparganj and no positive steps are being taken to check it;

(c) whether Government would take urgent steps whereby the tendency to build unauthorised/unapproved houses is completely stopped; and

(d) if so, the main features of such steps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJARAL) : (a) Unauthorised colonies are increasing in Delhi but this is not a peculiar feature of Delhi and is not due to corruption in the concerned Departments. Positive steps are being taken but from humane and other considerations, there are practical difficulties in adopting sufficiently severe deterrent action,

(b) Yes, Sir, legal action is, however, being taken.

(c) and (d). The Delhi Municipal Corporation and the D. D. A. take necessary action under their respective Acts against unauthorised builders. With a view to preventing unauthorised sale/transfer for land which has been acquired or is under acquisition, a bill entitled the Delhi Lands (Restrictions on Transfer) Bill, 1972 making such unauthorised transactions a criminal offence has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 26th May, 1972

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : मान्यवर, आपके माध्यम से मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो अनधिकृत बस्तियां बनाई और बसाई जा रही हैं उनको क्या बिजली और पानी की सुविधा दी गई है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि जो अनधिकृत बस्तियां बन रही है उनमें क्या बड़े लोग जमीन खरीद करके मकान बना रहे है ? यह जो ऐसी बस्तियां बसी हैं उनमे क्या गरीब लोग भी बसे है और जो गरीब बसे हैं क्या उनकी रक्षा की जायेगी तथा जो बड़े लोग बसे हैं उनको क्या निकाला जायेगा ? मैं इन बातो का जवाब चाहता हूं ।

श्री आइ० के० गुजराल : जितने सवालात माननीय सदस्य ने किए हैं उनका जवाब मैं हां में दे सकता हूं ।

Prevention of Food Adulteration

*1040. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act has been found to be unsatisfatory;

(b) if so, the steps contemplated to ensure the prevention of food adulteration through legislative and other means;

(c) whether the States have demanded special Central assistance for setting up new food testing laboratories and developing the existing ones; and

(d) If so, the response of the Central Government to such requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act rests with the State Governments/Local Bodies. It has been noticed that percentage of samples found adulterated during the last few years has been on the decline. At the same time there have been complaints and representations from various quarters regarding the functioning of the Act. Views have been expressed that the provisions of the Act have not proved adequate to tackle the problem. It has thus been felt that with a view to improving the situation, further strengthening of the various measures in the Act was needed. The question of making suitable amendments in the Act to make it more effective is under consideration in consultation with the Central Committee for Food Standards.

Some States have asked for the Central assistance for the expansion and development of Food Testing Laboratories. The Government of India agrees that for checking food adulteration one of the essential requirements is the availability of adequate number of properly equipped Food Testing Laboratories. This matter is primarily the concern of the State Governments. However, the question of giving Central assistance to States for this purpose is receiving the attention of the Government of India.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: May I know whether a Centrally sponsored scheme for the strict enforcement of the Act has been rejected by the Planning Commission?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: No such plan has been rejected by the Planning Commission. On the contrary, a plan in this regard is being studied in the Planning Commission. We had a meeting sometime during the last week. It is being pursued.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: May I know whether the Act would be strictly enforced within a short duration of time?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It is not a question of Act; it is a question of scheme. We are already seized of the matter and it will be implemented sometime this year or early next year.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

University Centres in Big Cities

*1021. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up University Centres in big cities with a

nucleus of University teachers, Library and Laboratory facilities; and

(b) the broad features of the scheme and the cities in which they have been set up ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). Suggestions have been made for setting up of academic centres in big cities to cater to the needs of Under Graduate College Students as well as private private students but no detailed proposals on this are under the consideration of the University Grants Commission. However, the Commission, has a scheme to provide financial assistance to the universities for the setting up of university centres for postgraduate studies at suitable places outside the headquarters of a University, on the following basis :—

(a) Land for the Centre should be provided by the State Government;

(b) One-third of the expenditure on the library building should be met by the State Government;

(c) Expenditure on the administrative staff, if any, for the Centre should be met by the State Government,

(d) Maintenance of the buildings, etc, should be the responsibility of the State Government;

(e) The grant for the individual Departments of the Centre will be made on the same basis as for the Post-graduate Departments of the University.

The Commission has so far accepted the proposals for the establishment of the following centres for postgraduate studies :—

University	*Place*
(1) Andhra	... Guntur
(2) Mysore	... Mangalore
(3) Osmania	... Warangal
(4) Panjab	... (i) Rohtak (ii) Simla (The Centre is now part of the Himachal Pradesh University.)
(5) Shri Venkateswara	Anantpur
(6) Madras	... (i) Coimbatore (ii) Thiruchirapalli
(7) Karnatak	... Gulbarga
(8) Jawaharlal Nehru	.. Imphal

निजी पब्लिक स्कूलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

*1023. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री अम्बेश :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत प्रथम मई को दिल्ली मे इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ सोशलिस्ट एकेजुशन के तत्वावधान मे आयोजित स्कूल के अध्यापको के एक सम्मेलन मे प्रस्ताव पारित कर पब्लिक स्कूलों की समाप्त करने तथा निजी प्रबन्ध मे चलने वाले स्कूलो का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की माग की गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

Preservation of Heritage of National Leaders

*1025. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts made by the Government to preserve the heritage of national leaders and show honour to their contributions to the motherland ; and

(b) the names of those leaders and quantum of expenditure incurred for the implementation of such scheme during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P YADAV): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, in due course.

Selection of Hockey Team for Munich Olympics

*1026 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any serious dispute has arisen in the selection of Hockey team for Olympics at Munich, this year ;

(b) whether after India's defeat in World Hockey Tournament the Indian players, particularly young players, were severely ill-treated ; and

(c) if so, whether any probe was made into it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Government have not received any such report. The Indian Hockey Federation have informed Government that no such dispute has arisen.

(b) and (c). The Indian Hockey Federation have reported that there was no such bad treament.

Production of Law Books in Hindi

1033. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been evolved for the production of standard law books in Hindi for use as text books or reference books for law courses in Universities and for use by practising lawyers in the Hindi speaking areas ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the progress achieved in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The three main features of the scheme of writing, translating and publication of standard law books in the Hindi language for use as text books or reference books are contained in para 2 of the Government of India, Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) Resolution No. F.22/4/69—JL (Admn.), dated 10-2-1972, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. see No.* LT-3078/72]. The progress achieved so far in regard to each of the three main features is as follows :—

(i) Entries for the award of prizes for the best law books written in Hindi during the calendar year 1971 have been invited by the 30th June, 1972. Thereafter, the concerned books will be examined by the Evaluation Committee for making recommendations regarding the award of prizes.

(ii) 33 subjects have been selected for writing original law books in Hindi. Agreements have been entered into with 26 selected authors for writing original books in Hindi on 26 of these subjects. Complete manuscripts of books on six subjects have been received from the concerned authors and the manuscripts are now under the scrutiny of the Evaluation Committee.

(iii) 59 standard law books which have acquired the status of classics on the subjects dealt with therein, have been selected for translation into Hindi. The selection of suitable Translators for translating them into Hindi is at present under the consideration of the Evaluation Committee.

Adulteration in Drugs

*1034. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to check the evils of adulteration in drugs; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). The following steps have been taken to combat manufacture and sale of substandard and adulterated drugs : (1) To eliminate unlicensed manufacturers of drugs, who usually indulge in manufacture and sale of adulterated drugs, an 'All-India List of Licensed Drug Manufacturers' has been printed and made freely available to all concerned at nominal price. This list is revised from time to time and copies of the revised list are circulated to State Drugs Control Organisations and to Associations of dealers in drugs.

(2) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act has been amended and the period of imprisonment for manufacture and sale of adulterated drugs and manufacture and sale without licence, has been raised from 3 years to 10 years. Provision has also been made for the confiscation of equipment and implements employed for manufacture of such drugs as also the means of transport of such drugs.

(3) The States have been advised to maintain close liaison with the Police authorities for the campaign against adulterated drugs to be carried on intensively.

(4) Whenever reports of adulterated drugs are received by the Central Drugs Control Organisation and whenever a racket is supposed to be of Inter State character, special precautions are taken to alert the States concerndd and to advise them to take necessary action with the assistance of the State Police.

(5) The States have been requested to augment their Drugs Inspectorates and the testing facilities so that the scale of sampling is increased and quick test reports are obtained.

(6) Zonal Offices of the Central Drugs Control Organisation have been set up at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Ghaziabad to bring about a close liaison between the Central and State Organisations. One of the major functions of the Zonal Officers is to investigate the movement of adulterated drugs, particularly in Inter State commerce and to ensure that the standards of drugs moving in inter-State commerce are stringently observed. The Zonal Officers are assisted in their task by Central Drugs Inspectors who work in close liaison

with the State Drugs Inspectors. The Central Inspectorate staff attached to the Zonal Officers is being augmented.

(7) The help and co-operation of Associations representing the interests of drug manufacturers and dealers are being enlisted to ensure maximum compliance with the good manufacturing and sale practices and their co-operation in the campaign against adulterated drugs is also being sought.

(8) A training programme for Drugs Inspectors and Government Analysts has been arranged under the aegis of the Central Drug Standards Control Organisation. These training programmes will help in more stringent enforcement of Drug Standards Control.

(9) A constant liaison and dialogue with the State Drugs Control Organisations is maintained by the Central Drug Standards Control Organisation by holding meetings of the Drugs Consultative Committee, meetings of the Zonal State Drugs Controllers and through discussions of the Zonal Officers with the State Drugs Control officials any by correspondence. This constant exchange of information helps coordination and intensification of quality control measures.

Pilot Projects for Multiple Cropping

*1037. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pilot projects for multiple cropping launched so far in the country;

(b) the main features of these projects and

(c) the experience gained through the working of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Government of India have issued administrative sanction for launching 53 Pilot Projects on Multiple Cropping in selected blocks of different States and Union Territories in 1971-72.

(b) The main feature of these projects is to promote more intensive cropping so as to increase farm productivity and farmers' profits. It aims at an accelerated development of profitable multiple cropping and farm enterprises through an integrated action programme of adaptive trials, scientific demonstrations, whole villages development efforts with organised extension efforts, stream-lined input supplies and credit service and organised marketing and allied activities.

(c) These projects have been sanctioned only in 1971-72. The State Govts took considerable time in finalising the scheme, getting it sanctioned and in posting of staff etc. as such, it has been too short a period to gain any experience.

भारतीय प्राद्योगिकी संस्थान, कानपुर में हड़ताल

*1038. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी: क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारतीय प्राद्योगिकी संस्थान, कानपुर में हाल ही में हुई हड़ताल के कारण क्या थे और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन): विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

पिछले दस वर्षों में जब कि आई० आई० टी० स्थापना और विकास के क्रम में

था, विभिन्न श्रेणी के कामगरों को दैनिक वेतन/समेकित वेतन पर परिसर विकास, जलपूर्ति और स्वच्छता सेवाओं, लघु निर्माण कार्य प्रयोगशाला कर्मशाला इत्यादि की स्थापना के हेतु काम पर लगाया गया था। दिसम्बर, 1971 को इस प्रकार के कर्मचारियों की अनुमानित संख्या 513 थी जिसमें 368 व्यक्ति दैनिक वेतन पर थे और 145 समकित वेतन पर थे।

जबकि संस्थान इन अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को यथासंभव संख्या में नियमित रिक्तियों पर क्रमानुसार खपाने का प्रत्येक प्रयास कर रहा था एक कर्मचारी सघ बना जिसमें दैनिक वेतन और समेकित वेतन वालों के साथ कुछ नियमित कर्मचारी भी शामिल थे। सघ ने एक आन्दोलन शुरू किया और सभी अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को नियमित नौकरियों में तत्काल खपाने की माँग की। प्राधिकारियो ने हस्तक्षेप किया और कर्मचारी सघ के प्रतिनिधियों और सस्थान के संकाय के प्रतिनिधियों से युक्त एक शिकायत समिति की नियुक्ति की।

शिकायत समिति ने अस्थायी कर्मचारियो को नियमित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया और 23 फरवरी, 1972 को कुछ सिफारिशें कीं। जबकि इन सिफारिशों की जांच हो रही थी कर्मचारी संघ ने 18 मार्च, 1972 से एक हड़ताल प्रारम्भ की जिसके फलस्वरूप संस्थान का सामान्य कार्य भंग कर दिया। प्राधिकारियों ने पुनः हस्तक्षेप किया और दीर्घ बातचीत के बाद हड़ताल उठा ली गयी। शिकायत समिति की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए प्राधिकारी सहमत हो गये हैं। अब तक 428 दैनिक वेतन वाले और समेकित वेतन वाले कर्मचारियों को नियमित किया जा चुका है। 182 को जनवरी 1, 1972 से और 246 को मई, 1, 1972 से। प्राधिकारी इस पर भी सहमत हैं कि जब तक वैकल्पिक रोजगार न मिले तब तक बाकी काम करने वालों की छंटनी नहीं होगी। शेष मांगों पर सरकार के सामान्य आदेशों और नियमों के अनुसार प्राधिकारी सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार कर रहे है।

Rural Credit Scheme Linking Supply of Credit with Input for Agriculture

7661. SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any integrated rural credit scheme linking supply of credit with the the provisions of input for agriculture; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). There is no separate scheme for linking supply of credit with inputs for agriculture as such. Howevere. loans are being provided by cooperatives under the crop loan system for agricultural purposes, as far as possible in kind. Thus, the credit needs, of the farmers under the 'crop loan system' are divided into three components, *viz.* and cash component to take care of cash outlay, a kind of component for inputs like fertilisers, pesticides, agricultural implements etc. and a further component in cash for taking care of the additional cash outlay on account of the use of inputs. In some States like Punjab and Haryana, the lifting of the kind component by the borrower is a prior condition for issuing the cash component. Commercial Banks are also providing loans for agricultural purposes, as far as possible, in kind and this is ensured by making payments to the suppliers by the banks.

Allotment of Land to Harijans and Adivasis in M.P.

7662. SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Harijans and Adivasis who have been benefited with allotment of lands during last two years, in the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the details regarding the land in acres distributed and the criteria adopted by Government while distributing the land to the landless people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House, when received.

Opening of Institute of Physical Education

7664. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government propose to open an Institute of Physical Education in the Gujarat State on the lines of one opened at Gwalior; and

(b) if so, the salient feature of the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Autonomous Medical Institutions

7665. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal with Government to open autonomous Medical Institutions/Universities on the lines of Agricultural University in each State; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The suggestion for the establishment of a Medical University in each State was made by Dr. A. K. N. Sinha in his Presidential Address at the National Conference on Medical Education at New Delhi organised by the Indian Medical Association from September 26 to 28, 1971.

This suggestion was made in order to bring about uniformity in the standard of medical education and examinations. It is envisaged that such a University will be an affiliating body for all the Medical Colleges in a State and will exercise control over these Medical Colleges and their attached Hospitals.

This matter is under examination.

Bus Service from Secretariat side to Trans-Yamuna Area

7666. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the D.T.C. buses going towards Trans-Jamuna area from Secretariat side are not at all regular and always miss the trip; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). Due to congestion at the Jamuna Bridge, buses plying between the Trans-Jamuna colonies and the city, including Secretariat, are quite often held

up for considerable time. This results in upsetting of the schedules and consequent missing of trips. Another reason for missing of trips is the presence of overaged buses in D.T.C. fleet, constituting about thirty per cent of the total fleet. It is not a fact that D.T.C. buses plying between Secretariat and trans-Jamuna colonies are not at all regular and always miss trips. During April, 1972, sixty-three per cent of the trips on these routes were operated according to the schedule.

Agreement with Soviet Union for the Supply of Fertilisers

7667. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have arrived at an agreement with the Soviet Union for the supply of fertilisers;

(b) if so, the quantum of imports, the price of purchase and the price of sale to the consumers in States; and

(c) comparison of the cost of the imported fertiliser with those produced in the country and the share of the different States, out of the imported lot and whether this will fully meet the internal requirements of the country and if not the shortfall that will still remain uncovered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Contracts have so far been entered into with U.S.S.R. for supply during 1972-73 of 1.0 lakh tonnes of Urea and 40,000 tonnes of Muriate of Potash. The C & F price of Urea and Muriate of Potash per tonne will be Rs. 485/- and Rs. 327.50 respectively. After meeting the 15% customs duty, handling costs at port, costs of finance, storage, transportation and distribution, Urea and M.O.P. are sold of cultivators at the retail price of Rs. 959 and Rs. 554 per tonne respectively.

(c) Muriate of Potash is not produced in the country. The cost of domestic urea varies from factory to factory, depending on various efficiency factors and raw material costs. Generally, the cost of domestic production of Urea appears to be higher than that of imported Urea.

The requirements of imported fertilisers of different States are assessed in consultation with the State Governments and domestic manufacturers in half-yearly Zonal Conferences. The deficit is met by importing fertilisers which are distributed to the States. Thus, the State whose fertiliser needs can be met by indigenous fertiliser manufacturers will receive less than those States whose needs are not met from domestic production. Efforts are being made to cover the deficit of the country's fertiliser requirements and it is expected that there will not be appreciable shortfall in 1972-73.

Scheme for Small Farmer and Medium Farmer Development Agency in Kerala during 1972-73

7668. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) a brief outline of the scheme to be undertaken in Kerala in 1972-73 under the Small Farmers Development Agency and Medium Farmers Development Agency; and

(b) the total estimated expenditure on these schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) There is one MFAL and one SFDA Project in each of the two districts viz., Cannanore and

Quilon of Kerala State. While S. F. D. A. covers the entire district, the M. F. A. L. covers only a limited area. According to available information, programmes relating to soil conservation, land levelling, horticulture, demonstration, installation of dugwells, tubewells, pumpsets, lift irrigation, development of dairy, poultry and piggery, strengthening cooperative institutions, provision of custom service facilities, development of rural artisans and rural works programmes for agricultural labourers are proposed for 1972 73; and

(b) The four Agencies have estimated an outlay of Rs. 2.5 crores in the form of risk fund to cooperatives, subsidy to individuals, and institutions and administrative expenditure, for all the programmes proposed by them.

Freight handled by Cochin Port during 1970 71 and 1971-72

7669. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of cargo handled by the Cochin Port in the years 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the capacity of this port ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The total quantity of traffic handled by the Cochin Port during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 is as follows :—

	(in lakh tonnes)
1970-71	48.40 (Actuals)
1971-72	46.56 (Provisional)

(b) A number of schemes have been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan Programme of Cochin Port for augmenting the capacity of the Port. These include the construction of an open berth, improvement of drafts at the berths by aquisition of additional dredgers, procurement of mechanical cargo handling equipment, such as forklift trucks, heavy mobile cranes, etc , introduction of night pilotage and provision of additional werehousing facilities. The Plan Programme also includes the construction of a super tanker berth for catering to deep draft oil tankers bringing crude oil for the Cochin Refinery and a fertilizer berth to meet the requirements of raw material imports for the fertilizer project.

Rural Water Supply Schemes

7670. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the shortage of G. I. pipes has been responsible for the delay in the execution of Rural Water Supply Schemes in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to overcome this shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Some States have reported that due to the shortage of G. I. pipes, difficulty is being experienced in the implementation of the rural water supply programme.

(b) The question of augmenting the supply of G. I. pipe is being looked into in consultation with Ministry of Industrial Development. Meanwhile, the State Governments have been advised to substitute G. I. pipes with P. V. C. pipes wherever feasible to see that the programme of rural water supply does not suffer.

Sanction of rural water supply schemes

7671. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of

HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Rural Water Supply Schemes sanctioned for each State and Union Territory in the year 1971-72;

(b) the number of schemes which have been completed; and

(c) the reasons for delay in the completion of the remaining area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Information about the rural water supply schemes which were technically approved by the Central Public Health Engineering and Environmental Organisation of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning during the year 1971-72 is given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). Rural water supply is a State Sector programme. The responsibility of drawing up of various schemes, their execution, issuing of financial sanction for such schemes, etc. is entirely of the State Governments. The required information is, therefore, not available with the Government of India.

Statement

S No.	State	No. of Schemes technically approved	Name of the Scheme
1.	Assam	1	Water Supply Scheme for Jamuguru Village (Assam).
2.	Gujarat	2	(i) Chhapar Water Supply Scheme (Bulsar) Gujarat.
			(ii) Water Supply Scheme Katwara (Panchmahal) Gujarat.
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Swarghat Village (Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh) Water Supply Scheme.
4.	Haryana	5	(i) Water Supply Scheme of Atela-Barsana (Mohindergarh District Haryana).
			(ii) Water Supply Scheme of Nagina, Assika, Jhirka villages (Haryana).
			(iii) Water Supply Scheme of Gordhri, Panihar Chak Gawar (Hissar, Haryana).
			(iv) Water Supply Scheme for Sindhwi Khera etc. (7 Nos) in Block Jind, District Jind Haryana.
			(v) Water Supply Scheme of Barsi, Sajjan Pura villages in Haryana.

5.	Punjab	3	(i) Loshimbli & Jamiat Garh group of villages (Patiala District) Punjab. (ii) Water Supply Scheme of Sikhwala villages Punjab. (iii) Water Supply Scheme of Maili Sanangwali Taowal (Punjab).

Rural Water Supply Schemes

7672. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether thirty rural water supply schemes still under examination of the Ministry are to be approved within a certain period;

(b) if so, the period by which they would be finally approved or rejected;

(c) the period by which these approved schemes would be executed and completed; and

(d) the State-wise break up-of these schemes pending for Central approval ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b) On 30th April, 1972, 14 rural water supply schemes were pending for technical approval in the Central Public Health Engineering and Environmental Organisation of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning Some of the schemes have been discussed by the officers of the Organisation with the officers concerned of States who have been requested to furnish further technical details and clarifications. Although the schemes are being urgently processed, it is not possible to indicate any definite time by which final decision will be taken in respect of the schemes.

(c) It is not possible to indicate the period by which the approved schemes would be executed and completed because implementation of schemes is left entirely to the State Governments

(d) The required information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the States	No of Schemes pending	Name of the Scheme
1.	Assam	1	Simaluguri Revised Water Supply Scheme.
2.	Gujarat	1	Central Bara Tract group of villages, District Broach for Rs. 124.76 lakhs.
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2	(i) Praur, Kharot, etc., villages Water Supply Scheme, District Kangra for Rs. 6.28 lakhs. (ii) Longwalti and Bomson Water Supply Scheme for Rs. 41.61 lakhs.

4	Punjab	3	(i) Mallewal, Pojewal, etc., group of villages Water Supply Scheme for Rs 26.76 lakhs. (ii) Raila group Pt. 1 Water Supply Scheme for R. 72 lakhs. (iii) Jhunir group Pt. II (76 villages Flourosis affected) Water Supply Scheme for Rs. 42 lakhs.
5	Chandigarh	1	Kajheri villages Water Supply Scheme for Rs 1.57 lakhs.
6	Rajasthan	6	(Schemes of Rajasthan pending technical scrutiny under Drought Prone Areas Programme): (i) Santhu to Akoli villages Water Supply Scheme District Jalore for Rs 13 lakhs (ii) Nokhra to Champasar villages Water Supply Scheme District Jodhpur for Rs. 15 50 lakhs. (iii) Somesar to Suwalia villages Water Supply Scheme District Jodhpur for Rs. 15 lakhs. (iv) Boyl to Kaparda villages Water Supply Scheme District Jodhpur for Rs 14 50 lakhs (v) Panchroli Chandia villages Water Supply Scheme for Rs 20 lakhs. (vi) Bagagaon to Chaned villages Water Supply Scheme for Rs. 19 lakhs

Condition of Type E Quarters of Dev Nagar

7673. DR. JIVRAJ MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether walls of a large number of Type-E quarters in Dev Nagar, New Delhi remain damp and water starts seeping through them during the rainy season;

(b) if so, the reason therefor:

(c) whether Government have received any suggestion from the Central Public Works Department Office, Dev Nagar for replastering of the roof parapets and installation of tubewells to drain out subsoil water in that area; and

(d) if so, when was the suggestion received and the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reason for dampness is non-provision of Damp Proof Course in these quarters at the time of construction and rise of sub soil water level.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise. But whole matter is being looked into.

Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

7674. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 5412 on the 8th May, 1972 regarding unauthorised colonies in Delhi and state :

(a) the names of the 59 colonies, out of 101 colonies listed in Statement-II laid on the Table, which have since been regularised ; and

(b) whether Laxmi Nagar, Patparganj Road 'J' Extension Colony is considered as a separate colony or it is covered by the Laxmi Nagar Patparganj Road Colony above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library*. See No. LT-3079/72]

(b) According to the survey conducted by the Delhi Municipal Corporation (in 1967) of the 101 unauthorised colonies which had come into existence between 1st September, 1962 and 31st January, 1967, the Laxmi Nagar Colony at Patparganj Road does not cover "Laxmi Nagar 'J' Extension Colony".

Plastic Silos Being Sold by F. C. I

7675. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Plastic silos to protect foodgrains manufactured by a private firm are being sold by Food Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, whether the Food Corporation will be in a position to meet the entire demand of the country and the estimated demand ; and

(c) if not, whether any other firm has applied for the manufacture of plastic silos, if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. The Food Corporation of India and the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, have, however, jointly worked on developing plastic silos in association with one private firm (viz, Polyene Industries) having facilities for manufacturing these silos. So far only a few demonstrations have been arranged about the utility of such silos at the farm level.

(b) this is only a promotional activity designed to check wastage of foodgrains during storage and hence the question as to whether the F. C. I. will be in a position to meet the entire demand of the country does not arise.

(c) the fabrication of plastic silos at this stage is only of an exploratory nature and in the preliminary stage of experimentation and no other firm has applied so far.

Scheme for Construction of Houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

7676. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any such Scheme, as stated by Director of Social Welfare Department, Andhra Pradesh a few days back, comprising an estimated expenditure of ten crores of rupees and construction and handing over of 55,000 houses by the end of June 1972 to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, was sent to the Centre by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for its approval and financial assistance ;

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto ; and

(c) the main features of the Scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. KAMASWAMY). (a) No, Sir The Government of Andhra Pradesh have, however, a scheme to provide 55,546 houses at a cost of Rs. 10 crores to Scheduled Castes/Tribes and Backward Classes with loan assistance from Life Insurance Corporation of India

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Change of Green Belt into Residential Area

7677. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'Shastri Nagar' near Sarai Rohilla has been marked as Green Belt in the Master Plan of Delhi ;

(b) whether several representations made by the residents of Colony regarding the change of Green Belt into Residential area have been received;

(c) whether Government have any plan to modify the Master Plan accordingly ; and

(d) if so, the time by which it would be carried out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Proposal for Shifting the Allottees of D. D. A. Quarters at Jhill Mill Colony

7678. SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to shift the allottees of D. D A. quarters at Jhill Mil Colony, Delhi-Shahdara;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the allottees would be provided alternative accommodation in lieu and if so, the place and time thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Institutions Imparting Regional Languages

7679. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether while arrangements for teaching foreign languages in the evening exist in the Capital; no such provision has been made to locate institutions run by Government for teaching regional lauguages of the country at cheaper cost; and

(b) what arrangements being made to establish such institutions in the Capital and all over the country to promote a sense of integrity in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir, However, facilities for learning regional languages exist in the Delhi University, many schools in the capital including schools run by Government, and some private institutions, a few of which receive grants from Government.

(b) The three-language formula in which a regional language other than the mother-tongue is taught to school students is in operation all over the country, except the State of Tamil Nadu, with a view to promoting a sense of integrity in the country. Many of the schools giving instruction under this formula are Government institutions. With a view to providing better teaching of regional languages in the schools in the States and Union Territories, Government of India have set up four Regional Language Centres at Mysore, Bhubaneswar, Patiala and Poona in which training is given to the teachers of regional languages working in different schools in the country. Besides, Government of India have a Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Promotion of Indian Languages under which assistance upto 75% is available for Voluntary Organisations taking up teaching of regional languages. Similar facilities for teaching Hindi on a voluntary basis in non-Hindi speaking States are also available.

Area of Land Irrigated Through Government Resources and Private Resources

7680. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 699 on the 20th March, 1972 regarding cultivable land in the country and state the land out of the total cultivable land which is irrigated by Government and private resources separately, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : The present system of collection of agricultural statistics does not provide for separate figures of irrigated area by Government and private sources except for canal irrigation. The latest available data on sources of irrigation at all India level mostly relates to the year 1968-69. Accordingly, a statement showing the State-wise figures of cultivable area, not irrigated area and its sourcewise break-up is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No. LT-3080/72]

Educational Institutions financed by Foreign Missionary Organisations

7681. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the educational institutions in Delhi which are substantially aided by foreign missionary organisations ;

(b) whether as a result of stoppage or slowing down of assistance from these foreign organisations some of these institutions are likely to be closed down; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible

Announcements about Procurement Prices of Foodgrains before sowing

7682. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AORICUTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to make announcements about the procurement prices of foodgrains before the sowing is done;

(b) if so, whether in pursuance of the above decision, any announcemant has been made for the next crops; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof, cropwise and if no announcement has been made, the time by which it will be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c) Government have decided to announce the procurement price of the next wheat crop before the sowing season.

Upgrading and taking over of Schools in H. P.

7683. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India has received any memorandum from the Teachers' Association and M.L As of Himachal Pradesh through Members of Parliament regarding upgrading and taking over of schools in Himachal Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the contents of the Memorandum and the action taken by the Government of India thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b) No such memorandum has been received from any Teachers' Association. However, two applications have been received, one relating to the upgrading of the Government Primary School, Kherian, district Kangra, forwarded by Shri Shashi Bhushan, Member of this Sabha, and the other concerning the upgrading and the taking over of the Gram Panchayat High School, Khatiar, (also of district Kangra) forwarded by SHRI Chura Mani, M.L.A. through Shri Suraj Prasad, Member of Rajya Sabha. Both cases have been referred to the Government of Himachal Pradesh as action lies with them

Old Age Pension

7684. SHRI D K. PANDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1781 in the Lok Sabha on the 3rd April, 1972 regarding Old Age Pension and state:

(a) whether the information in respect of cases of old age pension has since been received for Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the number of beneficiaries from Himachal Pradesh during 1971-72 and current year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1971-72—1828

Current year-1828. Pension has not been given to any new person during the current year till now.

Cost of Production of Sugar

7685. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the cost of production of sugar per quintal in each State based on the minimum price fixed as Rs. 7.37 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : The ex-factory cost of production in each zone has to be calculated on the basis of average duration and sugar recovery for the season in each zone. As the current season is still on, and some sugar factories are still working, the cost of production cannot be worked out precisely at this stage

Setting up of Primary School in each Block

7686 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state .

(a) whether it is proposed to start at least one primary School in each Block and one Higher Secondary School of the District level during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the criteria for selecting such sites;

(c) whether the sites should be selected by the Central Government in consultation with the local Members of Parliament; and

(d) if so, the date by which such schools would be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (d) The proposal for establishing adequate number of model primary Schools at the rate of one per block and model Secondary Schools at the rate of one per district is still in the formulation stage. A final decision will be taken after consulting the Central Advisory Board of Education.

Enquiry into sinking of Sweedish Gift Vessel attached to Madras Unit of Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives

7687. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new Sweedish gift vessel "Red snapper" attached to the Madras Unit of the Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives got almost sunk at the harbour by getting sea water in the Engine Room;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted to fix responsibility in this regard; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) While the vessel "Red Snapper" was undergoing annual overhaul at the Madras harbour, it was noticed on the morning of Monday, the 5th July 1971, that sea water had entered the engine and forward compartment. The water was baled out by 10 A. M. and the main engine was restarted the next day.

(b) and (c) A committee consisting of two technical officers of the Institute enquired into the incident. Their report was submitted to the Director of the Institute who raised certain queries and asked

the Deputy Director in charge of the branch at Madras to review the report. The final report is awaited.

Purchase of Land in Gulabi Bagh by the Gujranwala House of Building Cooperative Society, Delhi

7688. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1799 on the 3rd April, 1972 regarding the amount paid by the Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi for purchase of land and state :

(a) whether the negotiation for the purchase of land in Gulabi Bagh was started by the Society, which the Government had initiated acquisition proceedings;

(b) if so, whether this fact was brought to the notice of the General Body of the Society while taking approval for the purchase of land in Gulabi Bagh; and

(c) the reasons for negotiating the purchase when the land was notified for acquisition and the steps taken to safeguard the interest of the members of the Society and fix responsibility for the purchase of this land ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Negotiations were started before the Government initiated acquisition proceedings.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Technical Staff Works in Ayurvedic, Unani Tibb and Homoeopathic Sections of Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy

7689. SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy is carrying research projects in Ayurveda, Unani Tibb and Homoeopathy;

(b) the particulars of the technical staff in each of the above systems working in the Head-quarters Office of the Council;

(c) the number of Central Research Institutes/Regional Research Centres/ Research Units/Research Enquiries functioning in the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy pertaining to the different systems of medicine systemwise break-up; and

(d) the amount spent on each of the above systems during the year 1970-71, 1971 72 and the budget figure for the current financial year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU) : (a) Yes.

(b) The information relating to the technical staff working in the Head-quarters Office of the Council is as under —

Name of posts	No. of posts		
	Ayurveda	Unani	Homoeopathy
Deputy Director	1	Nil	Nil
Assistant Directors	2	*	1
Research Officer	Nil	Nil	1
Assistant Research Officers	3	Nil	Nil
Research Assistants	3	1	1

*The research work pertaining to the Unani System is looked after by the Senior Research Officer (Unani) of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Department of Health).

(c) The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—3081/72].

(d) The amount spent on each of these systems of Ayurveda, Unani Tibb and Homoeopathy during the year 1970-71, 1971-72 and the budget figures for the current financial year is as indicated below :—

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 (B.E.)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ayurveda	25,55,442	65,49,214	67,96,500
Unani Tibb	89,494	3,50,286	6,05,000
Homoeopathy	7,33,934	6,36,825	6,96,000

Separate Adviser for Homoeopathy

7690. SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI :
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH .

Will the Minister for HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a separate Advisor for Homoeopathy but for not Unani;

(b) whether Government are considering to establish All India Institute for Unani; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the necessity of opening Unani Dispensary under Central Government Health Scheme; if so, the steps Government propose to take in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) There is a separate honorary Adviser for Homoeopathy. For Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha Systems of Indian Medicine, there is a common Adviser who is also assisted by a Senior Research Officer (Unani).

(b) No, there is no provision in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the setting up of any such Institute.

(c) There is no appreciable demand for the opening of any Unani dispensary under the Central Government Scheme. However, the matter is under consideration.

Shortage of Doctors in Rural Areas

7691. SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is acute shortage of doctors in rural areas; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to appoint *Hakims* instead ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) In so far as Primary Health Centres are concerned, only about 3.4% of them were without doctors as on 31st December, 1971. However, in the rural areas as a whole there is shortage of doctors.

(b) Efforts are being made to strengthen the medical and health care facilities in the rural areas by the utilisation of the available manpower under the various systems of medicines including the indigenous systems.

Probe Against Delhi Development Authority

7692. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister

of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to institute a probe *vide* item in the "Times of India" dated the 16th May, 1972 against the D. D. A. authorities who often thwarted steps to help the weaker sections of society ; and

(b) whether the probe has since been instituted and if so, the time by which it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I K GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allocations for Small Farmers and Managerial Farmers Development Agency in A. P.

7693. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money allocated for each Small Farmers Development Agency (S. F. D. A.) and for each project for Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers (M. F. A. L.) in Andhra Pradesh, since their inception ; and

(b) money spent actually and the details of targets achieved under each scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b) The amount released and spent by the three SFDAS and to MFALS in Andhra Pradesh State :

(Rs in lakhs)

District of the Agency	Amount released		Amount spent (Based on Progress reports recd)
	1970-71	1971-72	
S. F. D As			
1. Cuddapah	5.00	17.50	11.52
2. Nalgonda	7 00	14.00	17.36
3. Srikakulam	5.00	13 00	8.93
	17.00	44.50	37 81
MFALS :			
1. Nalgonda	3.00	8,70	6.80
2. Visakhapatnam	5.00	4,00	5.21
	8.00	12.70	12.01

Under SFDA Schemes in the state, 96,236 participants have been identified out of which 9,427 were brought under cooperative fold. Other important targets achieved are two tubewells, 1,261 dugwells, 1, 301. Motor and pumpsets and 474 milch cattle units and eleven poultry units, by the end of March, 1972.

Under MFAL Schemes, 18,209 participants have been identified out of which 5,662 have been brought under the cooperative fold. Other important targets achieved are one tubewell, 630 dugwells, 593 pumpsets and 1,745 milch cattle units and 47 poultry units by the end of March, 1972.

Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers Development Agency in Andhra Pradesh

7694. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the issuing of loans SFDA and under MFAL in Andhra Pradesh for sinking of new wells and installing new pumpsets has been greatly hampered due to the non clearance of schemes by Ground Water Directorate (GWD) ;

(b) whether, as a result many villages in Cuddapah, Nalgonda, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Districts are either completely excluded from the Schemes or are very much limited to the grant of clearance of such schemes ;

(c) whether the project authorities and the findings of hydro-geological investigations carried out by the Andhra Pradesh Agro-industries Corporation for SFDA dispute the very basis of Ground Water Directorate's assumptions, while the Rural Electrification Corporation and the financing Nationalised banks also come into conflicts with the Ground Water Directorate ; and

(d) if so, the attempt made for effective coordinated action in solving the problem ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) to (c) During discussions in the National Seminar on small and marginal framers held in New Delhi during April, 1972 certain difficulties in implementation of minor irrigation programmes in the SFDA/MFAL project areas, due to criteria adopted by the Ground Water Directorate (GWD) were brought to the notice by representatives of Andhra Pradesh Government.

(d) The matter is under examination.

Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

7695. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR . Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (a) of the Starred Question No. 325 on the 10th April, 1972 regarding Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi and State :

(a) the names of 36 colonies which are situated in non-conforming areas or in areas where few structures exist;

(b) whether building plans for construction are sanctioned in the colonies which have since been regularised and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether House Building Loans are sanctioned to the Government Servants owning plots in these colonies and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) Statement attached.

(b) Building plans can be entertained only by the competent authority after the land is acquired and plots/houses adjusted in the regularisation plans are leased out.

(c) They would not be eligible for loans unless building plans duly approved by the competent authority are produced.

STATEMENT

S. No.	*Name of Colonies*
1.	Bhola Nath Nagar, deleted portion
2	Vishnu Garden Extn 'T' Block
3	Vishnu Garden Extn. 'K' Block.
4	Shri Niwas Puri New Delhi.
5	Rameshwar Nagar Extn near Model Town
6	Mohan Park near Model Town
7.	Major Bhupinder Singh Colony formerly known as Sant Garh
8	Harijan Colony Jatav Basti, Bhola Nath Nagar
9.	Suraj Bhan Block, G T Road
10	Saraswati Garden Extn
11.	Hari Nagar 'J' Block
12	Shastri Nagar near Sarai Rohilla
13	Nehru Parbat at Upper Ridge Road
14	Vishnu Garden F' Block
15	Rampura Extn. Colonies (Hansa Puri Budh Nagar etc.)
16	Dharam Pura (East) Gandhi Nagar
17	Rattan Bagh Colony
18	Shad Nagar
19	Raj Nagar
20	Palam Enclave
	(Near Palam Rail way Station)
21	Uttam Nagar (deleted portion)
22	Fast Guru Angad Nagar
23	Pandav Nagar
24	Two rows of plots near Shakarpur Khas
25	Vishnu Garden (Part)
26	Vishnu Garden 'J' & 'P' Blocks
27	Vishnu Garden 'S' Block.
28.	Vishnu Garden 'N' Block
29	Nangal Raya Extn
30	Hari Nagar Block M. S.
31	Golden Park at Rohtak Road
32.	Vishwas Nagar (Part)
33	Preet Nagar.
34	Shankar Puri on Najafgarh Road
35.	Adarsh Nagar (Part).
36.	Sarai Peepal Thala Extension,

Provision of Industrial Disputes Act to Non Teaching Staff of Various Universities

7696 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the non-teaching staff of Universities is not covered by Industrial Disputes Act, and

(b) whether Government propose to apply the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act to the non-teaching staff of Universities in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV) (a) According to a Supreme Court ruling Universities cannot be considered to be engaged in an 'Industry' defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

(b) The matter is being considered by Government

Allocation for Tube wells for Small Farmers during 1971-72 and 1972 73

7697 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the scheme for providing tube-well facilities to small farmers and marginal farmers for farming poultry, piggery etc.,

(b) the loans advanced by Government these farmers for Tube-wells during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the amount allocated during 1971-72, the amount actually spent and allocations for 1972-73 for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) There is no separate scheme for providing tubewell facilities to small farmers and marginal farmers for farming, poultry, piggery etc. However, subsidies for these items are provided by the Agencies set up under the two Central Sector Schemes for the development of small and marginal farmers. The SFDAs extend subsidy upto 25% for investment towards capital expenditure on minor irrigation schemes, including tubewells. In the case of marginal farmers this subsidy generally goes upto 33⅓%. Similarly for dairying, poultry, sheep breeding and piggery small farmers and marginal farmers are provided up to 25% and 33⅓% respectively, of the capital, outlay and subsidy. Where community irrigation works for a group of beneficiaries are taken up, subsidies upto 50% are given by the Agencies.

(b) The Government of India have not advanced any loans directly to the small and marginal farmers for tubewells. The financing institutions provide the necessary loans.

(c) Does not arise.

Allocation of Funds for Mechanised Farming during 1972 73

7698. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the provision made by Government for 1972-73 for mechanised farming for small and marginal farmers; and

(b) the provision made during last year, the amount spent and the States and Districts covered ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) No separate provision has been made by Government for mechanised farming for Small and Marginal Farmers. However, under the two Central Sector Schemes, for the development of small and marginal farmers, subsidies are provided for custom service facilities at concessional rates on the fields of small/marginal farmers for preparation of land for cultivation, tractorisation, harvesting, threshing etc. as also for plant protection measures with power sprayers etc. The rates are subsidised to the extent of 25% in the case of Small Farmers and up to 33⅓ per cent in the case of Marginal Farmers, provided such custom service operations are done through State Departments or the Agro-Industries Corporation or other approved Agencies.

In order to encourage the Panchayats/ Cooperatives to set up custom service centres on a Community basis with assistance from the SFDA/MFAL projects, the Government has recently decided that these agencies may subidise the cost of equipment etc. upto 50% provided the selected institutions who run the custom centres charge concessional rates from the Small and Marginal Farmers for hiring the equipment and services for the project period. The total subsidy from each Agency in such a case will be limited to Rs. 2.00 lakhs, for the project period.

(b) No specific provision was made by the Govt. of India during the last year for mechanised farming for Small and Marginal Farmers.

Indo-Norwegian Project, Cochin

7699 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo-Norwegian Fisheries Project established at Cochin where

more than 150 workers are employed, is denying the workers the primary trade union rights and indulging in victimisation and harrashment of the workers;

(b) whether Government have received any complaint in this matter; and

(c) the step Government intend to take redress the grievances of the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b) The activities of the Indo-Norwegian Project donot constitute an industry within the meaning of Section 2 (j) of the Industrial Disputes Act. As such, the question of violation of trade union rights of the workers does not arise. The Government have received complaints to the effect that the employees of the Project are not being given trade union rights. The employees associations making the complaints have objected to the non-inclusion of the Project under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. It has also been alleged that the workers are being victimised and harrassed. No specific complaints of victimisation have, however, been made.

(c) The grievances of the workers represented through the various associations in respect of terms and conditions of service have been receiving careful attention. Discussions have been held with the representatives of the associations, and suitable action is being taken to the extent possible on their various demands

Rate of Interest

7700. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the legal rates of interest and the actual rate of interest prevalent in the States and Union Territories;

(b) the penalty provided for charging more interest than legally provided and the number of money, money-lenders penalised for violating the same during last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c) The subject to money-lenders and money-lending is included as item 30 in the State List of VIIth Schedule to the Constitution of India. The Central Government is, therefore, not directly concerned. The maximum rate of interest allowed on secured and unsecured loans under the Money Lending legislation Statewise are : however, given in Appendix X of the "Report of the Expert Group on State Enactments having a Bearing on Commercial Banks' Lending to Agriculture". This is a priced publication, issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

Environmental Pollution

7701. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether President of Visakhapatnam Branch of the Indian/Meteorological Society recently said thai the growth of Public Sector industries was largely responsible for environmental pollution as "no one was responsible—everyone a master"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b) According to report of the District Medical and Health Officer, Visakhapatnam, received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Dr.

Ramanadham, President of Indian Meteorological Society of Visakhapatnam spoke on the subject of Air Pollution during the celebrations of the Twelfth World/Meteorological Day on 23rd March, 1972 but he did not make any such statement. The Government of India, however, propose to bring forth legislation to control the problem of air pollution in the country.

सरकारी विभाग में खस की टटी पर किया गया व्यय

7702. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्तर्गत कार्यालयों पर खस खस टट्टी लगाने पर प्रति वर्ष कितना रुपया व्यय किया गया;

(ख) क्या उन्हें विभागो द्वारा तैयार किया जाता है अथवा ठेके पर; और

(ग) क्या यह खर्च संबंधित कार्यालय द्वारा अथवा सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाता है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आइ० के० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख) सूचना विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों से एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) "खस खस टटियों" पर व्यय संबंधित विभाग द्वारा वहन किया जाता है ।

पूर्व निर्मित मकानों के निर्माण हेतु कारखानों की स्थापना के लिए विशेषज्ञ समिति का गठन

7703. **श्री बेकारिया** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्व निर्मित मकानों के उत्पादन हेतु कारखाने खोलने के लिए कोई विशेषज्ञ समिति बनाई गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति के निदेश पद क्या हैं तथा उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आइ० के० गुजराल) : (क) जी नही । तथापि, प्रमुख शहरों में बड़े पैमाने पर कम लागत के मकानों के बनाने के लिये निर्माण-पद्धतियों की जांच करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा 22-10-69 को एक विशेषज्ञ, समिति नियुक्त की गई थी । कमेटी ने अन्य बातों के साथ साथ भवनों के पूर्व-विरचित घटकों के उत्पादन के लिये, मद्रास, कानपुर, कलकत्ता तथा अहमदाबाद में हाउसिंग फैक्टरियां बड़े पैमाने के पूर्व विरचित मकानों को बनाने के लिये बम्बई में एक हाउसिंग फैक्टरी स्थापित करने की सिफारिश की है ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

(i) कमेटी के विचारार्थ विषय

(क) बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, मद्रास, अहमदाबाद तथा कानपुर के 6 शहरों में कम लागत के बड़े पैमाने पर मकानों का निर्माण करने के लिये प्राप्य

निर्माण पद्धतियो का अध्ययन करना ।

(ख) ऐसे तरीको, भवन-सामग्री तथा तकनीकियो का सुझाव देना, जिससे व्यापक निर्माण कार्य अपेक्षाकृत शीघ्रतर गति से हो सकें तथा इसके साथ ही, जहा तक संभव हो, स्थानीय परिस्थितियो, भवन सामग्री, प्रशिक्षित तथा कुशल जन-शक्ति की उपलब्धता के अनुकूल तथा अन्य सबंधित कारणों के अनुरूप इन शहरो मे भवन की लागत मे कमी हो ।

(ग) पूर्व उल्लिखित पद्धतियो, भवन सामग्री तथा तकनीक के तकनीकी तथा आर्थिक ब्यौरे को तैयार करना, जिनकी प्रत्येक मामले मे अपनाने के लिये सिफारिश की गई हो ।

(घ) सिफारिश किये गये निर्माण कार्यक्रमो के डिजाइन तथा कार्यान्वयन के लिये आवश्यक प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता को बताना ।

(ङ) कम लागत मे एवं व्यापक निर्माण कार्यक्रमो को अपनाने के लिये उपयुक्त नई भवन-सामग्री तथा तकनीक को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये अनुसधान तथा विकास की समस्या की पहचान करना, और

(च) अन्य किसी भी सम्बन्धित मामलो मे सिफारिशें करना, जिसमें देश के अन्य बडे शहरो मे लाभदायक हो सकने वाले उपाय शामिल हैं ।

(ii) कमेटी का गठन

(1) डा० एस० एम० के० चेटटी, उपनिदेशक, केन्द्रीय भवन अनुसन्धान संस्था, रुडकी ।

(2) श्री जेड० जाज, वैज्ञानिक, सरचना इजीनियरिंग (क्षेत्रीय) अनुसधान केन्द्र, मद्रास ।

(3) श्री पी० सी० खन्ना, चीफ (नगर विकास) योजना आयोग, नई दिल्ली ।

(4) श्री के० जी० सल्वी, कार्य प्रबन्धक, हिन्दुस्तान हाउसिंग फैक्टरी, नई दिल्ली ।

(5) श्री जी० सी० माथुर, सयोजक सयुक्त निदेशक (डिजाइन) राष्ट्रीय भवन (निर्माण) सगठन, नई दिल्ली ।

Modification in Crash Programme for Rural Employment

7704. SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) modification incorporated in the Centrally sponsored Rs 50 crore Crash Scheme for rural employment, and

(b) the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) and (b) The main features of the modifications made in the crash scheme for rural employment are :

(1) The quantum of employment generated is being measured in terms of "mandays" as difficulties were being experienced in measuring employment in terms of the number of persons.

(2) The States have been allowed to substitute one scheme for another of the same kind.

(3) The State Governments have been advised to draw up and implement programme twice as large as that for the year 1971-72 with a view to ensuring full utilisation of funds and also to see that there is no interruption in the continuity of work during the slack season. The State Governments have been requested to frame proposals for the next two years too.

(4) Instead of making a uniform allocation of Rs. 12.5 lakhs per district, the State Governments have been permitted to distribute funds among the districts in such a manner as may take into consideration the existence of special features and exceptional circumstances in a district.

(5) The State Governments have been permitted to spend 5% of the total outlay under this Scheme towards the employment of additional field staff that would be necessary for its implementation.

(6) At least a half of the total allocation for a district must be spent on schemes that do not require more than 20% of the total cost to be spent on items other than wages. Schemes that require expenditure on items other than wages between 20% and 40% of the total cost must not exceed 50% of the total allocation for a district.

(7) The power of sanction of schemes has been delegated to the State Governments, except in the case of schemes relating to rural godowns, housing colonies for the weaker and indigent sections of the community and such other categories as were not taken up during the year 1971-72.

पटसन उत्पादकों को प्रोत्साहन

7705. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के पूर्वी और उत्तरी क्षेत्रों में पटसन का सब से अधिक मात्रा में खत्पादन होता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उस क्षेत्र में पटसन उत्पादकों को कोई प्रोत्साहन देने का है और यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) बिहार मे देश के कुल जूट उत्पादन का 25 प्रतिशत से 30 प्रतिशत तक पैदा होता है। राज्य के जूट उत्पादन का 90 प्रतिशत पूर्णिया और सहरसा जिलों के उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में सीमित है।

(ख) निम्नलिखित रूप में केन्द्रीय आयोजित योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार जूट के उत्पादकों को विभिन्न प्रोत्साहन दे रही है :—

(1) जूट का विशिष्ट पैकेज कार्यक्रम : यूरिया, कम आयतन के शक्तिचलित फुहारे, इन फुहारों के लिए भंडारण व्यय, परिवहन तथा ईंधन के मूल्य पर 100 प्रतिशत उपदान, और जूट के सुधरे हुए बीजों के लिये 50 प्रतिशत उपदान, जो सम्पुटीय किस्मों के लिये 200/- रु० प्रति क्विन्टल तथा ओलिटोरियस किस्म के लिये 300/- रुपये प्रति क्विन्टल तक सीमित है।

(2) यूरिया का हवाई छिड़काव : यूरिया के मूल्य, परिचालन व्यय तथा भूमि पर की जाने वाली व्यवस्था के लिये 100 प्रतिशत उपदान ।

(3) क्वालिटी सुधार : सामुदायिक गलाने वाले टेकों के लिये 100 प्रतिशत उपदान और गलाने वाले स्लैबों तथा निजी गलाने वाले टेकों पर 50 प्रतिशत उपदान ।

उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त, सघन जूट जिला कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, निम्नलिखित मदों पर उपदान देना आरम्भ किया गया है, जिसे वर्ष 1972-73 से लागू किया गया है :

(i) सिंचाई के व्यय पर 25/- प्रति हेक्टेयर की दर से उपदान ।

(ii) कीटनाशकों, घास पात नाशकों, तथा मृदा सुधार के लिये 50 प्रतिशत उपदान ।

(iii) यन्त्रीकृत खेती के लिये मरम्मत सेवाओं पर 25 प्रतिशत उपदान ।

(iv) श्रेणीकरण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के व्यय के लिए 100 उपदान ।

Inadequate Irrigation Facilities in M.P

7706. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are some areas in Madhya Pradesh where due to inadequate irrigation facilities farmers store the seasonal water by preparing small dams for using it for irrigation in the future ; and

(b) whether Government propose to provide assistance to the State Government to convert these temporary dams into permanent ones ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Central assistance to State Governments is now given in the form of block loans and grants and is not related to any individual programme or scheme.

Welfare of Adivasi Areas of Chhotanagpur

7707 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI . Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to utilise the money allotted for the welfare of Adivasi areas of Chhotanagpur (Bihar) under the guidance of the Union Government ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ,

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S RAMASWAMY) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

गोवध बन्द करने के बारे में अखिल भारतीय सर्वदलीय गोरक्षा महाभियान समिति को दिया गया आश्वासन

7708. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गोवध बन्द करने के बारे में अखिल भारतीय सर्वदलीय गोरक्षा

महाभियान समिति को 1967 में कोई लिखित आश्वासन दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) भारत सरकार द्वारा अखिल भारतीय सर्वदलीय गोरक्षा महाभियान समिति के महामन्त्री को दिनांक 3-2-67 को भेजे गये पत्र की एक प्रति और इस पत्र के साथ भेजे गये विवरण की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी। देखिये संख्या LT—3082/72]

(ग) भारत सरकार ऐसे राज्य सरकारों को अनुरोध करती रही है जिन्होंने गोवध प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया है या आंशिक प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है कि वे संविधान के अनुच्छेद 48 की शीघ्र पूर्ति के लिये गायों, बछड़ों और अन्य दुधारु और भारवहन पशुओं के वध पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए कदम उठायें।

भारत सरकार ने एक गोरक्षा समिति भी बनाई है जो गाय तथा उसकी सतति के वध पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के प्रश्न के सब पहलुओं पर अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, विचार करेगी। समिति को अपनी रिपोर्ट 31-3-73 तक देनी है।

Termination of Punjabi Language Teachers by Director of Education, Delhi

7709. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director of Eduction, Delhi Administration has issued instructions to terminate services of Punjabi language teachers appointed on ad hoc basis, from 30th April, 1972 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). Due to a stay order about the promotion of teachers transferred from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the Principals of the Schools were authorised to fill the short term vacancies on purely temporary basis so that the teaching work in the schools may not suffer. These appointments were made by the Principals concerned on the clear understanding that their (ad-hoc teachers') service will be terminated as soon as regular incumbents posted by the Directorate of Education join or 30-4-1972, whichever is earlier. In pursuance of these orders, sevices of all such incumbents of all categories including Punjabi Language Teachers stand terminated with effect from 30-4-72. No separate specific orders were issued to terminate the services of Language Teachers in punjabi.

Effect of Sino-Ceylon Agreement for Establishments of Joint Shipping Service

7710. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the agreement signed between Ceylon and China for establishment of a Joint shipping service will have adverse effect on our Shipping and territorial waters ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) and (b) As very little of Ceylon's foreign trade is carried by Indian ships, the Agreement between Ceylon and China is not likely to have much adverse impact on our shipping, nor is it likely to have any effect on our territorial waters

बोर्ड आफ अप्रेंटिस ट्रेनिंग, कानपुर मे स्नातक इन्जीनियरो की नियुक्ति

7711 डा० सकटा प्रसाद क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बोर्ड आफ अप्रेंटिस ट्रेनिंग, कानपुर मे कुछ स्नातक इजानियर प्रतिमाह 250/ रुपये के वजीफे पर नियुक्ति के लिए चुने गये है ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन सभी इन्जीनियरो की नियुक्ति इस बीच की जा चुकी है, और

(ग) यदि नही, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा सस्कृति मन्त्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) जी, हा। 1 अप्रैल, 1971 से 10 मई 1972 तक की अवधि मे उद्योग मे एक वर्ष के व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण के लिए 1999 इन्जीनियरी स्नातक चुने गये थे।

(ख) और (ग). केवल 1410 स्नातक शामिल हुए। शेष व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण मे रुचि नही थी।

Historical Monuments in Jaunpur City

7712 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Jaunpur City in U P has a large number of historical monuments dating back to 15th and 16th centuries, and

(b) if so, being very near to Varanasi and already to tourist centre, whether Government propose a develop their environmental and natural setting ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Archaeological Survey of India, is taking necessary steps for the preservation of the Centrally protected monuments at Jaunpur It spent nearly Rs 25,000 on special repairs to these monuments last year and has earmarked a sum of Rs 30,000/- during the current financial year In so far as the development of their environmental and natural setting is concerned, there is no programme for the time being, as the Archaeological survey and the Department of Tourism are both seized of development works at other relatively more important tourist centres in the country

वर्ष 1970-71 मे बिहार को उर्वरक की कम सप्लाई करना

7713. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्य राज्यों की तुलना मे वर्ष 1970-71 और 20 अप्रैल, 1972

तक बिहार को कम उर्वरक दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार जनसंख्या के आधार पर उर्वरक को वितरित करने का है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) वर्ष 1970-71 में, बिहार को एन० पी० तथा के० उर्वरकों की मांग, विनिर्माताओं तथा केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल द्वारा 88 प्रतिशत तक पूरी की गई, जो कि अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में काफी अनुकूल है। परन्तु वर्ष 1971-72 में, बिहार की एन० पी० तथा के० उर्वरकों की मांग विनिर्माताओं तथा पूल द्वारा 50 प्रतिशत तक पूरी की गई। वर्ष 1971-72 में उर्वरकों का घरेलू उत्पादन कम हुआ, जिसके कारण विनिर्माताओं की सप्लाई की योजनायें पूरी करने में कठिनाई हुई। तथापि पूल से सप्लाइज, पूल की प्रभावी मांग के 65 प्रतिशत तक की गई। देश के पूर्वी भाग में परिवहन की कठिनाइयों के कारण, सप्लाई में अधिकतर कमी हुई।

(ख) किसी एक वर्ष में उर्वरकों की मांग का निर्णय, उर्वरक के उपयोग की पूर्व प्रवृत्ति तथा वर्ष के लिए प्रस्तावित कृषि कार्यक्रमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, राज्यों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों के विचार-विमर्श द्वारा किया जाता है। तत्पश्चात् उर्वरक विनिर्माताओं के साथ, जिनके आर्थिक विपणन क्षेत्र में राज्य स्थित है, विचार-विमर्श करने पर सप्लाई की संयुक्त योजनायें तैयार की जाती हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार कमी का ध्यान रखती है जिसकी सप्लाई विनिर्माता नहीं कर सकते हैं और कमी को पूरा करने के लिए अपेक्षित उर्वरक के आयात की व्यवस्था करती है। जनसंख्या के आधार पर उर्वरकों के वितरण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Implementation of Food Laws in States

7714. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has written to the State Chief Ministers urging them to implement Food Laws more strictly with a veiw to curbing food adulteration ;

(b) whether the Chief Ministers have asked for Central assistance for setting up or developing the existing Food Testing Laboratories ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY FO HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes. The Prime Minister addressed a letter to the Chief Ministers of States about 3 years back.

(b) Yes, some requests for Central assistance have been received.

(c) Government of India recognises the need for the expansion and development of the Food Testing Laboratories in the country. However, this matter is primarily the concern of the State Governments and there is no approved scheme yet for giving Central assistance to the State Governments/Local Bodies for this purpose.

Low cost Housing Scheme evolved by a Retired Chief Engineer of Western Railway

7715. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA :
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a low cost housing scheme has been evolved by Mr. M. R. Venkataraman, a retired Chief Engineer of Western Railway as an answer to acute housing shortage;

(b) whether other such housing schemes are under the contemplation of Government; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). Yes. Shri Venkataraman has supplied information about a teachnique for low cost construction which mainly consists of pre-gunited cement wall and slab panels fixed in pre-cast concrete posts and beams. Information received on such low cost construction techniques is examined in detail by the National buildings Organisation with reference to important criteria like cost, durability and other performance qualities and then disseminated by National Buildings Organisation to the various constructions, agencies so that if the technique meets their requirements and suits their conditions,, they could adopt the technique in their works.

Banaras Hindu University Selection Committee for Teachers

7716. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Banaras Hindu University, every Selection Committee for teachers consists of more than the desired number of experts against the Statutes and judgement of Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). According to Statute 27 of the Statutes of Banaras Hindu University, as approved by the President of India in his capacity as the Visitor of the University or October 31, 1970, Selection Committee for the post of Professor shall, *inter-alia*, consist of not less than three persons not being in the service of the University or member of the Executive Council, who have special knowledge of the subject with which the person to be appointed will be concerned. Similarly Selection Committee for the post of Reader/Lecturer shall consist of not less than two such persons. The provision for the number of experts on the Selection Committee, being flexible, the University has the authority to invite more than the minimum number specified in the statute.

Payment of Arrear of Over-time Allowance to Staff of All-Day Milk Stalls of D. M.S.

7717. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to pay the arrears of over-time allowance to staff of All-Day Milk Stalls of the Delhi Milk Scheme for the period prior to the 11th April, 1972, when the working hours of the Stalls were from 9.30 a. m. to 6 p. m. ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of Government.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons under Gadgil Assurances

7718. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether assurance given by late Shri Gadgil regarding rehabilitation of displaced persons in Delhi have since been fully implemented by Government ;

(b) if not, the number of persons who are still eligible to be rehabilitated under this Assurance; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to rehabilitate them immediately and if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which they will be rehabilitated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(a) 12 persons squatting on land under the control of the Land and Development Office have been found eligible to receive benefits under the Gadgil Assurance. The Delhi Development Authority have found 1221 persods (in some cases, proofs are still to be received) eligible for similar benefits.

(c) In so far as the Land and Development Office is concerned the possession of one person squatting on public land on Punchkuian Road has been regularised. Eleven plots are being developed in New Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi, for the rehabilitation of the remaining eleven persons. Schemes for rehabilitating the eligible persons squatting on public land other than that under the control of the Land and Development Office are being prepared by the Delhi Development Authority.

नकली दवाइयां

7719. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी:** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में नकली दवाओं की बिक्री बड़ी मात्रा में हो रही है;

(ख) क्या इस आशय के अनेक मुकदमे अदालतों में विचाराधीन है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो नकली दवाओं का प्रयोग करने के कारण वर्ष 1969 से अब तक कितने लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है और इस सम्बन्ध मे कितने लोगों को पकड़ा गया है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(घ) घटिया किस्म की तथा नकली दवाइयों के निर्माण और बिक्री को समाप्त करने के लिये निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं :-

(1) औषधियों के बिना लाइसेंस वाले निर्माताओं को समाप्त करने के लिये की

आम तौर पर नकली औषधियां बनाते और बेचते हैं। "लायसेंस शुदा औषध निर्माताओं की एक अखिल भारतीय सूची" छाप दी गई है और इसे नाम मात्र मूल्य पर सभी संबंधित व्यक्तियों आदि को आम उपलब्ध कर दिया गया है। इस सूची में समय-समय पर संशोधन किये जाते हैं और इस प्रकार संशोधित सूची की प्रतियां राज्य औषध निरीक्षक संगठनों तथा औषधि व्यापारियों के संघों को भेज दी जाती है।

(घ) औषधि और प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम को संशोधित कर दिया गया है और मिलावटी दवाइयां बनाने और बेचने तथा बिना लायसेंस के दवाइयां बनाने और बेचने की सजा की अवधि 1 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 3 वर्ष से 10 वर्ष तक कर दी गई है उसमें ऐसा भी उपबन्ध कर दिया गया है जिसके अधीन ऐसी औषधियो के बनाने में प्रयुक्त उपकरण और दूसरा सामान तथा उन्हें लाने ले जाने के साधनों को छीना जा सकता है।

(3) राज्यों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे अपने-अपने यहां मिलावटी दवाइयों के खिलाफ अभियान को तेजी से चलाने के लिये पुलिस अधिकारियों से निकट सम्पर्क रखें।

(4) जब कभी केन्द्रीय औषध नियंत्रण संगठन को नकली दवाइयों की सूचना मिलती है और जब कभी ऐसा समझा जाता है कि इस काम में कोई अन्तर-राज्य गिरोह काम कर रहा है, उस समय संबंधित राज्यों को सूचित करने तथा राज्य पुलिस की मदद से इस पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने की सलाह देने के लिये विशेष सावधानियां बरती जाती हैं।

(5) राज्यों के अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अपने-अपने औषध निरीक्षण कार्यालयों में वृद्धि करें और दवाइयों की जांच करने की सुविधाएं भी बढ़ायें ताकि अधिक से अधिक नमूने लिये जा सकें और जांच रिपोर्ट जल्दी जल्दी मिल सके।

(6) केन्द्र और राज्य संगठनों के बीच निकट सम्पर्क रखने के लिये बम्बई, कलकत्ता मद्रास और गाजियाबाद में केन्द्रीय औषध संगठन के मंडल कार्यालय खोल दिये गये हैं। मण्डल अधिकारियों का एक खास काम यह है कि वे मिलावटी औषधियो को लावे, ले जाने, खासकर जब एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य पर ले जायी जा रही हो, की जांच करें और यह सुनिश्चित करें कि अन्तर-राज्य बाजार में बिकने वाली औषधियां हर हालत में मानकों के अनुसार हों। उनके इस काम में केन्द्रीय औषध निरीक्षक जो राज्यों औषध निरीक्षकों के निकट सम्पर्क में काम करते हैं, उनकी मदद करते हैं। मण्डल अधिकारियों से सम्बद्ध केन्द्रीय निरीक्षक कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि की जा रही है।

(7) औषध निर्माताओं और व्यापारियों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले एसोसियेशनो की सहायता और उनका सहयोग लिया जा रहा है ताकि निर्माण और बिक्री के तरीके अधिक से अधिक सही हों। नकली दवाइयो के विरुद्ध अभियान में भी उनका सहयोग लिया जा रहा है।

(8) केन्द्रीय औषध मानक नियंत्रण संगठन के तत्वावधान में औषध निरीक्षकों और सरकारी विश्लेषकों के लिये प्रशिक्षण का एक कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है। ये प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम औषध मानक नियंत्रण को कठोरता से लागू करने में मदद देंगे।

(9) केन्द्रीय औषध मानक नियंत्रण संगठन औषध परामर्श दात्री समिति की बैठकें मण्डल राज्य औषध नियंत्रकों की बैठकें करके तथा मंडल अधिकारियों और राज्य औषध नियंत्रण अधिकारियों के बीच विचार विमर्श की व्यवस्था करके तथा पत्र व्यवहार द्वारा सम्पर्क तथा निरंतर बातचीत जारी रखते हैं। सूचना के इस निरन्तर विनियम से औषधियों के गुणों पर नियंत्रण रखने के उपायों में तालमेल रखने और उन्हें तेज करने में बड़ी मदद मिलती है।

मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में केन्द्रीय भूमि सुधार समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई भूमि सुधार योजना

7720. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय भूमि सुधार समिति ने मुख्य मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन में अपनी कोई योजना भूमि सुधार के सम्बन्ध में पेश की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप-रेखा क्या है; और

(ग) उसे किस सीमा तक स्वीकार कर लिया गया है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय भूमि सुधार समिति ने विभिन्न राज्यों के भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा नियमों में व्यापक रूप से एकरूपता लाने के उद्देश्य से, अगस्त, 1971 में कुछ सिफारिशें की थीं। मुख्य सिफारिशें इस प्रकार थीं कि अधिकतम सीमा सम्पूर्ण परिवार पर लागू होनी चाहिये; किन्तु जहां किसी परिवार में पांच से अधिक सदस्य हों, तो पांच से अधिक प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त सदस्य के लिये भूमि इस प्रकार प्रदान की जाये कि एक परिवार को ग्राह्य कुल भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा के दुगने से अधिक भूमि न मिले ; बारहमासी सिंचित भूमि अथवा सरकारी श्रोतों से दो फसलें उगाने के लिये विश्चित सिंचाई वाले क्षेत्रों में पांच सदस्यों के परिवार के लिये अधिकतम सीमा 10 से 18 एकड़ के मध्य निश्चित की जाये, अन्य श्रेणियों की भूमि के परिवर्तन अनुपात का निर्धारण, उसमें पानी की उपलब्धि, उत्पादकता, मृदा वर्गीकरण, उगाई जाने वाली फसलों आदि के आधार पर किया जाना चाहिये; बारानी भूमि के सम्बन्ध मे भी पांच सदस्यों के परिवार के लिये भूमि की कुल अधिकतम सीमा 54 एकड़ निर्धारित की जानी चाहिये। किन्तु इस सीमा को भूमि की किस्म, वर्षा, निरन्तर सूखा पड़ने आदि की परिस्थितियों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, विशेष औचित्य होने पर, शिथिल किया जा सकता है; और वर्तमान राज्य नियमों के अन्तर्गत यंत्रीकृत फार्मों तथा सुसचालित फार्मों को मिलने वाली छूट समाप्त कर दी जानी चाहिये।

ये सब सिफारिशें भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार कर ली गई हैं और 18 सितम्बर, 1971 को कृषि मन्त्री ने राज्यो की जोत अधिकतम सीमा के नियमों को समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप परिवर्तित करने के लिये आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने के सम्बन्ध में, समस्त राज्यों के मुख्य मन्त्रियों को पत्र लिखा था। हाल ही में कृषि मन्त्री ने पुनः राज्यों के मुख्य मन्त्रियों को लिखा है कि राज्य विधान सभाओं के वर्तमान अधिवेशन में इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक अधिनियम बनाने के उपाय किये जायें।

राज्य अधिकतम सीमा नियमो मे अन्य छूटो के सम्बन्ध मे, समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि चाय, काफी, इलायची तथा रबड़ बागानो को छूट देने के मामलो पर भारत सरकार के सम्बन्धित मन्त्रालयो के परामर्श से सावधानी पूर्वक विचार किया जाए और इसके उपरान्त राष्ट्रीय नीति निर्धारित करने के उद्देश्य से इस छूट तथा अन्य छूटो को जारी रखने की आवश्यकता पर मुख्य मन्त्रियो के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया जाना चाहिये। तदनुसार इस मामले पर वित्त तथा विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय और योजना आयोग के परामर्श से विचार किया गया। इसके उपरान्त शुक्रवार, 14 अप्रैल, 1972 को मुख्य मन्त्रियो के साथ इस मामले पर विचार विमर्श हुआ।

बैठक मे निम्न बातो का निर्णय किया गया —

1. यह स्वीकार किया गया कि चाय, काफी, रबड, इलायची और कोको रोपण के लिये दी जाने वाली छूट को जारी रखा जाये,

2. भूदान यज्ञ समिति, सहकारी बैंको, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको, केन्द्रीय या राज्य सरकारो तथा स्थानीय निकायो द्वारा प्राप्त भूमि को छूट जारी रखी जाये। इसी प्रकार औद्योगिक या वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमो की गैर कृषि कार्यों की भूमि को भी अधिकतम सीमा कानून से छूट दी जाये;

3. पजीकृत सहकारी खेती समाजो के मामले में, यह स्वीकार किया गया कि यह छूट इस प्रतिबन्ध के साथ दी जा सकती है कि किसी सदस्य के क्षेत्र की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करते समय उसकी अन्य भूमि के साथ साथ सहकारी समाज मे उसके शेयर को भी ध्यान मे रखा जायेगा;

4. कृषि विश्वविद्यालयो, कृषि महाविद्यालयो, कृषि स्कूलो और अनुसधान सस्थाओ की भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा के कानून से छूट दी जानी चाहिये,

5. धार्मिक शैक्षणिक या धर्मार्थ न्यासो के स्वामित्व की भूमि, सशस्त्र सेना के सदस्यो को शौर्य के कृत्यो के लिये प्रदान की गई भूमि और फलोद्यानो के अतगत की भूमि को छूट देने के विषय मे काफी विचार-विमर्श हुआ था।

धार्मिक, शैक्षणिक या धर्मार्थ न्यासो के सम्बन्ध मे यह स्वीकार किया गया था कि केवल जनहित के वास्तविक न्यासो के लिये ही विशेष व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। न्यासो की जिन उद्देश्यो से स्थापना की गई है उनकी प्राप्ति को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये उन्हे या तो वार्षिकी प्रदान की जाये या अन्य कोई उपयुक्त प्रबन्ध किये जाये। वीरता के पुरस्कारो के विषय मे इस बात को स्वीकार किया गया कि स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के उपरान्त प्रदान की गई भूमि के लिये छूट दी जानी चाहिये। स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति से पूर्व प्रदान की गई भूमि के लिये छूट जारी रखने के प्रश्न पर आगे और विचार किया जायेगा। फलोद्यानो के विषय मे आम राय यह थी कि जिस व्यक्ति का फलोद्यान है,

उसके लिये अधिकतम सीमा, चाहे वह अन्य भूमि के अतिरिक्त हो या नहीं, 2 हैक्टार तक या फलोद्यान के अन्तर्गत वास्तविक क्षेत्र तक, जो भी कम हो, बढ़ा दी जाये। कुछ मुख्य मंत्रियों का विचार था कि बारानी भूमि की भांति, फलोद्यानों के क्षेत्र को और अधिक छूट दी जानी चाहिये। जो राज्य सरकारें फलोद्यानों की अधिकतम सीमा लागू करने में गम्भीर कठिनाइयों का सामना करती हैं, वे भारत सरकार के साथ इस विषय में अलग-अलग आगे विचार विमर्श करेंगी।

इस बात पर सहमति व्यक्त की गई कि अन्य समस्त छूटों को वापिस ले लिया जाये। इस बीच विचार हेतु एक प्रश्न पैदा हुआ कि क्या बारहमासी सिंचित भूमि अथवा दो फसलें उगाने के लिये निजी साधनों से सींची जाने वाली भूमि को सरकारी साधनों से सींची जाने वाली भूमि के बराबर माना जाना चाहिये। इस मामले पर विचार करने के लिये दिनांक 8 और 9 मई, 1972 को केन्द्रीय भूमि सुधार समिति की बैठक हुई। दिनांक 9 मई, 1972 को हुई बैठक में यह निश्चय किया गया कि समस्त मुख्य मंत्रियों से सलाह करने के पश्चात इस पर फैसला किया जाये।

Addition and Alteration in M.P. Quarters

7721. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to State :

(a) whether addition and alteration in Ministers residential bungalows are done without minding economy of expenditure;

(b) if so, whether essential requirements of Members of Parliament for additions and alterations are not considered sympathetically;

(c) whether the demands of M.Ps. are rejected by the econcerned officials on architectural and other pleas; and

(d) whether Government contemplate to accede to the requests for providing amenities to the Members of Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The requests of M.Ps. for addition/alterations to their bungalows, are considered sympathetically subject to the works being approved by the respective House Committees, their technical feasibility, approval of plans by the Architects and the local body, and the consent of the M.P. to the payment of additional rent for the work. However, with effect from the 18th November, 1971 a ban on all additions/alterations in buildings both residential and non-residential was imposed by Government as a measure of economy. Recently Government have relaxed the ban in respect of works of inescapable nature. Such works are now being sanctioned subject to the considerations mentioned earlier.

T. A. Claimed by Head of Departments of Humanities and Social Sciences of I.I.T., New Delhi

7722. SHRI KARTIK ORAON :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the head of the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences of I.I.T., Delhi has claimed T. A. from two Government Institutions for the same journey;

(b) if so, the action taken by Director, I.I.T., Delhi against him; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c). A complaint that the Head of the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences has claimed T. A. from two sources for the same journey has been received The Institute is investigating the matter.

माल के आयात तथा निर्यात के लिए किराये पर लिये गये जहाज

7723. श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ने 1970 मे किस-किस देश से माल के निर्यात तथा आयात के लिए जहाज किराये पर लिये;

(ख) इस अवधि मे उनके जहाजों से कितने टन माल लाया ले जाया गया; और

(ग) उन देशों ने भारतीय जहाजो से अपने व्यापार के लिये कितने टन माल का आयात और निर्यात किया ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है । [प्रंथालय मे रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LI—3083/72]

कला में राष्ट्रीय डिप्लोमा परीक्षा का स्थगित किया जाना

7724. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 27 अप्रैल, 1972 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' मे प्रकाशित समाचार कि अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद के परीक्षा नियत्रक ने कला में राष्ट्रीय डिप्लोमा परीक्षा को आगामी जुलाई तक स्थगित कर दिया है ;

(ख) क्या 27 अप्रैल, 1972 से इन परीक्षाओ को प्रारम्भ होना था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मत्री (प्रो० एम० नुरूल हसन) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) दिल्ली के कालेज आफ आर्ट्स मे फरवरी और मार्च, 1972 मे विद्यार्थियों ने हड़ताल की थी तथा कालेज का सामान्य कार्य रुक गया था । बहुत से छात्रों ने यह अनुरोध किया था कि परीक्षाएं दो महीनो तक स्थगित की जाए, जिससे वे पाठ्यक्रम पूरा कर सकें । अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद् की परीक्षा समिति ने इस अनुरोध पर विचार किया तथा इसे स्वीकार कर लिया ।

Urea Plasma for Family Planning

7725. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dr. Promode Das Gupta, D. Sc. of Lucknow has done a successful research work on application for Urea Plasma for effective family planning and Urea Plasma has experimentally proved to be effective for family planning;

(b) if so, whether Government are going to make use of this discovery and propose to extend research facilities to him for further research work in this line and for utilisation of Urea Plasma for other medicinal proposes and the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to appreciate the discovery of Dr. P. Das Gupta and encourage his initiative in research work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The Contraceptive (Centsquare) which contains Urea as the effective ingredient has been developed in the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, where Dr. P. Das Gupta is working as a Scientist.

(b) The clinical trials on Centsquare have been completed by the Central Drug Research Institute and the Institute is submitting its report to the Drugs Controller (India) for clearance.

(c) The Institute receives encouragement and financial support from the Government. Besides, awards for meritorious research are made to individuals on the recommendation of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.

Corporation for bringing Construction Firms under Government Control

7726. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to bring all contracting construction firms under direct Government control through the setting up of a Corporation or a Board; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Private Contracting Construction firms are amassing enormous profit by exploiting the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is not possible to say how far the private contractors are amassing huge profits. However, as a safe-guard against exploitation of labourers engaged by contractors on Government works, the C.P.W.D. have appointed Labour Officers to ensure payment of fair wages to the labourers.

Survey of Ground Water Resources in Tripura

7727. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey was made to find out ground water resources in Tripura ; and

(b) if so, the findings of the survey thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Geological Survey of India carried out systematic hydrogeological investigations in an area of 2,500 sq. kms. in the Sadar and Dharamnagar sub-divisions. Average water level is 5 to 7 metres below ground level. The granular zones occur at varying depths below 100 metres and the discharge varies from 45,000 to 68,000 litres per hour at a drawdown of 6 metres.

The Central Ground Water Board started groundwater exploration in Tripura during 1971. One borehole at Nawapara was drilled down to a depth of 252 metres. The individual zones were tested for

chemical quality which showed high iron content. While the work was in progress, the drilling rig had to be diverted for taking up construction of wells on an emergency basis for Bangla Desh refugees in Tripura itself Three tubewells were constructed with a discharge ranging from 11,000 to 18,000 gallons per hour The C G W B will continue its operations during 1972-73 also

Neglect of Social Welfare Project by States

7728 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of LDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether due to big increase in non-Plan expenditure the Planning Commission in its first two years of the Fourth Five Year Plan have found out the neglect of social welfare projects by States, and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DLPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K S RAMASWAMY) (a) and (b) No, Sir

The Planning Commission has not taken into consideration the non Plan expenditure while assessing the progress of social welfare schemes in the State Sector of the Plan, although they have noted the slowness in the progress of expenditure on social welfare

Loss to National Cooperative Consumers Federation Ltd , Bombay due to Fake Watches

7729 SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether many Consumers Cooperative Stores recently complained of the receipt of fake watches from the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation Limited,

(b) whether these watches were lifted by the Bombay Branch of the Federation from the local customs office, after scrutiny and inspection and if so, the total nmuber of watches which were found fake and their book value, and

(c) the amount of the loss suffered by the Federation through sale of the rejected watches at discount and whether an enquiry has been held to fix responsibility for this loss and fraud and if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) (a) Yes, Sir Complaints were received from some consumer cooperatives in this regard in 1970 and 1971 Some of the watches, lifted between December, 1969 and February 1970 were found to contain machinery which, though imported, was of a brand different from that indicated on the watch cases, and of inferior quality

(b) The watches were lifted by the Bombay Branch of the Federation from the local customs office, after checking up that they were in working order

The total number of watches, of which the machinery inside was different from the brand name on the watch cases, was 286, and their book value was Rs 26 500/—

(c) On the sale of 106 such watches, the Federation incurred a loss of Rs. 1912, which was allowed as extra rebate to the purchasing institutions The remaining 180 watches have been withheld from sale, and the question of returning them to customs has been taken up with the authorities concerned.

Confiscated goods have to be lifted by the Federation from customs, without pick and choose, except those which are damaged and, therefore, unsaleable. In the circumstances, the question of fixing responsibility for the loss does not arise. Arrangements have since been made by the Federation to get the machinery of the watches checked up by the mechanics in doubtful cases.

Transport Difficulties for Salt Movement in Calcutta Port

7730. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether despatches of salt from the West Coast Ports to Calcutta have been thrown out of gear because of increasing transport difficulties;

(b) if so, the nature of transport difficulties; and

(c) the steps taken to tackle them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Despatches of salt from the West Coast Ports to Calcutta have witnessed some strain because of the Indo-Pak war and diversion of some of the coastal fleet for shipping essential commodities including foodgrains to Bangladesh.

(c) Between January and April 1972, approximately 21,000 tonnes of salt have already moved from the West Coast Ports to the East Coast. Taking into account the shortage in our coastal tonnage, Government have permitted the chartering of five foreign flag vessels for a period of six months to supplement the Indian fleet for coastal movement of trade including salt between the West Coast Ports and Calcutta.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा सोयाबीन संयंत्र स्थापित किया जाना

7731. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने देश में एक सोयाबीन संयंत्र लगाने का निश्चय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त संयंत्र लगाने के लिये राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्र सरकार को किन-किन स्थानों का सुझाव दिया है और क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से भी इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रार्थना पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार ने सुझाव दिया कि भरतपुर, अलवर और सवाई माधोपुर इसके लिये यथासम्भव उपयुक्त स्थान हो सकते है। विदर्भ विकास निगम ने सुझाव दिया कि इसे महाराष्ट्र के विदर्भ क्षेत्र में स्थापित किया जा सकता है। हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों का सुझाव था कि यह संयंत्र उनके अपने अपने राज्य में किसी भी उपयुक्त स्थान पर स्थापित किया जा सकता है। इन सुझावों की जांच करने और प्रत्येक स्थान के गुण-दोष पर विचार करने के बाद भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने यह संयंत्र हरियाणा में फरीदाबाद में लगाने का निर्णय किया है।

दिल्ली के विकास के लिए बोर्ड

7732. **श्री रामचन्द्र विकल :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के विकास के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा को मिलाकर किसी नये बोर्ड का गठन किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या है और उसके कार्यकलाप क्या होंगे ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आइ० के० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र की विकास योजना को तैयार करने तथा कार्यान्वित करने के काम का समन्वय करने के लिए एक सांविधिक बोर्ड के गठन का प्रस्ताव है जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा हरियाणा, राजस्थान तथा उत्तर उदेश सरकार के प्रतिनिधि होंगे। मामले पर अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

Inclusion of "Lambadies" Community in the list of Backward Classes

7733. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the community of "Lambadies" (Sugalies) belonging to the Telangana area of Andhra Pradesh to include their community also in the list of backward classes as the same community is already included in the backward classes list belonging to the Andhra region of the same State; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir. However, representations to the effect that the Lambadi (Sugali) community of the Telangana area of Andhra Pradesh may be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes have been received.

(b) The reaction of the Government will be indicated when the Bill for the revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is introduced afresh.

Supply of Drinking Water to Morwa market of N.C.D C. Colliery

7734. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to supply drinking water to the Morwa Market of the National Coal Development Corporation Colliery from the colliery water supply system during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

कृषि श्रमिकों के शोषण पर रोक

7735. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा 24 अप्रैल, 1972 को नई दिल्ली में एशियन ट्रेड यूनियनिस्ट्स की बैठक में दिये गये इस आशय के वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि उन्हें समाज के दुर्बलतम वर्गों विशेषतया कृषकों, की इच्छाओं के अनुकूल

विशेष प्रयास करने चाहिए तथा सभी शोषितों के अधिकारों के लिए संघर्ष करना चाहिए; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) और (ख) प्रधान मंत्री ने 24 अप्रैल, 1972 को एशिया व्यापार संघ की विचार-गोष्ठी में अपने वक्तव्य में व्यापार संघो से अनुरोध किया था कि उन्हें समाज के दुर्बल वर्गों की आकांक्षों के अनुरूप विशेष प्रयास करने चाहिए और सभी शोषितों के अधिकारों के लिए सघष करना चाहिए। सरकार ने इस दिशा में कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम तैयार नही किया है, चूंकि यह अपील व्यापार-संघवादियो से की गई है।

Soviet Aid for Expansion of Technical Education

7736. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Government has recently given aid for expanding Technical education;

(b) if so, the nature of technical aid;

(c) the sphere of its utilisation; and

(d) the extent of benefit to be derived ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (d) Under an Agreement signed on 10th December, 1966 between the Government of India and the Government of USSR, the latter has extended a long-term Rouble-Credit for financing Fourth Plan projects, including special projects in technical education. The technical education projects which are being supported by Rouble-Credit are :

(a) establishment of centres for advanced studies and research in Aeronautics, Metallurgy. Geophysics and Electronics & Automation and

(b) development of special technician courses, in cooperation with industry, in Metallurgy, Heavy Engineering, Electrical Machine Building, Oil and Gas Industry, Mechanical Mechnical Machine Building and Radio Electronics & Power. The Rouble-Credit is being utilised for importing specialised scientific equipment, training of Indian teachers in USSR and for obtaining the services of Soviet specialists. These projects will help in training specialist personnel for teaching, research and industrial production work.

जर्मन भाषा शिक्षण संस्था

7737. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जर्मन लोकतन्त्रात्मक गणराज्य (जी० डी० आर०) का विचार भारत में एक ऐसा शिक्षा संस्थान खोलने का है; जिसमे जर्मन भाषा की शिक्षा दी जाएगी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या प्रत्येक राज्य मे ऐसा संस्थान खोलने का भी प्रस्ताव है ताकि प्रत्येक राज्य में छात्र सुगमतापूर्वक जर्मन भाषा सीख सकें ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी, नहीं। तथापि, भारत सरकार, केन्द्रीय अंग्रेजी और विदेशी भाषा संस्थान, हैदराबाद में जर्मन जनवादी

गणतन्त्र के सहयोग से जर्मन-विभाग की स्थापना करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है। इस विभाग का प्रमुख कार्य जर्मन भाषा के भारतीय अध्यापकों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना होगा।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय अंग्रेजी और विदेश भाषा संस्थान के प्रस्तावित जर्मन विभाग से आशा की जाती है कि विभिन्न राज्यों की जर्मन भाषा सिखाने वाली संस्थाओं को अध्यापकों के प्रशिक्षण के जरिए लाभान्वित करेगा और इस प्रकार इस भाषा को सीखने के लिए विद्यार्थियों को उन्नत सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगा।

Institutions receiving Building Grants from Ministry of Education

7738 SHRI BISHWANARAYAN SHASTRI Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether only those voluntary cultural institutions which have branches all over India have received grants from his Ministry

(b) if so the name of such institutions, which received building grants during the last three years, year wise,

(c) the location of Headquarters of the Institutions, number of branches and name of the State where such branches are located,

(d) whether applications have been invited from such institutions this year for consideration, and

(e) if so, the number of applications received and considered and the amount of grant given ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P YADAV) (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise

(d) and (e) Under the scheme for Building grants to Voluntary Cultural Organisations applications for financial assistance have been invited from the Organisations/Institutions working in the cultural fields of dance, drama, music, fine arts, indology, literature, other than religious institutions public libraries, museums, municipalities, schools, universities during the current year The last date for receipt of such applicatins duly recommended by the State Governments concerned is 30th June 1972

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के स्कूलों के छात्रों को वर्दियों की सप्लाई

7739. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के प्राथमिक स्कूलों में 300 रु० प्रति मास से कम वेतन भोगियों के बच्चों को पालिका की ओर से निशुल्क वर्दी दी जाती है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार आगामी शिक्षा सत्र (जुलाई 1972) से ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि स्कूल के सभी बच्चों की यूनिफार्म एक जैसी हो और जिन छात्रों को माता पिता/अभिभावकों का वेतन 300 रु० प्रति मास से अधिक हो उन्हें वही कपड़ा जो 300 रुपये से कम वेतन वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को नगर पालिका द्वारा मुफ्त दिया जाता है, उचित दामों पर दिया

जाए ताकि बच्चों के बीच वर्ग भावना न पनपे ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, नहीं। तथापि नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने अपने स्कूलों के अन्य स्कूलों के सभी छात्रों से 6 महीने के अन्दर एक जैसी वर्दियां अपनाने के अनुरोध करने का निर्णय किया है। उनका उचित दर की दुकानों पर कपड़ा देने का कोई विचार नहीं है। कपड़ा दिल्ली क्लाथ मिल्स से खरीदा जाता है जिनके पूरी दिल्ली में उचित दर के खुदरा डिपो है।

Financial Assistance for Calcutta Metropolitan Development Agency

7740. DR. RANEN SEN Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the total financial assistance given by the Central Government so far to the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Agency, and

b) the progress made in implementing the various development programmes undertaken by the Agency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D P CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) The total financial assistance given by the Central Government so far to the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority is as follows :—

1970 71	(Rs. in crores)
(i) Cash loan towards expenditure on Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority outside the State Plan	2 87
(ii) Cash grant for Calcutta Bustee Improvement Scheme outside State Plan	1 50
	4.37

1971-72	
(i) Cash loan for expenditure on Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority programme outside the Plan	4 00
(ii) Cash grant for Calcutta Bustee Improvement Programme outside the Plan	3 00
	7.00

In addition to the above direct Central assistance given by the Government of India, further sum of Rs 7.96 crores and Rs. 9 54 crore were given to the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority from the State Plan outlay during 1970 71 and 1971 72 respectively There it an element of Central assistance in these allocations out of the State Plan.

(b) A statemedt laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT—3084/72]

Legislation for Protection of Wild Life

7741. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered enacting a legislation for the protection of wild life in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Draft Bill is being prepared by the Law Department in the Union Government. Since the Draft has not been finalized it is premature to give the main features.

Since Wild Life is a State Subject under the Constitution, the States have been requested to adopt a resolution under Article 252(1) of the Constitution to enable Parliament to consider the Bill

Proposal for a separate road to Seaside resort of Chandipore, Orissa

7742. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that tourists to Chandipore on Sea at Balasore Orissa are having difficulties to go to sea side resort because of checking system by Defence Depot there, and

(b) whether there is any proposal to have a separate road to the sea side resort and if so, the progress made in this regard, so far ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). No complaint in this regard has so far been received by the Government of India or have they any proposal to construct a separate road.

कम्पनी कार्य विभाग की परामर्शदात्री समिति

7743. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या संसदीय कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कम्पनी विधि विभाग ने एक परामर्शदात्री समिति का गठन किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस तारीख को तथा समिति के सदस्यों के नाम क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त समिति का कार्यालय 31 जुलाई, 1971 को समाप्त हो गया था और यदि हां, तो समिति ने अपने कार्यालय मे कितनी बैठकें आयोजित की तथा उसके द्वारा किय गये कार्यों का विवरण क्या है; और

(घ) उस पर सरकार न कुल कितनी धन राशि व्यय की ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) कम्पनी कार्य विभाग के लिए सलाहकार समिति का सर्वप्रथम गठन 1 जनवरी, 1972 को किया गया था । कम्पनी कार्य विभाग के लिए सलाहकार समिति के सदस्यों की सूची दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न के भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

विचरण

श्री के० वी० रघुनाथ रेड्डी, कम्पनी कार्य मन्त्री— सभापति— श्री बेदव्रत बरुआ, कम्पनी कार्य उपमन्त्री

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नई शब्दावली वाली पाठ्य पुस्तकें तैयार करना

7744. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की कितनी पाठ्य पुस्तकें तैयार की गई हैं, जिनमें नई शब्दावली का प्रयोग किया गया है;

(ख) उन विश्वविद्यालयो तथा कालिजो के नाम क्या है जहा उपर्युक्त पुस्तको द्वारा विषय पढ़ाये जा रहे हैं और ऐसे विषयों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या इन पुस्तको को सभी शिक्षा संस्थानो द्वारा निर्विवाद रूप से स्वीकार किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) शिक्षा संस्थानों को अब तक लागत सहित अथवा बिना लागत लिए ऊपर निर्दिष्ट पुस्तको की कितनी प्रतियां दी गई है तथा उनके नाम क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यथाशीघ्र सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

हिन्दी टाइप राइटरों के की-बोर्ड

7745. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत हिन्दी टाइप राइटरों के नये की-बोर्ड को निर्विवाद रूप से स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) हिन्दी टाइप राइटरों के की-बोर्ड में टाइप-फेस में भी कुछ त्रुटियां हैं और यदि हां, तो नया टाइप-फेस बनाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

*सेवानिवृत्त हो चुके हैं।

(ग) क्या नये टाइप की-बोर्ड के अपेक्षाकृत कम गति से टाइप किया जा सकता है और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). सरकार द्वारा विशेषकर के 1969 में स्वीकृत की-बोर्ड वाले हिन्दी टाइप राइटर के बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है फिर भी इस समय उपयोग में लाए जा रहे कुछ हिन्दी टाइप राइटरों में कतिपय त्रुटियों को सरकार के ध्यान में लाया गया है ।

(ग) टाइप की गति पूर्णतः एक विशेष प्रकार के माडल अथवा मशीन पर ही निरभंर न करते हुए परिचालक की कुशलता तथा प्रवीणता पर भी निर्भर करती है । सरकार के ध्यान में लाई गई उपर्युक्त त्रुटियों की जांच की जा रही है ।

Welfare of non-Student Youth

7746. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the amount allotted and spent during the Fourth Plan on the welfare of the non-student Youth ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY) : The total outlay envisaged in the Fourth Plan for national programme of non-students Youth is Rs. 5 crores. Against this provision actual expenditure incurred under this programme so far is Rs. 5,80,412.40 Paise.

मध्य प्रदेश में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को कृषि योग्य भूमि का वितरण

7747. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए मध्य प्रदेश में गत दो वर्षों में कितने एकड़ भूमि का भूमिहीनों, हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों में आवंटन किया गया; और

(ख) इस समय राज्य में ऐसे व्यक्तियों की अनुमानित संख्या क्या है जिनके पास कृषि योग्य भूमि नहीं है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

तामिलनाडु में कृषि योग्य भूमि का हरिजनों और भूमिहीनों में वितरण

7748. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा राज्य सरकार द्वारा कराये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार तामिलनाडु में कितनी कृषि योग्य भूमि ऐसी है जिस पर कृषि की जा सकती है परन्तु उसका आवंटन नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) क्या कृषि योग्य भूमि-हीनों और हरिजनों में वितरित करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; जिससे कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि की जा सके; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को क्या निदेश देने जा रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

हरियाणा में कृषि योग्य भूमि का हरिजनों और भूमिहीनों को भूमि का वितरण

7749. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय केन्द्र सरकार या राज्य सरकार द्वारा कराये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार हरियाणा मे कितनी कृषि योग्य भूमि ऐसी हैं जिस पर कृषि की जा सकती है परन्तु आवंटित नहीं की गई है;

(ख) क्या कृषि योग्य भूमि को भूमिहीनों और हरिजनो मे वितरित करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है जिससे कृषि उपज में वृद्धि की जा सके; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों को क्या निदेश देने जा रहा है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) स (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

उड़ीसा में कृषि योग्य भूमि को हरिजनों और भूमिहीनों में वितरित करना

7750. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा राज्य सरकार द्वारा कराये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार इस समय उड़ीसा में कितनी कृषि योग्य भूमि ऐसी है जिस पर कृषि की जा सकती है परन्तु आवंटित नही की गई है;

(ख) क्या कृषि योग्य भूमि को भूमिहीनों और हरिजनों में वितरित करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है जिससे कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि की जा सके; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारो को क्या निदेश देने जा रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

पश्चिम बंगाल मे कृषि योग्य भूमि का हरिजनों और भूमिहीनों में वितरण

7751. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा राज्य सरकार द्वारा कराये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार पश्चिम बंगाल में इस समय कितने एकड कृषि याग्य भूमि ऐसी है जिस पर कृषि की जा सकती है परन्तु उसका आवटन नही किया गया है;

(ख) क्या कृषि योग्य भूमि को भूमिहीनों और हरिजनों मे वितरित करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है जिससे कृषि उत्पादन मे वृद्धि की जा सके; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार

राज्य सरकारों को क्या निदेश देने जा रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) मे (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Housing Facility in Rural and Urban Areas of Tripura

7752. SHRI DASARATHA DEB . Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have provided any facility to the tribals of Tripura for construction of houses both in the rural and urban areas,

(b) if so, the amount allocated for that purpose during the last three years and the amount actually utilised so far, and

(c) the maximum and the minimum amount given to each family both in the form of grants and loans ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K S RAMASWAMY) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Rs 0 30 lakhs was provided and actually utilised during each of the last three years

(c) Grant at the rate of Rs 300 per family was given, No amount was given as loan

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियो के लिये राज्य मे कालोनी की स्थापना

7753. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश मे ऐसे हजारो स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी है जिनके लिये आवास की कोई व्यवस्था नही है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री ने अभी हाल में उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे व्यक्तियो के लिए 'स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी कालोनी' के निर्माण का आश्वासन दिया है,

(ग) क्या सरकार सभी राज्यों मे इस प्रकार की कालोनी के निर्माण की आवश्यकता समझती है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध मे क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय मे राज्य मत्री (श्री आइ० के० गुजराल) (क) मत्रालय मे कोई आकड उपलब्ध नही है ।

(ख) इस मत्रालय के पास इस विषय पर कोई सूचना नही है ।

(ग) और (घ) मामला राज्य सरकारो से सबध रखता है ।

डाक्टरो द्वारा निजी प्रैक्टिस करने पर प्रतिबन्ध

7754. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री . क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागो मे डाक्टरो द्वारा निजी प्रैक्टिस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की मांग उठ रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे मे सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) क्या वह इसके लिये कोई केन्द्रीय कानून बनाने का विचार रखती है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी०पी० चट्टोपाध्याय):

(क) जी, नही।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नही उठता।

(ग) जी नहीं। जहा तक केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा में नियुक्त व्यक्तियो का सम्बन्ध है उनके किसी प्रकार की निजी प्रैक्टिस करने पर चाहे वह परामर्श और प्रयोगशाला सम्बन्धी प्रैक्टिस ही क्यो न हो, पहले से रोक लगा रखी है। वे प्रैक्टिस न करने की एवज मे निम्नलिखित दरो पर भत्ता पाने के हकदार है :—

श्रेणी एक के अधिकारी वेतन का 50 प्रतिशत बशर्ते 600 रुपये प्रतिमास से अधिक न हो।

श्रेणी II के अधिकारी : वेतन का 33⅓ प्रतिशत बशर्ते 150 रुपये प्रतिमास से कम न हो।

यदि इस शर्त का किसी रूप मे उल्लघन होता पाया गया, तो सरकारी सेवा आचार नियमावली के अधीन उस दोषी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जा सकती है। अतः इस बारे में कोई केन्द्रीय कानून बनाने का विचार नही है विशेषकर इसलिए भी कि 'स्वास्थ्य' राज्य का विषय है। वैसे; राज्य सरकारो से अपने अधिकारियों के बारे में इस प्रक्रिया का पालन करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है।

सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं को वित्तीय सहायता

7755. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सास्कृतिक संस्थाओं को कला के प्रचार और प्रसार के लिये सहायता देने का मापदण्ड क्या है, और

(ख) वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान किन किन सांस्कृतिक सस्थाओ को सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त हुई तथा प्रत्येक सस्था को कितनी सहायता मिली ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा सांस्कृति विभाग में उप-मन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) सस्कृति विभाग और दो राष्ट्रीय अकादमियों अर्थात सगीत नाटक अकादमी और ललितकला अकादमी सारे देश मे सास्कृतिक संस्थाओं को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने की कुछ योजनाओं का सचालन करते है। प्रत्येक योजना के अधीन सास्कृतिक सस्थाओ को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए अपनाये जाने वाले मानदण्ड सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण मे दिये गये है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये सख्या LT-3085/72]

(ख) सस्थाओ की एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण मे दी गयी है, जिसमे 1971-72 के दौरान प्रत्येक को प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का उल्लेख है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—3085/72].

होम्योपैथिक गर्भ निरोधक औषधि

7756. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भोपाल के एक होम्योपैथिक डाक्टर ने होम्योपैथिक फार्मूले के आधार पर एक ऐसी गर्भ निरोधक औषधि तैयार की है जो कि सस्ती और प्रभावपूर्ण है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय): (क) और (ख) भोपाल के एक होम्योपैथिक डाक्टर ने यह दावा किया है कि उन्होंने एक ऐसा होम्योपैथी फारमूला तैयार किया है जो महिलाओं द्वारा गर्भ निरोध के लिये उपयोग में लाया जा सकता है। उन्होंने कहा है कि उन्होने लगभग 50 महिलाओ पर इसे आजमाया है और उन्हें शत प्रतिशत सफलता मिली है। क्योंकि फारमूले का ब्यौरा, क्रियाविधि, प्रयोग, समय आदि के बारे में कोई सूचना नही दी गई है अतः इसकी गुणकारिता के संबध में कुछ नही कहा जा सकता है।

Family Planning Work in Orissa

7757. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether aged men of 60 years and above have been brought to family planning centre in Orissa for purposes of Vasectomy;

(b) whether minor boys in rural areas have also been subjected to such operation; and

(c) whether any agency other than Government is doing family planning work in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Damage of Crop in Balasore, Orissa

7758. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of crop failure in Balasore District, Orissa in the year 1971-72; and

(b) the steps taken to provide relief therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b) Information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Acreage of Land under Lift Irrigation Balasore. Orissa

7759. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the acreage of land under lift irrigation in the District of Balasore, Orissa, helping the agricultural output; and

(b) the Central aid provided therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as and when received.

Smoking Habits among Young Generation

7760. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether smoking habits are developing rapidly in the country, particularly in the young generation and college youth;

(b) if so, whether Central Government have conducted any survey in this regard; and

(c) if so, the names of the States where it is increasing day by day and the steps Government have taken to guide them through literature regarding the conrequences of this bad habit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). No survey in this regard has been conducted by the Government of India. The State Governments have, however, been addressed and necessary information will be laid on Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Effect on delay in Land Reform on Agricultural Growth

7761. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the delay in Land Reform policy would effect the agricultural growth; and

(b) if so, the remedy sought for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Land reform is a state subject under the Constitution and the responsibility both for the enactment of legislation and its implementation rests with the State Governments. However, in view of the importance of land reform in paving the way for a social, economic and institutional framework favourable for agricultural development, proposals for land reforms have been given a special place in the successive Five Year Plans and the basic approach was set out as a part of national plan leaving some flexibility to suit local conditions and in response to local needs.

Considerable progress has been made in the implementation of land reform programme :

Abolition of Intermediary Tenures — Intermediary tenures such as Zamindari, Jagirdari and Inams which prevailed in about 40 per cent of the area, have been almost completely abolished. Only a few minor intermediary tenures still remain and efforts are afoot to abolish them also. As a result of abolition of intermediary tenures about 20 million tenants have been brought in direct contact with the State.

Security of tenure — Provisions have been made in a number of States conferring substantial rights on tenants and enabling them to come in direct, contact with the State and acquire ownership. As a result some 3 million tenants and share croppers have acquired ownership in respect of about 3 million hectares.

Regulation of Rent — Provisions for regulation of rent have been adopted in most of the States. However, the statutory rents payable to the landlord is still on the high side in the Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir (in respect of tenants of smallholders) and Tamil Nadu. State Governments have been requested to bring them to the level recommended in the Plan.

Ceiling on land-holdings — Law imposing ceiling on agricultural holdings have also been enacted in almost all the States. According to available reports, about one million hectares have been declared surplus and about half of this

area has been distributed among landless agriculturists and small holders

Distribution of culturable waste lands — Besides the distribution of surplus land which becomes available on imposition of ceiling, the State Governments have been distributing culturable waste land in the normal course through their Revenue Departments or Gaon Sabhas So far 5 7 million hectares of waste land have been distributed by various States. State Governments have been requested to expedite distribution of all available lands

Consolidation of holdings — Provision has been made for consolidation of holdings in a large number of States By 1969 about 34 million hectares of land had been consolidated The work has been completed in Punjab and Haryana Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra have made good progress However, necessary legislation has yet to be enacted in the Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala Orissa and Tamil Nadu

Restrictions on alienation of lands held by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes — Provisions have also been made for preventing alienations of land from members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in a number of States.

Steps taken to expedite the land reforms — The problem and progress of land reforms were discussed at length at the Chief Ministers' Conference held in November, 1969 and September, 1970 In 1969 conference, the emphasis was on the need for orientation of land policy in the context of the new strategy in agriculture.

At the Conference of Chief Ministers held in September, 1970 an attempt was made to spell out the changes required in the land policy especially with regard to rationalisation and reduction in the ceiling limit and marking ceiling provisions more effective and purposeful It was noticed that there were large variations between different States, with regard to the level of ceiling for different classes of land, unit for application, exemptions etc The Conference decided to refer to the Central Land Reforms Committee the whole range of problems connected with ceiling on land holdings

In pursuance to the decision of the Chief Ministers' conference in August, 1971 the Central Land Reforms Committee made certain recommendations with a view to bringing a broad measure of uniformity in the ceiling laws of the different States.

The recommendations of the Central Land Reforms Committee were accepted by the Government of India and on September 18, 1971 Minister of Agriculture wrote to all the Chief Ministers requesting that necessasy action may be initiated to bring the State ceiling laws in line with the recommendations of the Central Land Reforms Committee The Minister of Agriculture again addressed a letter to all the Chief Ministers on April 7, 1972 suggesting that every effort should be made to introduce during the present session of the legislature itself necessary draft bills amending the ceilinglaws on the lines indicated by the Central Land Reforms Committee

Every effort is being made to implement the entire programme of land reform as expeditiously as possible.

Seeds Supplied to Bihar during 1970 71 and 1971 72

7762 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State .

(a) whether the Seeds Corporation of India had not been supplied seeds to Bihar in time during 1971 72,

(b) the quantum of supply of seeds to Bihar during the last year, and

(c) the quantity of seeds in tonnes with the varieties supplid to the Government of Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) During 1971-72, the National Seeds Corporation has so for supplied following quantities of seeds to Bihar :—

Wheat—Kalyansona & Sonalika	1575 tonnes
Maize—Ganga-S-2	422 ,,
Paddy—IR-8 and Ratna	32 ,,
Jute —Olitorious & Capsularis	90 ,,

Almost all the supplies were effected in time. Further distribution of seeds for this year is still in progress; the year in the case of the Corporation extends up to 31st May, 1972.

(b) During 1970-71, the following quantities and varieties of certified seeds were distributed by the National Seeds Corporation in Bihar States :—

Maize	— Ganga S-2	762 tonnes
Paddy	— IR-8 and Jaya	226 ,,
Wheat	— Kalyansona and Sonalika	446 ,,
Jute	— Oiltorious & Capsularies	145 ,,

(c) In addition to the certified seeds supplied by the National Seeds Corporation in 1971-72 as shown in part (a) above, the following quantities of seeds were supplied by other agencies to Bihar during the same year :—

(i) Food Corporation of India	i) Wheat	54,748 tonnes
	ii) Barley	2 000 ,,
	iii) Gram	1,600 ,,
(ii) Tarai Development Corporation	i) Wheat	1,376 ,,
(iii) Tonnage Club	i) Wheat	2,446 ,,
(iv) State Forms Corporation	i) Wheat	1,278 ,,
	ii) Barley	95 ,,
	iii) Gram	185 ,,

चौथी योजना के अन्त तक मध्य प्रदेश में नकदी फसलों के उत्पादन का अनुमान

7763. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी योजना के अंत तक मध्य प्रदेश में नकदी फसलों के उत्पादन का अनुमान क्या है;

(ख) क्या नकदी फसलों के उत्पादन में कुछ सीमा तक कमी हो गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क). चौथी योजना के अन्त तक, मध्य प्रदेश में नकदी फसलों के उत्पादन का अनुमान लगाना अभी सम्भव नही है। फिर भी, मध्य प्रदेश की चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना में वर्ष 1973-74 के लिये मुख्य नकदी फसलों के परिकल्पित लक्ष्य निम्न है:—

फसल	चतुर्थ योजना के लक्ष्य
तिलहन	6.50 लाख मीटरी टन
गन्ना (गुड़)	2.00 लाख मीटरी टन
कपास	5.90 लाख गांठें

(ख) वर्ष 1968-69 से मुख्य नकदी फसलो के उत्पादन मे मिश्रित प्रवृत्ति रही है। मध्य प्रदेश मे वर्ष 1968-69 से 1970-71 तक महत्वपूर्ण नकदी फसलों का उत्पादन निम्न है —

फसल	('000 मीटरी टन अन्यथा दूसरी प्रकार उल्लिखित) 1968 69*	1969-70†	1970-71‡
मूगफली	230 4	285.9	304.0
तिल	71 5	59 2	50.5
तोरिया तथा सरसो	52.7	60 9	52.3
अलसी	103.9	135 7	123.6
कुल मुख्य तिल्हन	460 2	543.6	532.1
आलू	191.9	164.9	177.4
गन्ना (गुड)	141 7	169.1	163 1
कपास*	340.0	327.3	214.2
मेस्ता	19 2	30 7	26.5

*180 कि० ग्राम की हजार गाठे
†आशिक रूप से सशोधित अनुमान
‡अन्तिम अनुमान

(ग) राज्य मे नकदी फसलो के उत्पादन मे वृद्धि के लिए पैकेज कार्यक्रम के अनुसार सघन कृषि के उपाय किये गये है। कपास का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए, मध्य प्रदेश मे एक गहन कपास जिला कायक्रम को भी कार्यान्वित किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य मे सोयाबीन की खेती के विकास के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित एक विशेष परियोजना कार्यान्वित की गई है।

छात्रावास बनाने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से मध्य प्रदेश के कालिजो को अनुदान

7764. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि .

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उन कालिजो के नाम क्या है जिन्हे गत तीन वर्षों मे छात्रावास बनाने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा अनुदान दिया गया है, और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के उन कालिजो के नाम क्या है जिनके इस आशय के आवेदन पत्र विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग मे अभी भी विचाराधीन है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा सस्कृति मत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन). (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान छात्रावासो के निर्माण के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित कालेजों

ने विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से अनुदान प्राप्त किया है।

(1) राजकीय संस्कृत डिग्री कालेज, इन्दौर।

(2) जवाहरलाल नेहरू स्मारक कालेज, सोहागपुर।

(3) माधव कालेज, उज्जैन।

(4) राजकीय कालेज, खरगोन।

(5) देवी अहिल्या कन्या डिग्री कालेज, इन्दौर।

(6) राजकीय नवीन कला डिग्री कालेज, इन्दौर।

(7) गृह विज्ञान कालेज, होशंगाबाद।

(ख) निम्नलिखित कालेजों के छात्रावास बनाने के प्रस्ताव विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के विचाराधीन हैं:—

(1) माधव विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, उज्जैन।

(2) एस० एम० पटेल कला तथा वाणिज्य कालेज, वारासियोनी।

(3) कला तथा वाणिज्य कालेज, खुदाई।

(4) राजकीय कालेज, धार।

(5) राजकीय कालेज, झबुआ।

(6) राजकीय कालेज, जगदलपुर।

Legislation for Fixing the Limit of Issues

7765. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating any compulsory legislation or making any rules to deprive of certain privileges and facilities to those parents who exceed a fixed limit of issues;

(b) if so, the broad feature thereof; and

(c) the manner in which it is decided to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No such action is contemplated by the Government of India.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Committee on National Centre for Orthopaedically Handicapped

7766 SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on National Centre for Orthopaedically Handicapped formed three years ago has submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether Government would lay a copy of the Report on the Table of the House;

(c) the cost that has been incurred on the Committee since its inception of the time of final report; and

(d) the time it has taken, and the steps taken to implement the recommendation of the said Committee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) The Committee completed its deliberations on the 22nd March, 1972, and the draft report has been circulated to members before final adoption.

(b) The report will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is formally submitted to Government.

(c) A sum of approximately Rs. 19,817/ was spent by the Government of India by way of T. A. and D. A.

(d) : The Committee was appointed on 9th July, 1969 and has completed its work on the 22nd March, 1972.

Nonutilised Amount Allocated to West Bengal and Assam for uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes

7767. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allocated to the West Bengal and Assam for the uplift of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes during the last three years;

(b) whether the whole amount has not been spent and if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the total amount spent, District-wise, in these two States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) (a) :

Year	West Bengal		Assam	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1969-70	93.00	100.52	170.50	167 55
1970-71	98.79	120.54	133.92	140.52
1971-72	109.95	110.66 (estimated)	151.09	154 55 (estimated)

(b) : The outlays provided have almost been fully utilised.

(c) The funds are provided for the State as a whole The district-wise figures are not available.

Implementation of Revised Pay Scales of Delhi School Teachers

7768 SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a deputation of Delhi Teachers met the Deputy Minister of Education (Shri D P. Yadav) in April, 1972 for the immediate implementation of the revised pay-scales, as approved and sanctioned by the Government of India w.e.f the 27th May, 1970 and announced on the 5th September, 1971;

(b) if so, whether the said deputation of the Delhi Teachers was given an understanding that the said revised pay scales will be implemented in a month or two; and

(c) if so, by which date Government propose to effect payment of the said revised scales to Delhi Teachers to avoid further hardship to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The deputation was told that efforts will be made to make payment by July, 1972.

(c) The question of releasing payment of revised pay scales is under active consideration of the Government.

Opening of Central University in Gujarat

7769. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open a Central University in the State of Gujarat;

(b) whether one of the existing Universities will be converted to Central University or a new University will be set up; and

(c) time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Yard Stick for Work Load of Architect (Health—Wing)

7770. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3665 on the 24th April, 1972 and state :—

(a) whether any yard-stick for workload assigned to an Architect in his Ministry (Health-Wing) has been prescribed, if so, the manner in which its fulfilment is watched;

(b) whether any Staff Movement Register is maintained in the Architect Section of his Ministry to check that the Architects perform their full day's quota of allotted work and do not visit private sites; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The yard-stick prescribed for the work of Architects in the C.P.W.D. is being followed in the Architectural Wing of the Ministry of Health. The prescribed norm is always kept in view while assigning jobs to the Architects.

(a) and (c) No register indicating the movement of officers is being maintained. Officers are required to maintain diaries about their daily activities and visits to sites and for attending meetings in and outside office

Representation from head of Teachers Training Centre to Chairman, Board of Governors of I.I.T. New Delhi

7771. SHRI R R. SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation to the Chairman of the Board of Governors of Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi had been made by the Head of the Teachers Training Centre of the said Institute;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken on this matter by the Board during the last seven months; and

(c) whether the Institute has provided no funds for three registered Ph. D. students of this centre and is contemplating to close this centre ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b) An assistant professor incharge of the Teachers' Training Centre at the Institute represented about the future development of the Centre. The Board of Governors of the Institute examined the matter in detail and decided that since no fresh graduates were being sponsored for teacher-training, the remaining activities of the Centre

should be integrated with the Curriculum Development work undertaken at the Institute.

(c) There are three research scholars, two full-time and one part-time, working at the Centre The full-time scholars are receiving scholarships regularly.

Amount Allotted to Punjab under Metropolitan Housing Scheme

7772. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any amount has been allotted to Punjab under the Metropolitan Housing Scheme; and

(d) the names of towns in Punjab which have been selected under the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Scheme for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K GUJRAL) : (a) and (b) The Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited have sanctioned on the 31st January, 1972, Mohali Urban Estate Project near Chandigarh of the Punjab Government involving a loan of Rs. 1 crore which carries an interest at the rate of 7½%. The Scheme envisages the construction of houses/flats and development of plots to be sold as shown below :—

Category	Houses/ Flats	Plots for sale
Economically weaker sections.	500	...
Low Income Group	100	3000
Middle Income Group	.	4800
Higher Income Group	...	200
Commercial		750
Total	600	8750

Water Supply in Government Colonies, Delhi

7773. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government built colonies in the capital like DIZ Area and R. K. Puram are facing serious difficulty of regular water supply; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in regularising the supply of water to these colonies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To improve water supply in the DIZ area, additional storage capacity both on the ground and overhead is being provided

As regards R K. Puram, the position has slightly improved with the release of additional water by the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The supply is likely to further improve in the near future when an additional storage tank would be commissioned by the C P W.D.

Backsliding on Land Ceiling Issue

7774. SHRI M. M JOSEPH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government has been warned that no backsliding on the issue of land ceilings would be tolerated by the people; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Government have been extremely

anxious to hasten the pace of land reforms and improve implementation and is persuing the matter vigorously with the State Governments. There is, therefore, no question of backsliding on the issue of land ceilings.

Hospitalisation of Retarded Children

7775. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether retarded children are not given proper hospitalisation in the country;

(b) if so, reason for the same; and

(c) steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). The mentally retarded children are ordinarily not hospitalised unless there is superimposed mental disorder, for which they are treated like any other mental disease case. The care of mentally retarded children is, however, a State subject.

Three-Year Degree Course

7776. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the three-year degree course has not been adopted by many Universities in the country;

(b) if so, the names of those Universities; and

(c) the reason advanced for not implementing the same ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Only the University of Bombay and the six Universities in Uttar Pradesh, namely Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Lucknow and Meerut have not introduced the three year degree course.

(c) The University of Bombay decided on academic grounds to continue with the Intermediate examination followed by Pass and Honours courses at the degree level.

As for the Universities in Uttar Pradesh, the University Education Committee appointed by the State Government recommended the introduction of the three-year degree course after a twelve-year duration of high school and intermediate courses. Although the State Government has accepted this recommendation, it has not been possible for them to implement the scheme due to paucity of funds.

Some State Government Universities have since decided to revert to 10+2+2 pattern. They have, however, been advised to defer implementation of the decision till the views of the Central Advisory Board of Education are known.

Non-Utilization of Amount earmarked for Training of Adult Blind and Deaf

7777. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked by Government in 1971-72 for the training purpose of the adult blind and deaf as well as schools for mentally deficient children;

(b) whether this amount has been utilised by these institutions; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the provisions Government have made during the current financial year to help these institutions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) . (a) A sum of Rs. 20.69 lakhs was available in the revised estimates for 1971-72 for the National Centre for the Blind, Dehra Dun, two existing units of the National Centre for the Deaf, Hyderabad and the Model School for Mentally Deficient Children, New Delhi.

(b) They utilised a sum of approximately Rs. 19.00 lakhs.

(c) The shortfall of Rs. 1.69 lakhs was due to the Sheltered Workshop of the National Centre for the Blind, Dehra Dun not being expanded to the extent envisaged.

A sum of Rs. 24.23 lakhs has been provided for the three institutions in the budget for 1972 73.

Setting up of Separate Cooperative Societies and Rural Banks for Small and Marginal Farmers

7778. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 3630 on the 24th April, 1972 regarding the amount given to small and marginal farmers and state :

(a) whether examination of the proposals for having Rural Banks and separate Cooperative Societies for small and marginal farmers, as recommended by the Banking Commission and Agricultural Commission respectively has since been completed, and if so, the result thereof; and

(b) in view of the total denial of institutional including cooperative credit to agricultural labourers and marginal farmers in Bihar, Assam and U. P. what steps are being taken to rectify the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) The recommendations contained in the Interim Report of the National Commission on Agriculture and those of the Banking Commission are still under examination.

(b) It is not correct to say that there is total denial of institutional credit to agricultural labourers and marginal farmers in Bihar, Assam and Uttar Pradesh.

उर्दू भाषा का प्रचार एवं विकास

7779. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :
श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वर्ष 1969 में तरक्की-ए-उर्दू बोर्ड की स्थापना की थी और यदि हां, तो उसने उर्दू भाषा के प्रचार और विकास के लिए क्या कार्य किये और उन सब कार्यों पर कितनी धन राशी व्यय हुई; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने अप्रेल या मई 1972 में उर्दू भाषा के संवर्धन के लिये किसी सीमति का गठन किया है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कृत्य होंगे ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) पुस्तकों के निर्माण के जरिए उर्दू साहित्य में आधुनिक विचार उपलब्ध कराने के दृष्टिकोण से केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में 1969 में तरक्की-ए-उर्दू बोर्ड की स्थापना की गई

थी। बोर्ड का कार्य भारत सरकार को शैक्षिक साहित्य, विज्ञान पुस्तकों, बाल साहित्य, संदर्भ कृतियों और विश्व कोशों और बुनियादी पाठ्य-पुस्तकों इत्यादि के सम्बन्ध में सलाह देना है। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान उर्दू पुस्तकों के निर्माण के लिए एक करोड़ रुपये का विनिधान उपलब्ध है। बोर्ड विभिन्न विषयों में मौजूदा उर्दू साहित्य का सर्वेक्षण कर रहा है। पुस्तक निर्माण के क्षेत्र में इस ने विभिन्न विषयों के लिए कुछ विषय-नामिकाओं की स्थापना की है जिसने मूल लेखन और अनुवादों के लिए 620 पुस्तकें चुनी हैं। अब तक 3 पुस्तकें प्रकाशित हो चुकी है और 28 प्रकाशनाधीन हैं। बोर्ड द्वारा 1972 के अंत तक 100 पुस्तकों तथा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक 400 पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। इसके अलावा, बोर्ड ने अंग्रेजी-उर्दू तथा उर्दू-उर्दू शब्दकोश तथा एक विश्वकोष तैयार करने के लिए भी कदम उठाए है। शब्दावली के क्षेत्र में, बोर्ड ने 33,000 शब्दों को अंतिम रूप दे दिया है। वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 के अंत तक, बोर्ड ने 2,41,614 रुपए खर्च किए हैं।

(ख) उर्दू भाषा की उन्नति के हेतु उपाय करने के लिए और शैक्षिक सांस्कृतिक और प्रशासनिक मामलों में उर्दू भाषा लोगों को पर्याप्त सुविधाएं दिलाने के संबंध में कार्रवाई करने के विचार से उर्दू की उन्नति के हेतु एक समिति सरकार को परामर्श देने के लिए बनाई गई है। समिति की स्थापना से संबंधित विवरण लोक सभा पटल पर 2 मई, 1972 को रख दिया गया था।

जनसंख्या संबंधी संयुक्त राष्ट्र आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

7780. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान मार्च अथवा अप्रैल, 1972 में जनसंख्या सम्बन्धी संयुक्त राष्ट्र आयोग द्वारा प्रकाशित एक प्रतिवेदन की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रतिवेदन से यह सिद्ध हो जाता है कि सन्तान निरोध की गोलियां खाने से अधिक हितकर गर्भपात कराना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) (क) : मार्च, 1972 में प्रकाशित जनसंख्या सम्बन्धी संयुक्त राष्ट्र आयोग के सोलहवें अधिवेशन की पूरक रिपोर्ट संख्या 3 की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है।

(ख) इस रिपोर्ट में ऐसा कोई उल्लेख नहीं है कि खाये जाने वाले गर्भ-निरोधकों से गर्भपात अधिक लाभदायक है।

(ग) सरकार ने प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों की चिकित्सीय देख देख में खाये खाने वाले गर्भनिरोधकों के प्रयोग के लिये मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाएं चालू की हैं।

जहां तक गर्भपात का सम्बन्ध है गर्भ के चिकित्सीय समापन अधिनियम के अधीन स्वास्थ्य सुजनिक और मानवीय आधारों पर गर्भपात कराने की अनुमति

है। गर्भ के समापन की अपेक्षा गर्भनिरोध पर अधिक बल दिया गया है।

नगर आयोजकों का सम्मेलन

7781. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नवम्बर, 1971 को विभिन्न राज्यों के नगर आयोजकों का कोई सम्मेलन हुआ था और यदि हां, तो उसमे क्या निर्णय लिये गये ; और

(ख) क्या सम्मेलन मे यह निर्णय किया गया था कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो मे भूमिहीन श्रमिको को बिना मूल्य आवास स्थलो की व्यवस्था करने के लिये राज्य सरकारो को शत प्रतिशत वित्तय सहायता दी जाये और यदि हां, तो इस दिशा मे अब तक क्या प्रागति हुई है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) विभिन्न राज्यो के मुख्य नगर आयोजको की एक बैठक 4 नवम्बर, 1971 को हुई थी। इस ने नगर-विकास तथा नगर-आयोजन के विभिन्न पहलुओ पर विचार किया तथा 5 और 6 नवम्बर, 1971 को हुए, आवास तथा नगर विकास के राज्य मंत्रियो के सम्मेलन के विचाराथ सिपारिशे की। मुख्य नगर आयोजको की बैठक द्वारा की गई सिफारिशे सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण मे दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT-3086/72]

(ख) मुख्य नगर आयोजको की बैठक मे ऐसा कोई निर्णय नही लिया गया न ही सिफारिश की गई। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों मे भूमिहीन मजदूरो को आवास-स्थलों की व्यवस्था के लिए एक योजना इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा अक्तूबर, 1971 में आरम्भ की गई थी तथा नई दिल्ली में 5 तथा 6 नवम्बर, 1971 को हुई राज्य आवास मंत्रियो के सम्मेलन मे चर्चा की गई थी।

योजना मे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के भूमिहीन मजदूरो को बिना मूल्य आवास स्थलों की व्यवस्था करने हेतु राज्य सरकारों को 100 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय अनुदान प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था है। लाभान्वित व्यक्तियो द्वारा उन स्थलों पर या तो स्वय अथवा राज्य सरकारो की सहायता से मकानो/झौपड़ियो के निर्माण किये जाने की आशा है।

इस योजना के कार्यान्वियन के लिये चालू वित्तीय वर्ष मे 5 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। चारो राज्यो को निम्नलिखित सहायक अनुदान 1972-73 मे अब तक स्वीकार किये गये है.—

राज्य का नाम	स्वीकार की उपलब्ध किये गई केन्द्रीय जाने वाले सहायता	आवास स्थलो की संख्या
	(लाख रुपयो मे)	
(i) केरल	273.92	96,000
(ii) मैसूर	14.36	7,984
(iii)उत्तर प्रदेश	25.41	15,628
(iv) तमिलनाडु	75.51	33,692

आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार और उड़ीसा की सरकारो से कुछ प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से भी कुछ अतिरिक्त

प्रस्ताव हाल ही में प्राप्त हुए हैं। क्योंकि योजना का कार्यान्वयन केवल 1972-73 में आरम्भ किया गया है, उनके अधीन हुई वास्तविक प्रगति केवल वर्ष के अन्त में ही मालूम होगी।

सौंफ, जीरा, मिर्च और हल्दी की खेती और खाद्य विभाग के इन्सपेक्टरों द्वारा उनकी जाँच

7782. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सारे देश में सौंफ, जीरा, मिर्च और हल्दी का एक सा स्तर पैदा करना असम्भव है क्योंकि इन वस्तुओं के उत्पादन पर जलवायु और प्रदेश के प्राकृतिक गुण का प्रभाव पड़ता है;

(ख) क्या खाद्य विभाग के इन्स्पेक्टर इन वस्तुओं की एक स्तर से जांच करते है जिसके परिणामस्वरुप सैकड़ो व्यापारी उनके चंगुल में आ जाते है; और

(ग) इस समस्या के हल के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय सोच रही है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) मसालों (सौंफ, सफेद जीरा, मिर्च और हल्दी) की किस्में मुख्यत: फसलों की किस्मों पर निर्भर करती हैं और ये जलवायु तथा अन्य वातावरण सम्बन्धी घटकों से विशेष रुप से प्रभावित नहीं होती है।

(ख) और (ग). सम्बन्धित जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Appointments in Jawaharlal Nehru University

7783. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether appointments in the Jawaharlal Nehru University are being made on the recommendations of a duly constituted selection committee;

(b) if so, whether any exception has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c) Faculty appointments are being made by the Executive Council on the recommendation of duly constituted Selection Committees in relation to the posts under Statutes 26(9) and 27. Statute 28, however, provides that "Notwithstanding anything contained in Statute 27, the Executive Council may invite a person of high academic distinction and professional attainment to accept a post of Professor or reader in the University, as the case may be, on such terms and conditions as it deems fit, and on the person agreeing to do so, appoint him to the post."

Under the powers conferred on it by this Statute, the Executive Council has appointed a few scholars after consultations with experts in the respective fields.

उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रतापगढ़ जिले में खुदाई

7785. **श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी** : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रतापगढ जिले में की गई खुदाई के परिणामस्वरूप वहा पर पुरातत्वीय महत्व के अनेक अवशेष पाये गये हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो मई 1972 मे पायी गयी वस्तुओ की मुख्य बाते क्या है और वह वस्तुये भारतीय सभ्यता के किस काल से सम्बन्धित है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) जी, हां । प्रतापगढ़ जिले मे सराय नाहर राय मे खुदाई से पुरातत्व महत्व के अवशेषो पर प्रकाश पड़ा है । तथापि पहले (1970 71) मे खुदाई कार्य का आयोजन भारतीय मानव विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के पुरातत्व विभाग द्वारा किया गया था तथा इस वर्ष इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय ने भी सहयोग दिया है ।

(ख) अब तक खुदाई कार्य की मुख्य खोजे, मानव शवाधान है, जो कि लघुपाषाणिक उपकरणो से सम्बन्धित है । पिछले वर्ष के सग्रहो से हड्डियो के काल निर्धारण की कार्बन 14 रीति से अस्थायी तौर पर समूह लगभग 8,000 ई० पू० का प्रतीत होता है । तथापि इस विषय पर और आगे जाच की जा रही है ।

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Fertiliser Promotion in Selected Districts

7786 SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centre propose to sponsor a scheme for fertiliser promotion in 70 selected Districts in the country; and

(b) if so, names of Districts and the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the names of the districts and the broad outlines of the scheme, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3087/72]

Scarcity of Water in Saryodhya Colony, New Delhi

7787. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a scarcity of water in Saryodhya Colony, New Delhi,

(b) if so, whether Government gave an assurance that filtered water will be provided to this colony by December, 1971,

(c) whether filtered water has not so far been provided to that colony and

(d) the reasons therefor and the time by which Government proprose to supply filtered water to this colony ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) to (d) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

चीनी का अधिक उत्पादन

7788. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होने आगामी वर्ष 9 लाख टन चीनी के अधिक उत्पादन की बात सदन मे कही थी,

(ख) उनकी इस जानकारी के स्रोत क्या है ;

(ग) क्या किसानों को मूल्य आदि के बारे में और भविष्य में गन्ने का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के बारे में आश्वासन दिये गये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां । मैंने बताया था कि अगले वर्ष में उत्पादन लगभग 40 लाख मी० टन होने की आशा थी ।

(ख) उत्पादकों को पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा गन्ने का ऊंचा मूल्य देने के परिणाम-स्वरूप, अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने यह सूचित किया है कि गन्ने के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र में वृद्धि हुई है । चीनी उद्योग की स्थापित क्षमता भी चालू वर्ष की तुलना में अगले वर्ष लगभग 1.5 से 2.0 लाख मी० टन अधिक हो जाएगी ।

(ग) और (घ). अधिक से अधिक चीनी का उत्पादन करने की आवश्यकता के संदर्भ में वर्ष 1972-73 के लिए गन्ने का सांविधिक मूल न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों को दिया गया धन

7789. श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे : कि केन्द्र के समाज कल्याण विभाग ने 1970-71 वर्ष में प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी धनराशि दी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के० एल० रामास्वामी) : समाज कल्याण विभाग (केन्द्रीय) द्वारा प्रत्येक राज्य को वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान दी गई कुल धनराशि संलग्न विवरण पत्र में दर्शाई गई है ।

विवरण

राज्य	धनराशि (रुपये)
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	103,82,463
2. असम	109,10,391
3. बिहार	130,61,120
4. गुजरात	123,97,697
5. हरियाणा	11,86,560
6. जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	8,88,520
7. केरल	30,39,000
8. मध्य प्रदेश	289,99,056
9. महाराष्ट्र	121,22,572
10. मेघालय	28,90,000
11. मैसूर	34,79,720
12. नागालैंड	37,05,000
13. उड़ीसा	141,24,421
14. पंजाब	10,56,220
15. राजस्थान	59,72,280
16. तामिलनाडु	68,63,008
17. उत्तर प्रदेश	140,08,095
18. पश्चिम बंगाल	184,26,258

मकानों के निर्माण के लिए हरिजनों को अनुदान

7790. श्री पन्नालाल बारुपाल क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने घोषणा की थी कि मकान निर्माण हेतु भू-खण्ड खरीदने के लिए हरिजनों को प्रति व्यक्ति 500 रुपये का अनुदान दिया जायेगा;

(ख) बीकानेर, श्री गंगा नगर व चुरु जिलों से, अलग-अलग, कितने हरिजनों को यह सुविधा दी गई, और

(ग) यदि ऐसा अनुदान नहीं दिया गया तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) (क) से (ग). जानकारी राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

राजस्थान में कुटीर उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये हरिजनों को सहायता

7791. श्री पन्नालाल बारुपाल क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुटीर उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए मशीनें, औजार, करघे आदि खरीदने के लिए हरिजनों में बांटने हेतु राजस्थान को प्रति व्यक्ति 500 रुपये के हिसाब से सहायता दी थी, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में श्री गंगानगर, चुरु और बीकानेर जिलों में कितना धन बांटा गया और उससे कितने व्यक्ति लाभान्वित हुए ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जावेगा।

Mismanagement in University at Bangalore

7792. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA . Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government have received complaints regarding the mis management in the University at Bangalore and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) and (b) A memorandum from the Bangalore University Students Union and Students Action Committee, regarding unsatisfactory affairs of Bangalore University was received in October, 1971. The Chancellor of the Bangalore University had also received representations about the functioning of the University He appointed Prof Samuel Mathai, a former Vice-Chancellor of the Kerala University, to look into these and generally into the affairs of the University Prof Mathai has since submitted his report to the University Since the Bangalore University is under the control of the Government of Mysore, it is for the State Government to consider the report and take necessary action in the matter.

राजस्थान के गंगानगर जिले के भूमिहीन हरिजनों को भूमि का आवंटन

7793. **श्री पन्नालाल बारुपाल** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्री गंगानगर जिले में भूमिहीन हरिजनों और भूमिहीन अन्य किसानों की संख्या क्या है जिनको स्थाई आधार पर भूमि का आवंटन किया गया है और कितने आवेदन-पत्र अभी भी विचाराधीन है तथा उनका निपटारा कब तक हो जायेगा; और

(ख) क्या भूमिहीन हरिजनो एवं अन्य किसानों को काश्त के लिए भूमि के आवंटन का कार्य 1972-73 के दौरान पूरा कर दिया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Setting up of Manufacturing Centre for Ayurvedic Medicines

7794 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have to pay large sums to private concerns for the purchase of Ayurvedic medicines by the CGHS;

(b) the total amount paid during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 for this purpose, concern-wise; and

(c) whether in view of huge payments, Government would consider setting up its own manufacturing research/production centre to meet its own demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). Ayurvedic drugs to the extent of Rs. 3.56 lakhs and Rs. 6.50 lakhs were purchased during 1970-71 and 1971-72, respectively from the private concerns by the Central Government Health Scheme A statement showing total amount paid concern-wise is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3088/72]

(c) Government does not consider it necessary to set up its own manufacturing research/production centre as the present level of expenditure in this connection cannot be considered as huge

Utilisation of Funds Sanctioned to District Basti, U. P. under Crash Programme for Rural Employment

7795 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount sanctioned for the year 1971-72 under the programme for removal of rural unemployment in District Basti in Uttar Pradesh, and the amount spent so far for that purpose;

(b) the reasons for the non-utilisation of funds allocated; and

(c) the extent of employment generated under the said scheme upto 31st January, 1972 both in the number of persons benefited and in-man-days?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) . (a) and (b). A sum of Rs 12.50 lakhs was sanctioned under the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment for Basti district for the year 1971-72. Expenditure reported upto the end of February, 1972 is Rs. 10.69 lakhs. Report for the month of March, 1972 has not been received as yet, but it is

likely that the entire amount sanctioned might have been utilised by the end of March, 1972

(c) The number of persons employed and duration of their employment vary from one work to another Data of employment generated are therefore collected in terms of mandays. As reported by the State Government the total number of mandays of employment generated upto the end of January 1972 in Basti district is 85,901.

Setting up Cooperative Tribal Development Corporation in M P.

7796 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the assistance provided by the Centre during the last three years for setting up the Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation in Madhya Pradesh for financing and coordinating co operative societies in the Tribal areas of the State, and

(b) the number of tribals benefited as a result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K S RAMASWAMY) : (a) No amount has been released to the Madhya Pradesh State Tribal Co-operative Development Corporation by the Centre during the last three years. The amount provided to the State Government under the Co-operative Schemes during the last three years are :—

	(Rs in lakhs)
1969-70	12 00
1970-71	7 00*
1971-72	7 00*

*Includes Rs 3 50 lakhs given as loan

In addition 16% of the Tribal Development Block's budget could be utilised by the State Government for the various Co-operative Schemes.

(b) The required information is not available

अलीपुर विकास खण्ड दिल्ली में आग के कारण गेहूं की क्षति

7797. श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर . क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अलीपुर विकास खण्ड, दिल्ली मे आग लग जाने के कारण हाल ही मे कुछ गेहू नष्ट हो गया था, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो आग लगने के क्या कारण थे और क्षति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय मे राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) बिजली के कनेक्शन मे अचानक चिनगारी निकलने से, 20,000 रुपये के मूल्य का गेहू जल कर भस्म हो गया ।

Utilisation of Ore-Handling Capacity at Paradip Port

7798 SHRI D K. PANDA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the extent to which ore handling capacity at Paradeep Port has been lying idle during the past two years and the extent of loss estimated to have been caused to the nation as a result thereof, and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to utilise this capacity fully and the time by which full utilisation of this capacity is likely to be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Ore-handling plant capacity at Paradeep Port is two million tonnes per annum and this target was achieved in 1970-71. However during the year 1971-72 the port handled the export of 1.8 million tonnes of iron ore. The short fall is mainly due to the following reasons :—

(i) poor arrival of iron ore due to inadequacy of railway wagons for movement of iron ore;

(ii) the cyclone and its aftermath in Nov. 1971.

(iii) Defence efforts in December 1971.

If another 200,000 M. T. of ore had been exported during the last year, additional foreign exchange to the extent of Rs 60 per M. T. would have been earned in that year.

(b) Steps are being taken to achieve the target during 1972-73

Land Acquired for Herbs Plantation In Kerala

7799. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have acquired some lands in Trichur Districts (Kerala) to plant herbs of high medicinal value;

(b) if so, the total acreage of land acquired and the number of years since the acquisition; and

(c) the progress in planting so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala have handed over a land of about 5.89 acres including constructed buildings with the plinth area of about 6550 sq. meters at Cheruthuruthy, Trichur District in June, 1971, to the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy. The Council have established a Central Research Institute there to undertake research on various clinical problems. Certain herbs of medicinal value will also be cultivated.

Centre for German Studies at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

7800. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian delegation went to the West Germany and whether the permanent Indo-German Cultural Committee has decided at its second session to support the Centre for German studies at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi,

(b) if so, the main points on which agreement has been reached, and

(c) when the Centre for German studies is likely to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was decided that there will be collaboration and cooperation in the development of the Centre of German Studies at the Jawaharlal Nehru University. It was agreed that in the first phase the German side would provide the following in 1972-73:

(i) Reference Library;

(ii) Two teachers of German language;

(iii) Textbooks;

(iv) Language laboratory with an initial capacity of 25 booths.

In the second phase, the Centre would be developed as a Centre of German Studies inclusive of disciplines other than language teaching. For this purpose, a special project would be formulated and an additional arrangement concluded.

(c) The Centre of German Studies has been functioning at the Jawaharlal Nehru University from the academic year 1971-72 when courses in (i) Pre-degree diploma in German and (ii) Certificate of proficiency in German were introduced. From the academic year 1972-73 the following additional courses are likely to be introduced :

1. M. A. in German.
2. B.A. (Hons.) in German language and literature.
3. Higher Diploma of specialised in German.
4. Higher diploma in German Language and Literature.
5. Diplome of advance proficiency in German.
6. Advance Course in teaching of German Language.

ट्रैक्टरों के वितरण के बारे में नई नीति बनाना

7801. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि-उद्योग निगम के द्वारा "जो पहले आवेगा उसे पहले मिलेगा" के आधार पर ट्रैक्टरों का वितरण करने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). आयातित ट्रैक्टरों का वितरण राज्य कृषि उद्योग नियमों द्वारा स्वयं किया गया है या किया जा रहा है। जिन देशीय विनिर्माताओं द्वारा ट्रैक्टरों का आयात संयोजन के लिए एस० के० डी० अवस्था के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है, उनके विक्रेताओं द्वारा ट्रैक्टर विभिन्न कृषि उद्योग निगमों, संघ क्षेत्रों, पुनः स्थापन के महानिदेशक आदि द्वारा नामित व्यक्तियों को बेचे जाते हैं। परन्तु विनिर्माताओं को अपनी वितरण प्रणाली स्थापित करने के लिए अपने वितरकों के माध्यम से सीधे ही कुछ ट्रैक्टर बेचने की अनुमति दी गई है। भारत सरकार ने पहली सितम्बर, 1971 को ट्रैक्टर (वितरण तथा विक्रय) नियंत्रण आदेश, 1971 घोषित किया है। नियंत्रण आदेश के अन्तर्गत, ट्रैक्टरों का विक्रय, उन मामलों के अतिरिक्त, जिनमें नियंत्रण आदेश के अन्तर्गत नियुक्त नियंत्रक के कोई अन्य आदेश हों, व्यापारियों द्वारा अपने पंजीकरण के आधार पर किया जाता है।

वर्ष 1971-72 में स्थापित किये गये कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थान

7802. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य: क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि के विकास के लिए देश में 1971-72 के दौरान कितने नए अनुसन्धान संस्थान स्थापित किए गए हैं; और

(ख) ऐसे संस्थानों के नाम क्या हैं और उन्होंने कितनी प्रगति की है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी, कोई नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

कृषि, उद्योग प्रशिक्षण एवं प्रदर्शन केन्द्रों की स्थापना

7803. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय उपलब्ध प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं का उचित प्रचार करने तथा प्रत्येक राज्य में एक एक कृषि उद्योग प्रशिक्षण एवं प्रदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना राज्य-वार कब क्रियान्वित की जायेगी और यह किन किन स्थानों पर लागू की जायेगी ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) कृषि औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रदर्शनी केन्द्र स्थापित करने की कोई योजना नहीं है । तथापि, आकाशवाणी, समाचारपत्र, पत्रक आदि जारी करके, राज्य के कृषि विभाग तथा केन्द्र के फार्म सूचना एकक, कृषकों, विस्तार-कार्यकर्ताओं आदि के प्रशिक्षण के लिये उपलब्ध-प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं का यथोचित प्रचार कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Payment of Sugarcane Price by Mills in Tamil Nadu

7804. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN :

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the suggestion of the Central Government to the Sugar Mills in Tamil Nadu to pay the minimum price for sugarcane (Rs 8.50 per quintal) for the season 1971-72 and as agreed to by the President of the South India Sugar Mills Association has been implemented by all the sugar mills;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has been consulted in the matter and if so, the reaction of the State Government; and

(d) the action the Central Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) Out of the 16 factories in the State, one factory is making payment at the rate of Rs. 8 50 per quintal and another factory is making payment at the rate of Rs. 9 50 per quintal with an additional varietal allowance of Rs 5|-per tonne for better quality cane. The others were making payment at less than Rs. 8.50 per quintal.

(b) The Government of India have fixed only the statutory basic minimum price of cane. Payment for sugarcane at a rate higher than the minimum, however, is made by mutual agreement between the factories as buyers and the cane growers as suppliers.

(c) and (d). The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has been requested to intervene in the matter. His reply is awaited.

Instructions regarding Quality Restrictions for Procurement of Wheat

7805. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether instructions have been issued that wheat procured by the Food Corporation of India should conform to rigid quality restrictions prescribed in this regard;

(b) if so, the date of issue of instructions and whether the quantum of procurement has gone down since that date; and

(c) whether strict adherance to the instructions has created difficulties to small farmers in disposing of their stocks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The instructions were issued on 24-3-72 *i e.* before the commencement of the procurement operations for 1972-73 marketing season. The quantum of procurement so far this season has been substantially larger than that of the corrsponding period of last season.

(c) Even though some reports about the farmers bringing inferior quality wheat for disposal were received by Government, no general difficulty is being experienced by small farmers in selling grain to the procuring agencies Cleaning facilities have been provided to enable the farmers to improve the quality of grain and secure the price prescribed for fair average quality of grain.

Agreement with Japan to Ship Iron Ore

7806. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain private shipping companies have entered into an agreement with Japan to ship Indian iron ore to that country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Great Eastern Shipping Company Ltd. and Dempo Steamships Ltd., along with the Shipping Corporation of India have entered into an agreement with Nippon Steel Corporation, which represent nine steel mills in Japan, for shipment of 15 per cent of total quantity of Bailadilla and Kiriburu ores sold by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation Ltd., to Japanese Steel Mills during the year 1972-73. The agreement for 1972-73 provides that the freight rate will remain fixed throughout the year at U. S. Dollars 3.85 per tonne as against U. S. Dollars 4.75 during the year 1971-72.

Memorandum from All India Primary Teachers Federation, Patna

7807. SHRI C. K CHANDRAPPAN
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the All India Primary Teachers Federation; Patna;

(b) if so, the demands they have put forward; and

(c) the decision Government have taken on this memorandum ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI

D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. A copy of a printed, unsigned, Memorandum dated 3rd April, 1972 addressed to the Prime Minister by the All India Primary Teachers Federation, Patna has been received in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

(b) The demands put forward by them are as follows :—

(i) To amend the Constitution and make "Primary Education" a Central subject.

(ii) To amend the Constitution and extend the right of voting and contesting to the State Legislative Councils from the Teachers' Constituency, to the primary teachers of the country.

(c) These matters have already been raised by others separately and are under examination.

Sugar released during 1971-72 and its price

7808. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how much sugar was released monthly for domestic consumption during the year 1971-72; and

(b) the tendency of sugar price during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) . (a) Sugar year is from October to September next. Following quantities of sugar have been released during the period October, 1971 to June, 1972 :—

(Quantity in lakh Tonnes)

For consumption during	Free sale sugar	Fair price sugar	Total
October, 1971	5.00	—	5.00
November, 1971	3.50	—	3.50
December, 1971	3.35	—	3.35
January, 1972	1.30	2.08	3.38
February, 1972	1.31	1.91	3.22
March, 1972	1.19	2.06	3.25
April, 1972	1.19	1.91	3.10
May, 1972	1.19	1.96	3.15
June, 1972	1.18	1.95	3.13

(b) Wholesale prices of free sale sugar in some of the important cities ranged as under in each month from October, 1971 to May, 1972 :—

	Range of prices (Rs. per qtl.)
October, 1971	190.00 to 209.00
November, 1971	197.00 to 225.00
December, 1971	229.00 to 260.00
January, 1972	243.00 to 278.00
February, 1972	267 00 to 300 00
March, 1972	295.00 to 318.00
April, 1972	268.00 to 300.00
May, 1972 (22nd)	269.00 to 308 00

Mass Copying in Examinations in Delhi University

7809. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the report appeared in *Patriot* on the 5th May, 1972 on the problem of mass copying in examinations in Delhi University; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The Government is aware of the report which appeared in the *Patriot* on May 5, 1972 under the caption "Cheating at Exams : New Record". The University authorities however, do not agree with the report regarding mass copying by students. According to the University, till May, 23, 1972, 975 cases of use of unfair means as against 886 cases in 1971 have been reported. The increase can be ascribed to the increase in the number of examinees from 83,000 in 1971 to 97,000 in 1972.

The University on an earlier report about copying in S. G. T. B. Khalsa College have had verified the facts and it was found that the examinations in the College were conducted in a fair manner.

The question of reforming the present system of examination, including prevention of unfair means, had been considered by several committees of the University Grants Commission, by a Seminar on Examinations in Higher Education organised by the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon in January 1971, by a Committee on Examinations appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education and by the Binational Conference on Physics, Chemistry and Biological Sciences convened by the University Grants Commission, National Council for Science Education, U. S. National Social Foundation and U. S. A. I. D. The University Grants Commission is setting up a penal jointly with the Inter-University Board of India to consider this problem in all its relevant aspects.

Acquisition of Microfilmed record about British period in India

7810. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Archives of India have acquired some microfilmed record about the British period in India;

(b) if so, whether some more records are expected to be received;

(c) the broad features of the records thus acquired; and

(d) the major effect that these records can have on the Indian history, particularly of the British period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The microfilms of the records acquired by the National Archives of India pertain to modern period of Indian history (16th—20th centuries). These have been acquired with a view to supplementing the materials available in the Department and filling up the gaps in its existing holdings. The microfilms acquired include :

(i) Documents concerning Indian revolutionaries abroad.

(ii) Private papers of former Vice roys, Governors-General, Secretaries of the State and important British Statesmen, who figured prominently in Indian history, and whose writing throw light on Indian history.

(iii) Official papers, such as Crown Representative Records and British Parliamentary Papers, which supplement the information available in the records in the National Archives of India.

(d) The microfilms or records acquired from abroad throw further light on almost every faced of the modern period of Indian history. They would enable the historian

to have a fuller and clearer picture of the events and trends in India. The changes in interpretation or emphasis concerning events of Indian History, resulting from a study of these microfilms, cannot be predicted with any certainty, as these would depend on the future work of Indian historians.

Committee for Child Welfare

7811. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme under the consideration of Government to set up a Committee for Child Welfare in the country; and

(b) if so, the salient feartures thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). There is a proposal to set up a National Children's Board. Details of the Board have not yet been finalised.

Construction of Houses for Low Income Groups in the Country

7812. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether various State Government are not keeping pace with the targets of construction of houses for Low Income Groups in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of the States which are behind the schedule and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government is considering to increase the revolving fund ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Housing is in the State Sector of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The physical targets are determined by the State Governments themselves according to their own requirements, priorities and availability of resources. It is, however, correct that the pace of construction of houses for low income groups in the country has been slow. The main reason for this is the paucity of overall resources, and the low priority that has had to be given to Housing (both at the National as well as State level) against competing requirements of other priority programmes such as agriculture, industry, irrigation and power etc.

(c) The Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. set up as a Government Company is expected to build up a corpus of about Rs. 200 crores over a period of years for use as Revolving Fund for financing Housing and Urban Development programmes. There is at present no proposal to increase this Fund.

Appointment of a Committee to Study Growing of Coconut in Delhi and Northern India

7813 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considerto appoint a Committee of Aricultural Experts to study the possibility of growing coconut tree in Delhi and Northern India ;

(b) if so, the particular of the Committee ; and

(c) whether some experiments have been started in this direction and if so, the date of commencing planting work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No experiments have been started in this direction as it is felt that coconut cultivation will not be a successful venture in Delhi and North India due to unsuitable climatic conditions In view of this the question of commencing the planting work does not arise.

Misappropriation of Annual Financial Allotment to I I. T., Delhi

7814. SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Members of Parliament have made complaints to him against the administration of I. I. T. Delhi,

(b) whether in these complaints, charges have been made against the administration with regard to misappropriation of the annual financial allotment made to the Institute, wasteful and irregular expenditure of the money of the Central Government given to the Institute and violation of the prescribed rules of budget accounting of the Government, and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to institute a Judicial Inquiry into the whole affairs of management accounts and running of the administration of I I. T., Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The Government has received from some Members of Parliament complaints of irregularity in the matter of appointments, promotion, fixation of pay, extension of service, wasteful expenditure and violation of the provisions of the Act and Statutes, by various authorities of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi. The complaints are examined with reference to the provisions of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 and the Statutes framed thereunder. On examination, some of the complaints have been found unjustified and the examination of the rest is in progress.

Construction of Additional Hall in I. I. T, Delhi

7815. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the I. I T, Delhi had three big halls viz. (i) Air-conditioned Seminar Hall, (ii) Open Air-Theatre and (iii) a closed Gallaried Gymnasium Hall, with accommodation for 800, 2000 and 1500 respectively;

(b) if so, the expenditure involved in construction of these Halls and whether these halls have been fully utilised,

(c) the reasons for the construction of an additional hall at the expenditure of more than Rs 8.4 lakhs only for the purpose of holding Annual Convocation; and

(d) whether the Annual Convocations were being held in the air-conditioned and electronically fitted Seminar Hall?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN): (a) The Institute has a Gymnasium hall with seating capacity of 520 and an Open Air Theatre with seating capacity of 1727 attached to the students' Recreational Centre It has only one Seminar Hall with a seating capacity of 438 in the main

academic building. The Seminar Hall is air-conditioned.

(b) The cost of the gymnasium and open air theatre is about Rs 3.34 lakhs and that of the seminar hall is Rs 7 04 lakhs. They are being fully utilised.

(c) A new auditorium has been built to provide facilities for exhibition of educational and recreational films, inauguration of international conference and seminars, large meetings, lectures by dignitories cultural functions by staff and students and for annual convocation. The seating capacity of the auditorium is 1100 and its cost including fittings and furniture about Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

(d) Annual conaocations were previously held under shamianas and later in the seminar hall. The seminar hall was, however, found inadequate and unsatisfactory to accommodate students, and their parents, staff and invitees to the convocation.

Residential Quarter of Director, I I.T. New Delhi

7816 SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state·

(a) the amount spent for the construction of the residential quarter of the Director, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi and its annual maintenance cost ;

(b) whether similar residential buildings have been allowed to be built by the Directors of Indian Institutes of Technology of Kharagpur, Kanpur, Bombay and Madras ;

(c) if not, the reason for permitting the Director, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, to build such a residential quarter for him in Delhi ; and

(d) whether the plan, estimates, accounts and maintenance cost for this residential building have been approved by the Board of Governors, Indian institute of Technology, New Delhi and also by the Central Government and if not, whether the Government will institute an enquiry into the whole matter and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) A sum of Rs 65,600 was spent on the construction of Director's Bunglow in 1963.

The cost of maintenance of each building on the campus is not kept separately by the Institute For the maintenancee of all buildings, however estimates are made on the basis of C. P. W. D norms. The actual expenditure is less than the norms During 1971-72, the total expenditure on the maintenance of all buildings was Rs. 5.66 lakhs against the permissible limit of Rs. 9 89 lakhs.

(b) All Directors of the Indian Institutes of Technology have been provided with similar residential buildings on the campus

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The plan and estimates were approved by the Board of Governors of the Institute on the recommendation of the Building and Works Committee.

Misuse of Funds by Head of Department of Humanities and Social Sciences of I. I T. New Delhi.

7817. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Head of the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences of I. I. T. Delhi misused the funds of the

9th Sociological Conference held in I. I. T. Delhi in 1969 and whether he played fraud on the issue of accounting Rs. 6,000 given by Gandhi Centenary Fund for the same Conference;

(b) whether the same Head of the Department tempered with the minutes of Selection Committee with regard to the Research Scholars selection ; and

(c) if so, whether Government will enquire into the conduct of the said Head of the Department of I. I. T. Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) The Ninth All India Sociological Conference was held by the all India Sociological Society at the Institute in November 1969. The Institute made available its Seminar Hall and extended facilities for the boarding and lodging of delegates. The Institute also contributed Rs. 19,000 towards the expenses of the Conference. In addition, the Head of the Department of Humanities deposited with the Institute a sum of Rs. 6,000 received as contribution from the Gandhi Peace Foundation and Rs. 5,000 out of the money collected under the arrangements of the Society. The Institute is only aware of this amount of Rs. 30,000. The accounts for the expenditure of Rs. 30,000 have been audited. The Institute has already given an utilisation certificate for an amount of Rs. 11,000/- (Rs. 6,000/+Rs. 5,000) to the Organisers of the Conference.

(b) The Institute has denied the allegation.

(c) Does not arise.

Inventory Regarding Furniture Manufactured in Workshops of I. I. T. Delhi

7818. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether furniture worth rupees several lakhs has been manufactured in the furniture workshop of Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi;

(b) if so, the total cost of the raw materials used in the finished products during the last three years; and

(c) whether inventory (account) has been kept for the materials received, labour expended and the finished products manufactured in the workshop?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) The cost of furniture fabricated in the workshop of the Institute since its inception is about Rs. 24 lakhs.

(b) The total cost of furniture fabricated in last three years (from 1-4-69 to 31-3-72) is Rs. 4.38 lakhs. The cost of materials is about Rs. 3.00 lakhs and that of labour about Rs. 1.38 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Mess Accounts of I. I. T. Hostels, Delhi

7819. SHRI KARTIK ORAON :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mess Accounts of the seven hostels of I. I. T., Delhi involving lakhs of rupees were given to A. G. C. R. for inspection by the authority;

(b) whether a directive was issued by the Government of India in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General regarding the checking of the Mess Accounts as far back as four years ago; and

(c) if so, whether the I. I. T., Delhi has complied with the directive; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). In 1966, A. G West Bengal pointed out that the Hall Caution Money collected by the Indian Institute of Technology, Khargpur should also be reflected in the consolidated accounts of the Institute. Since this implied that all non-statutory collections and deposits should be subjected to statutory audit, the Ministry suggested to all the Institutes of Technology in 1968 that all such collections and deposits should be reflected in the consolidated accounts of the Institutes.

The Institutes represented that the messes were run entirely by students, that mess collections were not a part of the funds of the Institutes and that therefore the mess accounts should not be subject to statutory audit The matter is under examination in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Non-entry of Assets and Equipment in Central Stock Register of I. I. T New Delhi

7820. SHRI KARTIK ORAON Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether equipment of movable and immovable assets of semi permanent and permanent nature amounting to several crores of rupees have not been entered into the Central stock register of Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, and

(b) if so, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN) : (a) A register of land (including development) and buildings is kept by the Estate Office of the Institute. For furniture and equipment, a register is kept by each Department/Section as a part of the Central Register. All movable and immovable assets have been entered in those Registers.

(d) Does not arise

Demand for Hand Tractors and Steps to Increase supply

7821 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the present quantum of demand for hand tractors in the country,

(b) the present manufacturing capacity available in the country of such tractors, and

(c) the steps being taken to lessen the gap between the demand and supply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) The demand of hand-tractors (Power tillers) as assessed by the working group of Agricultural Machinery and implements, Ministry of Agriculture is 80,000 Nos. per annum at the end of 1972-73.

(b) At present the following 5(five) units are licenced to manufacture Power tiller for a capacity of 36,000 Nos. per annum

(i) M/s Krishi Engines Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad for a capacity of 3,000 Nos per annum.

(ii) M/s VST Tillers Tractors Ltd., Bangalore (Mitsubishi for a capacity of 5,000 Nos. per annum).

(iii) M/s JK Satob Agricultural Machines Ltd., Kaapur (Satoh-for a capacity of 6,000 Nos. per annum).

(iv) M/s Indequip Engineering Ltd. Ahmedabad (Iseki-for a capacity of 10,000 Nos per annum)

(v) The Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation, Trivandrum (Kubato—for a capacity of 12,000 Nos per annum).

(c) As Power Tillers Industry is included in 'Core' Sector, all possible assistance is being given to the manufacturing units for the import of raw material and components to step up the production. In addition three more schemes for a total capacity of 29,000 Nos per annum are still under consideration

Rationalisation of Research Development and Manufacture of Farm Machinery

7822 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up a mechanism to rationalize the research, development and manufacture of farm machinery, and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) and (b) The Government of India has established a Research Testing Centre for farm machinery in each State during the Third Plan During the Fourth Plan, these centres are being continued by the respective States and the I C A. R has implemented a scheme for strengthening two centres—one at I A R. I. and the other at Coimbatore for dealing with research, design and development of farm implements pertaining to crops which are predominantly grown in the North and South of the country After designing the implement its prototypes are manufactured for evaluation under different agroclimatic and soil conditions

When a design is finalised its manufacturing drawings are made and distributed to the interested manufacturers in the concerned States. They are also provided the technical assistance by the research centres concerned to manufacture the machines

With regard to machinery and operations concerned in post-harvest a coordinated project has been prepared by the I. C. A R and approved by the Planning Commission. This scheme will deal with research and development aspects of machines like harvestors, processing equipment, drying, storage and handling etc

In order to develop the inventive talents of research workers both in the private and public sectors and also of individuals, the I C A R has implemented a scheme for award of prizes for outstanding contribution in the development of selected machines Awards of the amount of Rs 6,000/ , Rs 3,000/- and Rs. 1,000/- to first, second and third winners for each machine recommended by the Committee are awarded. Research awards such as Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Prize and the awards by the Invention Promot on Board are also available

Three Research Testing Centres at Ludhiana, Poona and Hyderabad are being provided with financial assistance by the I. C. A R. for research on selected implements

Visit of Scientists of Indian Council of Agricultural Research to study Problem of Farmers of Sarguja or Sidhi

7823 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether any team of Scientists from the I. C. A. R. visited the Adivasi areas of Sarguja or Sidhi to gain on the spot

knowledge of such problems of farmers that can be subject matter of research; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Foodgrains Damaged during 1971 in FCI Chanderi Depot, Kanpur

7824. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether foodgrains worth Rs. 150,000 were damaged in the Food Corporation of India Chanderi Depot, Kanpur during the year 1971;

(b) if so, the reasons of damage;

(c) whether any inquiry into the causes of the damage of that foodgrains has been made ;

(d) if so, the names of person/ contractors responsible for this loss; and

(e) whether the loss has since been recovered from the concerned contractor and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The cost of foodgrains damaged in the Food Corporation of India Chanderi, Kanpur works out to Rs. 1,35,507.

(b) The stocks were damaged by rains as the receipts were heavy and they could not be transported to the godowns on account of inadequacy of labour;

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The report of the enquiry officer is awaited. In the meantime, the security deposit of the labour contractor has been withheld and suitable recoveries are also being made from his current bills.

New Agricultural Technology

7825. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Director General of Indian Council of Agriculture Research has suggested for co-operative action to enable farmers with small holdings to adopt modern agriculture technology;

(b) if so, whether he has also pointed out that new technology of farming could be adopted with ease by all farmers irrespective of the size of their farm;

(c) if so, the extent to which suggestions of DGICAR are being given a practical shape; and

(d) the steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes He has suggested that coordinated and concerted action by the entire village or water-shed community can alone bring about the full benefits of the new technology with particular reference to pest control, water management, drainage and soil conservation, Besides, the small farms also necessitate the availability on a community basis of efficient but often expensive equipment for sowing, harvesting and processing. Cooperative endeavour in crop planning and efficient marketing arrangements are also essential to ensure better economic returns to the farmers who take to scientific agriculture.

(b) Yes. An important factor in determining the usefulness of new technology is the ease with which it can be

adopted on the basis of decision and action on the part of the individual farmer. The new agronomy of wheat, for example, can be adopted successfully by any farmer who has access to the needed inputs. Similarly the multiple cropping pattern can also be successfully adopted by the farmers irrespective of their size of holdings, provided they can mobilise credit and other inputs.

(c) The pattern of Co operative endeavour that has to be generated will vary from area to area. State Governments will have to take appropriate action

(d) The Minister of Agriculture, Government of India, as well as the State Governments have launched a number of developmental schemes through which the new technology is being popularized for country-wide adoption. Examples are the High-Yielding Varieties Programme, Intensive Cotton District Programme, pilot projects in Dryland Farming and Multiple Cropping and Small and Marginal Farmers Scheme

श्रीराम यूरिया के बोरों पर नाइट्रोजन की मात्रा का गलत अंकित किया जाना

7826. **श्री लालजी भाई** . क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान मे अनेक स्थानो पर कृषको को सप्लाई किये गये पोलैंड यूरिया के बोरों पर अंकित नाइट्रोजन का प्रतिशत शत प्रतिशत सही पाया गया जब कि वहा पर कृषकों को सप्लाई किये गये श्रीराम यूरिया के बोरो पर 46.04 प्रतिशत नाइट्रोजन अंकित होने पर भी उनमे 37.02 प्रतिशत नाइट्रोजन की मात्रा पायी गयी, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान सरकार से शीघ्र रिपोर्ट भेजने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है । अपेक्षित जानकारी मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Slum Clearance Policy in Delhi

7827 SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the slum clearance policy pursued so far has not proved vey successful as large areas in the capital have developed into slums

(b) whether Government have formulated any measures for speedy removal of the slums from the capital and if so, main features thereof, and

(c) whether any measures have also been worked to provide proper rehabilitation to people when removed from the slum areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I K. GUJRAL) . (a) The problems of slums in the capital is gigantic. However, within the funds provided for Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme in Delhi, some measure of success has been achieved,

(b) Slum dwellers has generally resisted programmes of slum clearance. In the new scheme for environmental improvement of slum areas an allocation of Rs. 2 5 crores has been earmarked during the current year for carrying out improvements in such slum areas in the capital as cannot be cleared in the foreseeable future

(c) To the extent possible, residents of slum areas which are earmarked for clea

rance, are rehabilitated in the same areas after redevelopment, or in nearby localities.

Setting up of more Government Hospitals in the Capital

7828. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether medical facilities in Government Hospitals are not adequate to meet the growing needs of people of Delhi and surrounding cities;

(b) whether any assessment has been made of the medical facilities available and those needed for the people; and

(c) whether it is proposed to open one or two more Government Hospitals to cope with the needs of people of the Capital ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) There are 9740 beds in Union Territory of Delhi for a population of 42 26 lakhs and this give bed population ratio of 2.3 as against the All India bed population ratio of 0.49 per one thousand population, which is also the highest as compared to other States of India.

(b) The Study Group in Hospitals conducted a Study in 1968 about the medical facilities available and those in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(c) Yes, Delhi Administration has already commissioned 54 beds for the 500-bed hospital to be opened in Hari Nagar and a 500-bed hospital is also being established in Shahdara.

Utilisation of Medical Facilities in Private Hospitals in Delhi

7829. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether beds in private hospitals are often found vacant, whereas Government Hospitals in Delhi are always overcrowded with patients who have to wait for months for wants of beds ;

(b) if so whether Government have analysed reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are proposing any steps to ensure full utilisation of medical facilities in private hospitals for the general benefit of people in Delhi and to avoid rush in Government Hospitals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b) Almost all the private Hospitals with general beds have more than 90% of their beds fully occupied throughout the year. Specialised Hospitals like Eye Hospitals are fully occupied *during* the operation season (October –March). During the off season they are not so fully occupied. The great rush in Government Hospitals is mainly due to the services being free while in the private Hospitals the patients have to pay for the same.

(c) Does not arise.

Break-through in Rice Production

7830. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a major break-through in rice production in the country is expected with the introduction of two new high yielding varieties-IET 1991 and IET 1039 with superior grain quality :

(b) if so, the main feature thereof; and

(c) production and cropped area, State-wise, expected to be covered by these two new high-yielding varieties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) These new high yielding varieties of rice are being tried during the current year - If proved successful in the trials, there are likely to become popular with the farmers and thereby help in substantial increase in production

(b) Both the varieties have long slender grain and their yield potential is close to that of the existing high yielding coarse varieties like Jaya and IR—8 They are medium early in duration and are suitable for areas where the fields do not suffer from water logging or poor drainage.

(c) Both the varities have been included for district trial cum-demonstration under the Minikit Programme During the ensuing kharif season evaluation of the possibilities ofthese varieties and the degree of acceptance by farmers will be judged and commercial production planned accordingly during next year.

Food Adulteration

7831 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether while inaugurating a two-day conference of the Central and State Health experts, the Director-General of Health Services said in New Delhi on the 1st May, 1972 that the evil of food adulteration has assumed such large proportions that 'We are on the top of a volcano and it will burst one day',

(b) if so, Government's reaction there to,

(c) the nature of increase in the evil of food adulteration in India during the last 3 years;

(d) the steps taken by Government to eliminate this evil, and

(e) the outcome of the steps taken so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) The Director General of Health Services while welcoming the members and invitees to the 17th Meeting of the Central Committee for Food Standards on 1st May, 1972, expressed the Government's concern on the prevalence of food adulteration in the country.

(b) Government are conscious of the need to check the menace of food adulteration and necessary steps are taken from time to time in this direction.

(c) According to the information furnished by the State Governments the percentage of samples found adulterated is on the decline

(d) The following steps have been taken to check the menace of food adulteration —

(i) The provision of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act have already been made more stringent and the States asked to ensure proper enforcement of the Act.

(ii) A Central Unit has been set up to check the menace of food adulteration along with the State Health Authorities concerned. The Unit is mainly concerned with the functions prescribed in Rule 9 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules in respect of Inter-State offences and helps in giving technical guidance to State Governments.

(iii) A new Food Research and Standardisation Laboratory is being established in Ghaziabad.

(iv) The training of Food Analysts has been started at the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta The Food Inspectors are being trained at the Directorate of Health Services in the respective States.

(e) The percentage of samples found adulterated during the last 5 years has shown a decline from 31.1% (1965) to 20.7% (1970)

Outlay Earmarked for Rural Water Supply

7832. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay earmarked for rural water supply in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount of the total outlay for rural water supply scheme for Fourth Plan spent in the first three years of the plan;

(c) the number of villages provided with safe, drinkable water in the first three years of the Plan, State-wise; and

(d) the number of more villages to be provided with drinking water in the remaining two years of the Plan State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Rs. 123.52 crores.

(b) Information about the expenditure as reported by the States/Union Territories is given below:—

Year	*Expenditure* (Rs. in crores)
1969-70	18.27
1970-71	18.20
1971-72	16.48
Total:	52.95

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Non-availability of Persons with Master Mariners' Certificate for Hooghly Pilot Service and Revision of Scale of Pay for Pilots

7833. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta Port is facing great difficulties in obtaining persons with Master Mariners' Certificate for its Hooghly Pilot Service;

(b) whether 30 vacancies in the Pilots' cadre are lying unfilled for want of response to advertisements;

(c) whether the main reason for shortage of personnel is the much higher salaries paid by Indian and foreign Shiping companies; and

(d) if so and in view of the inescapable need for skilled pilots to navigate vessels in the Hooghly river, whether Government have considered revising the pay scales for pilots holding Master Mariners' Certificates in order to attract qualified persons?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) It is true that Calcutta Port Commissioners have been experiencing difficulties in obtaining persons with Master Mariners' (Foreign Going) Certificate for their Pilot Service.

(b) Out of the total cadre strength of 113, including administrative posts, the present actual strength is 71. However, on the basis of the present traffic, the Port Commissioners' actual requirement is 80 Pilots, and the real deficiency is only 9 and four of these are likely to be filled up shortly.

(c) It is true that because of higher salaries and better terms of service offered to Master Mariners by the Shipping com-

panies both Indian and foreign, they are reluctant to join the Calcutta Pilot Service

(d) There is no proposal under consideration at present to revise the pay scales of Pilots in the Port of Calcutta However, suitable administrative measures are taken to meet the deficiency whenever necessary It has also been decided to consider persons with First Mate and Second Mate (Foreign Going) Certificates for recruitment to the Calcutta Pilot Service and to give them adequate training as was the practice prior to reorganisation of the Marine Services of Calcutta in 1964—65 In fact, out of the present strength of 71 officers in the Pilot Service, only about 20 are Master Mariners

Acquisition of Large Sized Tankers by Indian Shipping Corporation and Utilization of these tankers

7834 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state .

(a) the number of large sized tankers acquired so far by the Indian Shipping Companies including the Shipping Corporation of India,

(b) whether these tankers cannot be profitably utilised because of shortage and inadequancy of berthing facilities at Indian Ports,

(c) if so, whether this situation was adequately visualised at the time of purchasing big tankers, and

(d) the projects in hand at various ports for providing berthing accommodation of the necessay dimensions ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) Seven Large sized tankers (of 33,000 to 87,700 dwt each) have so far been acquired by Indian Shipping Companies, including four by the Shipping Corporation of India,

(b) and (c) Out of seven large sized tankers one tanker is employed in India's overseas trade and the remaining six are employed in international cross trade It is true that two large sized tankers of over 80,000 dwt. each were acquired specifically to meet the requirements of Madras Oil Refinery, these could not be used at Indian Ports because of delay in construction in oil dock at Madras.

(d) The following projects for providing berthing facilities for large sized oil tankers are in hand . —

(1) *Madras* An Oil Dock forming part of the Madras Outer Harbour Project with 42 feet draft is expected to be commissioned in mid-January, 1973

(2) *Cochin* An Oil Dock capable of handling vessels of 40 feet draft is proposed to be constructed

(3) *Haldia* As part of the Haldia project, an oil jetty has already been commissioned since August, 1968 The draft now available is 30 feet The draft is expected to increase progressively to 35 feet in 1975 and 40 feet in 1980

कृषि उत्पादो के मूल्य मे गिरावट तथा इसका ग्रामीण अर्थ व्यवस्था पर प्रभाव

7835 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या इन दिनो विभिन्न कृषि उत्पादो के मूल्य मे भारी गिरावट आई है;

(ख) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप किसानो मे भारी असंतोष व्याप्त है तथा ग्रामीण अर्थ व्यवस्था को गम्भीर धक्का लगा है; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर 'हां' मे है तो मूल्यो मे गिरावट को प्रवृत्ति रोककर कृषि उत्पादो के मूल्यो को स्थिर करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) विभिन्न कृषि उत्पादो के मूल्यो मे मिश्रित प्रतिक्रिया दिखाई पडी है। जबकि सभी खाद्यानो और गुड़ के वर्तमान मूल्य साधारण रूप से पिछले वर्ष से अधिक है, कुछ नकदी और बागानी फसलो की कीमतें, जैसे कपास, मूंगफली तथा नारियल, अपेक्षाकृत कम है।

(ख) कुछ वस्तुओ के मूल्यो म गिरती हुई कीमतो की प्रवृत्ति के सम्बन्ध मे, किसानो आदि के सगठनो से कुछ अभिवेदन प्राप्त हुय थे। फिर भी, कुछ मामला म मूल्यो मे गिरावट, पिछले सालो मे कीमतो के बढे हुये स्तर के सुधार के रूप मे था और यह कहना ठीक नही है कि इनसे देहाती अर्थ व्यवस्था को गहरा धक्का लगा है।

(ग) मूल्यो मे अनुचित गिरावट को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने, समय-समय पर कई कदम उठाय है। इनमे खाद्यानो तथा कुछ अन्य वस्तुओ के लिये लाभकारी सहायता/अधिप्राप्ति तथा खरीद के मूल्यो को निश्चित करना, ऋण सुविधाओ को उदार बनाना, आयात तथा निर्यात की नीतियो और राज्य एजेंसियो जैसे खाद्य निगम, कपास तथा जूट निगमो एव राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा की गई खरीदो मे समायोजन करना सम्मिलित है। हाल ही मे, नारियल और उसके उत्पादो के मूल्यो की स्थिति का अध्ययन करने के लिये अधिकारियो के एक दल ने केरल का दौरा किया है। इस दल द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गयी रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

स्वास्थ्य परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों मे सुविधाओ में असतुलन

7836. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या स्वास्थ्य परियोजनाओ के अन्तर्गत गावो तथा शहरो मे उपलब्ध सुविधाओ मे पर्याप्त असमानता है,

(ख) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो मे उक्त सुविधाओ की शीघ्र व्यवस्था करना बहुत आवश्यक है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस बारे मे सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय मे राज्यमन्त्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय): (क) जी, हाँ। गावो तथा शहरो मे चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या सम्बन्धी सुविधाओ मे असमानता है।

(ख) जी, हा।

(ग) गाँवो मे स्वास्थ्य चिकित्सा और परिवार नियोजन सेवाओ की व्यवस्था करने के लिये एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार किया गया है। इस प्लान मे नीचे लिखी आठ योजनाये सम्मिलित है :–

1. प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रो के साथ सलग्न उप केन्द्रो का सशोधित स्वरूप सहायक नर्स धात्रियो

और बुनियादी स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्त्ताओ की व्यवस्था ।

2. ऐसे ब्लाकों में जहाँ प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र नही हैं वहा उनकी स्थापना करना और हरेक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र मे परिवार नियोजन विंग खोलना—प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रो के भवनो और स्टाफ क्वार्टरो को पूरा करना—स्टाफ को बढाना और दवाइयो के उपकरणो की व्यवस्था करना ।

3. परामर्श सेवाओ का विकास प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों/औषधालयो का 25 पलगो वाले अस्पतालो के रूप मे दर्जा बढ़ाना ।

4. अंशदायी आधार पर चलते-फिरते प्रशिक्षण-सह-सेवा - अस्पताल और औषधालय ।

5. रोग निरोधी और स्वास्थ्य वर्द्धक परिचर्या मे अस्पतालो और औषधालयो का सहयोग प्राप्त करना ।

6. चिकित्सा संस्थानो को चलाने मे स्वैच्छिक सगठनो का योगदान ।

7. विशेष शिविर ।

8. ग्राम सफाई ।

इन योजनाओ को पूरा करने का कार्य विभिन्न अवस्थाओं मे है । गांवो मे चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या सम्बन्धी सुविधाओ को बढ़ाने के लिये विभिन्न चिकित्सा पद्धतियो के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध कार्मिकों की सेवाओं का उपयोग करने की दिशा में प्रयत्न किए जा रहे है ।

Service Conditions of Village Level Workers and Gramsevikas

7837. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA :
SHRI DINESH JOARDER :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the general service conditions of Village Level Workers and Gramsevikas in different States of the country ·

(b) the steps taken to bring about common service conditions for these workers throughout the country ;

(c) the steps different States have taken so far to upgrade the professional competence of these workers; and

(d) whether training now given is adequate to cope up the needs of our countrymen in the present era of science and technology ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) · (a) (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating the service conditions of Village Level Workers in 11 States about which information is available. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—3089/1972 The Village Level Workers and Gramsevikas are State Government employees Their service conditions naturally vary from State to State, as in the case of other State Government employees and cannot be uniform.

(c) Initially pre-service training of 2 years and 1 year duration is imparted to the Village Level Workers and Gramsevikas respectively.

This is followed by refresher training courses of 2 months to improve their professional competence. While specialised training of one year for implemetation of high yielding varieties programme is given to the Village Level Workers; selected and mesitorious among them are also given opportunity for higher training leading to B. Sc. (Agriculture) degree.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Amendment to Delhi Education Code

7838. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Article 318 of Delhi Education Code, 1965 has since been amended;

(b) if so, the objective of the amendment; and

(c) whether a copy of the amended article together with the code (if possible) will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) To regulate and rationalise admissions in schools.

(c) A copy of the original Article 318 of the Delhi Education Code, 1965, along with the Amendment, issued by the Delhi Administration (Education Deptt.) to this Article is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3090/72].

Damage to Crop due to Hailstorm and Rains

7839, SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated loss to the standing crop due to untimely recent hailstorm and rains State-wise;

(b) the percentage of crop yield expected more than in the previous year; and

(c) the prices being fixed for Government purchases of food grains and the steps being taken to reduce the middleman's profits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) In the current rabi season of 1971-72, available weather reports indicate that there was some slight damage to crops on account of untimely hailstorm or rains, but it was of a localised nature and as such, there is, for the present, no cause for anxiety.

(b) Firm estimates of crop yields for the current year 1971-72 are likely to become available after the close of agricultural year, *i.e.*, some time in July-August 1972. However, on the basis of the qualitative information on weather and crop situation, production of wheat and other rabi crops in the country as a whole is likely to be higher during the current year than in the previous year.

(c) A statement showing the procurement prices of foodgrains at which purchases are made is given below. Procurement is done mainly through the agency of the F. C. I , State Government and the cooperatives. While appointing agents preference is given to the cooperatives. Besides the Food Corporation is also purchasing foodgrains from the farmers at their direct purchase points.

STATEMENT

The procurement prices of foodgrains

S. No.	Commodity		Procurement price (Rs. per quintal)
1.	Wheat	(i) Indigenous common white and Mexican varieties.	76 00
		(ii) Indigenous Red variety	Between 71.00 and 74.00
2.	Paddy	(Standard-varieties)	47 00 to 58 00
3.	Rice	-do-	74.30 to 95.25
4.	Jowar	Fair Average Quality.	55.00*
5.	Bajra	-do-	55 00*
6.	Maize	-do-	55 00*
7.	Ragi	-do-	55 00*

*For Central pool purchases.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम द्वारा चलाई गई अतिरिक्त एक्सप्रेस बसें तथा प्राप्त राजस्व

7840. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र द्वारा दिल्ली परिवहन को अपने नियंत्रण में लिए जाने के उपरान्त से 30 अप्रैल, 1972 तक कितनी अतिरिक्त एक्सप्रेस बसें चलाई गई;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में अतिरिक्त बसें चलाये जाने के फलस्वरूप लोगों से कितना अधिक राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रति यात्री समय की औसतन कितनी बचत हुई है;

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) 3 नवम्बर, 1971 से दिल्ली परिवहन निगम बनने के पश्चात् 48 एक्सप्रेस बसें, जिन में 20 संधि-युक्त डबल डैक बसें शामिल है चालू की गई।

(ख) इन बसों से हुई अतिरिक्त आय ठीक-ठीक बताना सभव नही है क्योंकि दिल्ली परिवहन निगम आय का बस वार रिकार्ड नही रखता।

(ग) प्रति यात्री को अपनी यात्रा के समय में 5 से 20 मिनट के समय तक की बचत होती है।

Opposition to Freight increase by Foreign Shippers

7841. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether East India shippers Association (E. I. S. A) has objected to the freight increase suggested by certain foreign shippers unilaterally thus affecting our shipping industry;

(b) whether the Shipping Corporation of India is supporting the foreign Shippers in their demand of freight increase; and

(c) if so, whether Government have gone into the matter and the conclusion reached ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shipping Conferences of which the the Shipping Corporation of India is a member, have sought to justify their demand for freight increase on the ground that they are incurring additional costs of operation. The Shipping Corporation of India has, however, been urging reduction in the quantum of increase.

(c) Protests are lodged with the Conferences intending increase in freight rates and they are asked to furnish detailed data justifying the propsed freight increases and discuss the matter with the Shippers and Government before the freight increases are finally enforced.

Facilities for Apprenticeship to trainees of Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives, Cochin

7842. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether adequate facilities do not exist for providing Apprenticeship to the trainees passing out of the Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives, Cochin;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to give adequate facilities for them; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the question of making a statutory provision to require private vessel owners to provide berths for these trainees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Apprenticeship (qualifying sea-time) facilities are required in the case of candidates completing institutional training in the Central Institute of Fisheries Operative, Cochin, as Fishing Secondhands & Engine Drivers. Candidates are sponsored by the Central and State Governments as well as by the private industry. In Addition there are private unsponsored candidates. Facilities for qualifying sea time, after comeletion of institutional training, have generally been limited to the requirements of candidates sponsored by the Central Government. Other candidates have had difficulty in securing berths on vessels of adequate tonnage/horse power for putting in the required qualifying sea-service.

(b) The situation was reviewed in 1971. The number of vessels of adequate tonnage/horse power introduced by State Governments and the private industry falls considerably short of anticipations. The situation is proposed to be met by short-terms as well as long-term measures. So far as the short-term measures are concerned, it is proposed to earmark some of the deckhands posts in newly introduced vessels and vessels expected to be introduced shortly by the Central Government for providing qualiffying sea-time to Fishing Secondhand candidates. In regard to the requirements of berths for Engine Drivers, a scheme for creation of 20 posts of Engineroom Assistants on various Government of India vessels is under considerntion. Concerning long-term measures, Govt. have appointed a Committee to evaluate the working of the institute with reference to facilities available and percentage of candidates who, after completing the institutional training, actually obtained Mercantile Marine Department's tickets, and to suggest measures for improving the working of the Institute. The report of the Committee is awaited. The long-term measures to be taken will be considered with reference to the recommendations of the Committee.

(c) There are very few off-shore and deep sea fishing vessels being introduced in the private sector at present. In the ordinary course operators of such vessels would prefer trained hands. The situation

will be reviewed for suitable action as and when more vessels are introduced.

Financial Assistance for Welfare of Non-Student Youth in Tamil Nadu

7843 SHRI M RAJANGAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the financial assistance provided by the Centre for the welfare of non-student youth in Tamil Nadu State during the Fourth Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K S RAMASWAMY) . No financial assistance has so far been provided to the Tamil Nadu Government during the Fourth Five Year Plan for noh-student youth programmes The State Government have been requested to furnish details of their proposals relating to establishment of Work Centres and Youth Centres

भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों में कानून की पढ़ाई हिन्दी माध्यम से करना

7844. श्री सुधाकर पांडे
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश मे किन विश्वविद्यालयो मे कानून की शिक्षा हिन्दी के माध्यम से दी जा रही है, और

(ख) किन विश्वविद्यालयो मे कानून की शिक्षा हिन्दी माध्यम से देने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) और (ख). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार आगरा, इलाहाबाद, ए० पी० सिंह, बनारस, भोपाल, गोरखपुर, गुजरात, इन्दौर, जबलपुर, जीवाजी, लखनऊ, जोधपुर, कानपुर, मेरठ, राजस्थान, रविशंकर, दक्षिण गुजरात, उदयपुर और विक्रम विश्वविद्यालयो के अध्यादेशो विनियमो मे हिन्दी माध्यम के द्वारा कानून पढाने की व्यवस्था है । किन विश्वविद्यालयो मे वास्तव मे हिन्दी माध्यम के द्वारा कानून की शिक्षा प्रदान की जा रही है इसकी विशिष्ट सूचना उपलब्ध नही है ।

पाठ्य-पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन

7845. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मन्त्रालय तथा राज्य सरकारो द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों मे उच्चतम माध्यमिक स्तर पर अब तक हिन्दी मे कितनी पाठ्य पुस्तके प्रकाशित हुई है, और कितनी पुस्तकें, विषयवार प्रकाशित की जा रही हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : संबंधित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यथाशीघ्र सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

हिन्दी में पी०एच०डी० की डिग्री पाने वाले व्यक्ति

7846. श्री सुधाकर पांडे :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों मे विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयो से हिन्दी के

किसी विषय में पी०एच०डी० की डिग्री पाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है और अन्य विषयों में पी० एच० डी० की डिग्री पाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें 66-67, 67-68 और 68-69 वर्षों के सम्बन्ध मे उपलब्ध सूचना दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—3091/72] बाद के वर्षों के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार की सूचना उपलब्ध नही है।

Medium of Instruction in Central School, Port Blair

7847. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the medium of instruction in the Central School, Port Blair (Andaman Islands) and the date from which it was introduced; and

(b) whether Government had received any complaint previously about English being the medium of instruction in the said school, if so, the action taken on such complaints ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). The school was already in existance in Port Blair with English medium when it was taken over by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in 1967. When complaints were received regarding English being the medium of instruction in that school, it was decided to adopt the pattern which was followed in all other Central Schools maintained by the Sangathan. The policy is to have Hindi as the medium of instruction for Social Studies and Humanities and English for Science and Mathematics. This is being followed in the Port Blair School also.

Ore and Steel Unloading Work at Calcutta Port

7848. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether ore and steel unloading work at Calcutta Port has been dwindiing recently;

(b) if so, reasons for the same;

(c) whether workers engaged in these operation are faced with unemployment and reduced earnings; and

(d) the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (d). Consequent on the reduction in the quantities of iron ore and steel exports through the Calcutta Port, arising mainly out of the reluctance of foreign buyers to accept iron ore through Calcutta Port on account of the poor draught in the Port, and also reduction of quota of steel for export in view of the inceasing demands within the country, the workmen engaged in these operations under the contractors are facing unemployment. On representations received in this regard from workers' organisations, the matter is under examination.

नार्थ एवेन्यू नई दिल्ली के फ्लेटों में गन्दगी का जमा हो जाना

7849. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नाथ एवेन्यू मे ससद सदस्यों के फ्लेटो के बीच मे गन्दगी जमा हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या मच्छरो के कारण लोगो के स्वास्थ्य को खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है; और

(ग) नाथ एवेन्यू मे फ्लेटो के बीच खाली स्थान पर जमा हुई गन्दगी को हटाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मत्री (प्रो० डी०पी० चट्टोपाध्याय): (क) जी, नही ।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नही उठते ।

किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में उचित फसल उगाने के बारे मे सर्वेक्षण

7850. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :** क्या कृषि मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात की आवश्यकता महसूस करती है कि प्रत्येक विकास खण्ड एव ग्राम पचायत का सर्वेक्षण कराया जाये जिससे प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के किसानो तथा सरकार को सही जानकारी हो सके कि किस क्षेत्र विशेष की भूमि मे अधिकतम उपज किस किस्म की फसल की होगी और उसी के अनुरूप फसल कार्यक्रम तथा सरकारी सहायता की योजना कार्यान्वित करके अधिकतम लाभ उठाया जाये, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा मे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मत्रालय में राज्य मत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) खण्डों तथा ग्राम पचायतो से सर्वेक्षण का कार्य करना स्वीकृत कृषि विकास कार्यक्रमो का एक अभिन्न अंग है । इन कार्यक्रमो का आयोजन और कार्यान्वयन राज्य के कृषि निदेशकों द्वारा अपने जिले के कार्मिको के माध्यम से, उन सब तथ्यो को ध्यान मे रख कर किया जा रहा है, जिनसे कृषि उत्पादन की वृद्धि मे सहायता मिलती है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही होता ।

Heart Ailment of Youth

7851 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Mmister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in the Bombay edition of the *Times of India* dated the 30th April, 1972 under the caption "10m youths have heart ailment", and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTLR OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A fuller report on the discussions held has been called for and the matter will be looked into.

बिहार मे सप्लाई किये गये नकली बीज

7852. **श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या कृषि मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह सूचना प्राप्त हुई है कि बिहार राज्य में बड़े पैमाने पर नकली बीजों की सप्लाई की जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मामले की रोक-थाम करने के लिए सरकार का कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है अथवा इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार को कोई निदेश जारी करेगी; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा भी गया है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) इस संबंध में बिहार सरकार से कोई जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। फिर भी, राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे स्थिति से अवगत करायें।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकार से रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर आवश्यक जानकारी प्रस्तुत की जायेगी।

Surplus Land available after Legislation on Land Ceiling and its allotment

7853. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA :

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have collected the information about surplus land available after the proposed legislation on land ceiling is enected by State Legislatures;

(b) whether Government have drawn up a scheme for the allotment of surplus land; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Government of India has asked the State Government to report their estimates of surplus land likely to be available. Reports have not yet been received from all the States.

Study on ill-effects of Hexachlorophene

7854 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have studied the ill-effects on human body of the use nf hexachlorophene;

(b) if so, their findings;

(c) the articles of human use in which hexachlorophene is used; and

(d) whether its use has been banned by any other country in the world, and if so, the date from which it was banned in those countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No studies have been carried out in India on the ill-effects of hexachlorophene on the human body.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Hexaclorophene is being used in talcum powders tooth pasts, hair shampoos, soaps and deodorants and as an antiseptic in lotions and ointments.

(d) This Ministry has not received any information regarding the imposition of a total ban on the use of hexachlorophene in any country. It is understood, however that the authorities concerned in the U.S.A. and the U. K. have for the present, taken certain actions to regulate the use of hexachlorophene in medicinal and cosmetic preparations.

मंदसौर (मध्य प्रदेश) स्थित भूमि विकास बैंक को लघु सिंचाई योजना के लिये विश्व बैंक से सहायता

7855. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :**
डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक ने मध्य प्रदेश मे मंदसौर जिले के भूमि विकास बैंक को अपनी 'लघु सिंचाई योजना' मे सम्मिलित कर लिया है तथा आगामी वर्षों मे विश्व बैंक से विभिन्न लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए लगभग 3 करोड़ रुपया देगा;

(ख) क्या विश्व बैंक 'लघु सिंचाई योजना' के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ और जिलो को भी ऋण देने पर विचार कर रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो किन-किन जिलो को तथा तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा ब्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि मत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश के लिए एक ऋण परियोजना, जिसमे लघु सिंचाई का विकास एक अ ग के रूप मे सम्मिलित है, विश्व बैंक के समक्ष सहायतार्थ प्रस्तुत की गई है और हाल ही मे विश्व बैंक के एक दल ने प्रस्ताव की जाच के लिये राज्य का दौरा किया। आगे प्रगति की प्रतीक्षा है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई परियोजना रिपोर्ट मे मन्दसौर जिला सम्मिलित है।

Central Grant for Rural Programme for Chronically Drought Areas

7856. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA :
SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when the rural programme for the chronically drought-affected areas in the country was initiated and the amount of money granted for the scheme State-wise;

(b) whether the allocated money was utilised according to the acheduled scheme targets in each State ;

(c) if not, whether this has been included in the Central Plan from 1972-73 under the new scheme Drought Prone Area Programme; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) . (a) and (b). The Central Sector Rural Works Programme for the chronically drought affected areas was started in 1970-71 outside the five year plan. The State-wise outlays sanctioned and the expenditure incurred under the programme during 1970 71 and 1971-72 area shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT -3092/72] It will be seen that some States have stepped up the utilisation during the second year.

(c) Rural Works Programme has been redesignated as Drought Prone Areas Programme and included in the Central Plan from 1972-73.

(d) The programme aims at mitigating the severity of scarcity conditions in 54 chronically drought affected districts of the country by organising productive and labour intensive works like medium/minor irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation, pasture development and roads. These works will also generate employment to the local labour. Each selected district is expected to get an outlay of nearly Rs. 2 crores over the 4-year programme period from 1970-71 to 1972-74.

Private Practice by Architects (Health Wing)

7857. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA . Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some architects in the Health Wing of his Ministry are doing private practice under benami names; and

(b) if so, the machinery devised to check this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No such complaint has been received

(b) Does not arise

Centrally Sponsored Scheme in Kerala

7858. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been initiated in the State of Kerala under the scheme of special Investigations Divisions, where 100 per cent Central assistance is given to the States ,

(b) if so, the number of such schemes and the places in Kerala where these have been initiated by now,

(c) the amout spent and result achieved so far in the Central and the Centrally sponsored schemes in Kerala; and

(d) whether the Kerala Government has detailed plans and estimates for difficult and scarcity areas by now and if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Special Investigation Divisions, one Division with 3 Sub-Divisions has been functioning in Kerala since July, 1963. Under this Scheme, 100 per cent Central assistance is given to the states to help them in indentifying and investigating the problem of water supply in difficult and scarcity areas, including collection of relevant, data, etc

(c) the expenditure incurred on this Division from its inception upto March, 1972 is Rs. 19.01 lakhs. The Division has so far surveyed 519 villages out of a total of 1574 villages in the State.

(d) The Special Investigation Divisions are intended to make preliminary surveys and assessment of the problem of water supply in difficult and scarcity areas and are not meant either for the preparation of detailed plans and estimates or for the execution of water supply schemes. However, to supplement the scheme of Special Investigation Divisions, another scheme has been recently started under which Special Planning and Design Cells have been sanctioned to the States with 100 per cent Central assistance. These Cells will prepare detailed plans and estimates for rural water supply scheme. Under this scheme, one Division with two Sub-Divisions was sanctioned to the State of Kerala in December, 1971. The progress so far made by this new Division is not known

मकानों के निर्माण की लागत तथा अन्य पहलुओं के बारे में सर्वेक्षण

7859. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गृह निर्माण संगठन ने मकानों के निर्माण की लागत तथा अन्य पहलुओं के बारे में सर्वेक्षण करना शुरू कर

दिया है जैसा कि 8 मई, 1972 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' मे प्रकाशित हुआ है,

(ख) क्या सर्वेक्षण सर्वप्रथम नगरीय क्षेत्रो मे किया जायेगा, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उन नगरो के नाम क्या हैं जिनमे सर्वप्रथम सर्वेक्षण किया जायेगा और इस बारे मे ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय मे राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) (क) जी, हा। राष्ट्रीय भवन (निर्माण) सगठन ने हाउस होल्ड मेक्टर द्वारा मकानो तथा भवनो मे निजी रूप से लगाई गई पूजी तथा ऐसी पूजी के अथव्यवस्था सम्बन्धी पहलुओ के बारे मे आकडे एकत्रित करने के मुख्य उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से एक नमूने के सर्वेक्षण का आयोजन किया है, इस सर्वेक्षण से निर्माण की लागत तथा अन्य पहलुओ पर कुछ प्रासगिक सूचना उपलब्ध हो सकती है। सर्वेक्षण का क्षेत्रीय कार्य राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण सगठन द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

(ख) वतमान सर्वेक्षण केवल शहरी क्षत्रो के लिए है। बाद म राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण सगठन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो के सम्बन्ध मे इसी प्रकार की सूचना अपनी नियमित सामाजिक-आर्थिक पूछताछ के एक अग के रूप मे एकत्रित करेगा।

(ग) यह सर्वेक्षण मई, 1972 मे सभी राज्यो मे एक साथ आरम्भ हो गया है। आकड़े एकत्रित करने के सम्बन्ध मे क्षेत्रीय कार्य को पूरा करने में लगभग एक वर्ष लगेगा। शहरो के नाम सभापटल पर रखी गई सूची मे दिये गये हैं। [ग्रन्थालय मे रखी गयी देखिये सख्या LT—3093/72]

Scheme for dredging of Narmada and Tapti Rivers

7860 SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for dredging the rivers Narmada and Tapti (Gujarat),

(b) whether the work will be completed in the Fourth Five Year Plan, and

(c) whether the State Government have full know how to do the work?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c) There is a scheme for dredging the sand bars near the mouths of the Narmada and the Tapti. For this purpose, the Central Government has approved the purchase of the dredging equipment by the Government of Gujarat at a cost of Rs 110 lakhs as Centrally sponsored scheme The State Government has stated that efforts will be made to purchase the equipment before the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period. The State Government has got the necessary data and know-how for doing this dredging work

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CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ NO 2304 DATED 10-4 1972 re LITERACY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV): In the statement of literacy percentage attached to reply of part (b) of the Unstarred Question No 2304 asked by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu in Lok Sabha on 10-4-1972, the existing figures under cols. 11, 12 and 13 may be read as under against Assam and Meghalaya :—

Name of the State	For existing figures under cols.			Read the following figures under cols.		
	11	12	13	11	12	13
Assam	39.71	17.11	29.19	37.75	15.67	27.47
Meghalaya	21.44	15.36	18.47	30.71	20.45	25.71

2. The delay in correcting the reply is due to the fact that the corrigendum issued by the Census Commissioner to their book "Paper 1 of 1971—Provisional Population Totals" was detected at a later date

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12 hrs.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने अभी उसका कोई फैसला नहीं किया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष जी, यह समाचार छपा है कि भारत रोडेशिया से व्यापार कर रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: फैक्ट्स तो असर्टेन कर लूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष जी, हाउस आफ कामन्स में इसका हवाला दिया गया, ब्रिटेन के पत्रों में छपा है कि हम मक्का खरीद रहे है, उनको कपड़ा दे रहे हैं। यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिबन्धों के खिलाफ हमारी कार्यवाही है जिससे हमारी शान को बड़ा बट्टा लगेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: पहले मुझे फैक्ट्स मालूम करने होंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: सरकार चाहे तो इसका खंडन कर सकती है। लेकिन ब्रिटेन के पत्रों में छपने के बाद, हाउस आफ कामन्स में हवाला दिया गया, उसके बाद यह मौन धारण किये हैं इसका मतलब है कि दाल में कुछ काला है या कहना चाहिये कि मक्का में काला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: 10 बजे आया, कुछ टाइम तो दीजिये।

मक्का में काला है, या दाल में काला है, जो आप पसन्द करते हैं दोनों में काला है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष जी, क्या आप काल अटेंशन मंजूर कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं अभी कह नहीं सकता, मैं जरा फैक्ट्स देख लूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: नहीं तो आप सरकार को कहिये वह तथ्यों को बतायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं अभी भेज रहा हूं।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, I have a submission to make I wrote to you this morning saying that a matter of very great public importance, namely, the signing of the historic Accord between President Nixon and the Communist Party First Secretary Mr. Brezhnev has been taking place and the Indian Parliament is taking no cognizance of the Accord at all. Therefore, I had urged upon you in my letter that a debate should be permitted on the subject. I cannot understand why you

are not in favour of having a discussion on something which is having such earth-shattering repercussions.

MR. SPEAKER : You give a chance to Mr. Nixon to return to his country.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I will give a chance to Mr. Nixon to return to his country and I will also give you an opportunity of going back to the Punjab when the House will not be insession and we will not have the opportunity of discussing this matter for another two months by which time Mr. Nixon may have again gone to Moscow and you will stop me again. I would request you, Sir, to consider this matter from that point of view also. On a matter like this, the Indian Parliament should take note of it.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not in a picture. I have no objection. Let Government and yourself discuss anything.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Are you suggesting that we move the Government privately in a matter like this ?

MR. SPEAKER . You have moved me by submission but not by any motion

SHRI PILOO MODY : Everything does not require a motion. We have to discuss certain things. What is this motion, motion, I do not understand. I just wanted a particular topic to be discussed. I am just asking you to use your good offices to inform the Government that this is an important matter and that they should allot some time for discussing it.

MR. SPEAKER : No time just on a submission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I had written to you on two things, one about the Farakka Barrage will be able to give to river Hooghly. This is a very serious matter exercising the mind of the people of West Bengal . . .

MR SPEAKER : I have no notice of it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I had written to you also on the reported statement made by the Minister of Foreign Trade, Shri L. N. Mishra, in Patna. When the House is in session, he declared a floor price of jute in Patna before a press conference.

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't get up abruptly like this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have written to you.

MR. SPEAKER I have not conveyed to you anything about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : With your permission, Sir, rule 377 gives that much freedom.

MR. SPEAKER : Poor rule 377; I pity it ! There is so much exploitation of it !

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Very little, in fact.

Sir, in the past, you have been good enough to tell the Government that when the Parliament is in session, the Minister should not make a policy statement outside. They must make a policy statement on the floor of the House first. This is a very serious matter. This is about the floor price of jute that the Minister of Foreign Trade declared in Patna. The Minister should be asked to make a proper statement on the floor of the House before he makes a statement outside.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, since the session is about to conclude in a couple of days, I would request you—because the answers which have been given by the Minister of Irrigation and Power in this House sometime back regarding the

Farakka Barrage are completely at variance to what he is reported to have said outside, and this has led to a controversy—to ask the Minister to make a statement on his own as to whether the supply of water, upto 40,000 cusecs of water, to Calcutta port is going to be ensured or not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is causing serious anxiety in the minds of the people of West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER : It will be conveyed to him. He is not here today. Otherwise, I could ask him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : The issue is agitating the minds of the people of West Bengal. It is going to seriously affect the Calcutta port. Sir, what is your suggestion ? What do you propose to do? We are going away after two days.

MR. SPEAKER : I will inform him to come out with some statement.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, the Minister of Home Affairs should make a statement about a news item which appeared in *Patriot* that a Harijan woman was raped . . .

MR. SPEAKER : I have no notice of it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I wrote to you about it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not got it. Let me see it first. Then, I will look into it

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On Friday last, I read the news and I sent you a letter on Friday itself.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me see it first. I did not ask you to get up today. No please. Papers to be laid.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PAPERS UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 1956

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Mogul Line Limited, Bombay, for the year ended 31st December, 1970.

(b) Annual Report of the Mogul Line Limited, Bombay, for the year ended the 31st December, 1970 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3071/72].

(ii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta for the year 1970-71.

(b) Annual Report of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

General thereon [*Placed in Library See* No LT—3072/72]

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, for the year 1969-70 and the Audit Report thereon [*Placed in Library See* No LT—3073/72]

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I K GUJRAL). I beg to lay on the Table a statement correcting the reply given on the 1st May, 1972 to Unstarred Question No 4447 by Shri Shashi Bhushan regarding *ex* Members of Parliament in possession of Government accommodation and giving reasons for the delay in correcting the reply

STATEMENT

In reply to 'Unstarred Question' No 4447 answered on the 1st May, 1972 in the Appendix 'A', the following was stated against Sl No 10

	Name	Particulars of accommodation	Amount due up to 31.3.72
10	Dr Salig Ram	120 North Avenue Servant Quarter No 123, North Avenue Garage 101, —do—	Rs 191 07

The correct position in respect of Sl No. 10, will be as under

	Name	Particulars of accommodation	Amount due up to 31 3 72
10	Dr Salig Ram	Servant Qr. 123, North Avenue Garage No 101 North Avenue	Rs 191 07

The mistake could not be corrected within seven days as it was detected late

The inconvenience caused to the House is regretted

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 —

(1) The Fertilizer (Control) First Amendment Order, 1972, published in Notification No G S R 215 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1972

(2) The Fertilizer (Control) Second Amendment Order, 1972, published in Notification No G S R 240 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1972

[*Placed in Library See* No LT—3075/72]

DELHI, MEERUT AND BULANDSHAHR MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS CONTROL ORDER, 1972

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH) I beg to lay on the

Table a copy of the Delhi, Meerut and Bulandshahr Milk and Milk Products Control Order, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 342 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1972, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3076/72]

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MADRAS FOR 1970-71

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P YADAV) . I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1970-71.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Report simultaneously.

[*Placed in Library See* No LT-3077/72].

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REMAND OF MEMBER

MR SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram dated the 26th May, 1972, from the Sub-Magistrate, Trivandrum :

"Shri A, K Gopalan, Member, Lok Sabha arrested in Trivandrum under Sections 47, 38(2) and 52 of Act 5 of 1961 and produced in court. Remanded to Central Jail, Trivandrum till 5th June."

———

12.10 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA (Chamarajanagar) : I beg to move :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one Member of Rajya Sabha in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Golap Barbora from the Committee and do communicate to this house the name of the Member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Committee."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one Member of Rajya Sabha in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Golap Barbora from the Committee and do communicate to this House the name of the Member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Committee"

The motion was adopted.

— —

12.11 hrs.

GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS (NATIONALISATION) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 29-5-72.

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of shares of Indian insurance companies and undertakings of other existing insurers in order to serve better the needs of the economy by securing the development of general insurance business in the best interests of the community and to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth to the common detriment, for the regulation and control of such business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) Sir, I wish to oppose this Bill at the introduction stage

MR SPEAKER I don t think you did not get a copy of the Bill It was duly circulated

SHRI S M BANERJEE Yes, it was circulated But it was not in the order paper

MR SPEAKER It is not very essential that it should be in the Order Paper

SHRI S M BANERJEE Not be cause of that I am opposing but because of other things Sir, a Bill taking over the General Insurance is being introduced I welcome the Bill My objection is that there should not be four Corporations as envisaged in the Bill. Our objection is that in this Bill there are four corpora tions instead of one I would request the hon Minister that if he wants to send it to the Select Committee, let him send it but before sending it, he should reconsider this matter and allay the fears in the minds of the employees that having four Cor porations will do much harm Our demand is that there should be only one Corporation I hope this point will be kept in mind

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) Monopolist

SHRI S M BANERJEE If you have four corporations, it will suit only the Chairmen and the Managing Directors and it is not going to suit either the employees or the policy-holders In the larger interests of the policy-holders and the employees, it is necessary that we should have only one Corporation One Corporation has succeeded in LIC When it has succeeded in LIC, why not we have the same pattern here also ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) Already thousands of employees stake their demand on this poin t Mr Banerjee has raised I fully support Mr Banerjee that if we have four Corporations, the interests of the employees will be hampered An agitation is going on Already there has been one threat to strike This will only aggravate the situation If the Government insists then the Government should come forward with the amend ments desired by the employees I humbly request the Minister not to introduce the Bill in the present form

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN The hon Members are trying to discuss the Bill on merits I am just introducing the Bill My proposal is to take the Bill to the Select Committee and all these matters can be considered and dis cussed there

According to my own personal view and the Government's view also as it is reflected in the Bill, it will have four Corporations because we would like to have four corpo rations in different parts of the country so that there may be an element of competition by doing good work also

SHRI PILOO MODY Good idea

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN If it is only one Corporation and concen trated in one area, it will have operations in one area alone Our idea is to have the Corporation in four corners of the country

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You have Regional Offices, Zonal Offices and District Offices.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब बिल आयेगा तभी कह लीजिएगा । आप सब कुछ इण्ट्रोडक्शन की लीव पर बोल लेना चाहते हैं । आपको भी माइन्ड खुला रखना चाहिए ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : He has been briefed by the ICS officers. Bureaucratic brains.

MR. SPEAKER : Please be democratic to me also when I am standing.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I am always democratic to you.

Please also safeguard the interests of the employees.

MR. SPEAKER The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of shares of Indian insurance companies and undertakings of other existing insurers in order to serve better the needs of the economy by securing the development of general insurance business in the best interests of the community and to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth to the common detriment, for the regulation and control of such business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920"

I have received certain names. I am going to allow only those Members who have sent me their names. Now, Shri Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विधेयक प्रो० नूरुल हसन ने पेश किया है मैं उसका विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं । मुझे ताज्जुब है कि आपने आज इस विधेयक को पेश करने की इजाजत दे दी । स्पीकर द्वारा जारी किये गये निदेश 19 (ए) के अनुसार, मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं :

A Minister desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill shall give notice in writing of his intention to do so. The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this Direction shall be seven days.

स्पष्ट है कि इस नियम का पालन नहीं किया गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आगे भी पढ़िये न ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आगे यह लिखा है :

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 29-5-72.

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

No Bill shall be included for introduction in the list of business for a day until after copies thereof have been made available for the use of Members for at least 2 days before the day on which the Bill is proposed to be so introduced

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मानता हूं कि आप सदन की भावना देखकर नियम को ताक पर रख सकते हैं तथा मंत्री महोदय को बिल पेश करने की इजाजत दे सकते हैं, लेकिन आपको सदन को यह विश्वास दिलाना होगा कि आखिर मन्त्री महोदय सात दिन पहले सूचना देने का कष्ट क्यों नहीं कर सके। क्या यह ताज्जुब की बात नहीं है कि आज यह विधेयक पेश किया जा रहा है और आज ही सवेरे हमें विधेयक की कापियां मिली हैं। आखिर हम विधेयक पर विचार कर सकें इसका समय दिया जायगा या नहीं? और यह केवल एक मेम्बर का विचार करने का प्रश्न नहीं है। हम एक पार्टी में काम करते हैं, उस पार्टी के मेम्बरों की बैठक बुलानी पड सकती है और इस विधेयक पर गंभीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता पड सकती है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने हमें इतना समय भी नहीं दिया।

आप इस विधेयक के स्टेटमेंट आफ आब्जेक्ट्स एण्ड रीजन्स को देखिये मन्त्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि सन् 1965 में अमीनगढ में जो दंगे हुए थे उसके बाद एक आर्डिनेंस जारी किया गया। फिर एक एक्ट बनाया गया। किन्तु वह उसका अस्थायी स्वरूप था, अब उसे स्थायी स्वरूप देने की कोशिश की जा रही है। 1965 से यह मामला लटका हुआ है। क्या सरकार इससे पहले अपना विधेयक बनाकर बिल नहीं ला सकती थी? यह अधिवेशन तीन महीने से चल रहा है। क्या इससे पहले इस विधेयक को पेश करने की सूचना नहीं दी जा सकती थी? आप मन्त्री महोदय और सरकार को सात साल का समय देने के लिये तैयार हैं। आपने मन्त्री महोदय को सात दिन के बदले और दो दिन के बदले तुरंत विधेयक रखने की तुरंत छूट दे दी है लेकिन आप हमको सात घंटे भी देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं।

मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में जो कारण दिये है उनके आधार पर भी इस विधेयक को पेश करने की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती। उन्होंने कहा है, मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं

> To avoid unnecessary agitation by interested parties on this account and to meet the persistent demand in this behalf in and outside Parliament.

आन्दोलन हो रहे हैं, इसलिये क्या सदन के नियमों का पालन नहीं होगा? क्या मन्त्री महोदय विश्वास दिला सकते है कि यह विधेयक लाने से आन्दोलन बन्द हो जायेंगे? या इस विधेयक के कारण आन्दोलन और तीव्र हो जायेंगे? अभी तो एक ही पक्ष आन्दोलन कर रहा है, क्या आप दूसरे पक्ष को भी आन्दोलन करने के लिये उकसाना चाहते हैं? मन्त्री जी के अनुसार मांग की जा रही है कानून बनाने की। यह मांग कोई नई नहीं है। मांग सदन में की गई है, मांग बाहर की गई है, लेकिन इसकी वजह से विधेयक पेश करने में इतनी जल्दी नहीं होनी चाहिये। यह विधेयक केवल पेश ही नहीं किया जा रहा है। मुझको बतलाया गया है कि कल इस पर चर्चा होगी। यह तो सदन के अधिकारों के साथ खिलवाड करना है।

मेरी संवैधानिक आपत्ति अभी आनी है। मैंने विधेयक को पूरी तरह से पढा नहीं है लेकिन एक बात बिल्कुल स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई देती है और वह यह है कि यह विधेयक भेदभाव करने वाला है, यह पक्षपात

करने वाला है । अलीगढ़ में रहने वाले कालेज अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी से सम्बद्ध नहीं किये जायेंगे उन्हें आगरा से सम्बद्ध किया जायेगा । अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी हैदराबाद की किसी संस्था को सम्बद्ध कर सकती है लेकिन अलीगढ़ नगर में स्थापित कालेज को नहीं कर सकती है । क्या उन कालेजो के साथ यह भेदभाव नहीं है, क्या उन विद्यार्थियों के साथ यह भेदभाव नहीं है ? यह तो संविधान की धाराओं के भी विपरीत जाता है । मैंने कहा है कि मैं संवैधानिक पहलुओ पर विस्तार से प्रकाश नहीं डालना चाहता क्योंकि उसके लिये मुझे समय चाहिये । इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप मन्त्री महोदय को इस विधेयक को पेश करने से रोक दीजिये और उनसे कहिये कि वह कल इस विधेयक को पेश करें । कल इस पर चर्चा भी हो सकती है । आधी बात आप उनकी मान लें और आधी बात आप हमारी मान लें ।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री (अलीगढ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक का मेरे क्षेत्र की जनता से सीधा सम्बन्ध है । जब इन दोनों विधेयकों का प्रारूप तैयार हुआ था—हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी और मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय, अलीगढ तो लोगों में एक आशा की किरण उदित हुई थी कि जिस साम्प्रदायिक आधारों पर ये दोनों महत्वपूर्ण संस्थाएं चल रही हैं भारत की स्वतंत्रता के बाद उसमे परिवर्तन आएगा और जैसा कि हमारे संविधान का धर्म निरपेक्ष स्वरूप है उस ओर ये मस्तिष्क बनायेंगी युवकों का और उस आधार पर चलेंगी । बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक तो उसी रूप में प्रस्तुत होकर पास हो गया लेकिन कुछ वरिष्ठ व्यक्तियों के प्रभाव मे आकर मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय, अलीगढ़ वाले विधेयक को लम्बा लटकाया गया और वह अब तक चला आ रहा है । डा० श्रीमाली के समय से लेकर डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव के समय तक अनेक बार इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत किया गया लेकिन फिर इसको टाल दिया गया । अगर यही बात है जो डा० साहब से युक्ति दी है कि आन्दोलन को रोकने के लिये इस विधेयक को इतनी शीघ्रता से प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है तो आन्दोलन तो अलीगढ में ढाई साल पहले भी हुआ था जो बहुत उग्र था । तब धर्म समाज कालेज और वाष्र्णेय कालेज और दूसरे कालेजों के विद्यार्थियों ने अनशन किया था और मैं स्वयं वहां गया था और मैंने छात्रों को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि जिस सरकार ने दोनो विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए विधेयकों को समान रूप देकर प्रस्तुत करने का वचन दिया है वह अपने वचन से फिर नहीं सकती है । लेकिन आश्चर्य है कि वही बात होने जा रही है । खास तौर पर डा० नूरुल हसन जो अलीगढ से सम्बद्ध है उनको तो बहुत सतकता मे चलने की आवश्यकता है । वह वहा के स्वरूप को जानते हैं और विशेषकर मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय का जो स्वरूप रहा है उससे वह परिचित हैं । दो उपकुलपतियों श्री अली यावर जंग और डा० जाकिर हुसैन साहब ने अपने-अपने समय में इस संस्था मे काम करने के लिए जो कठिनाइयां बताई हैं उससे वह परिचित हैं । लेकिन अलीगढ मे समझा यह जा रहा है कि डा० साहब के शिक्षा मंत्रालय में होने से यहां तो सैयां ही कोतवाल हो गये हैं । उस अवस्था में बात मनवाने में क्या बाधा हो सकती है । इसलिए वहां की भावनाओ को देखते हुए और धर्म निरपेक्ष स्वरूप को आगे विशुद्ध रूप मे चलाने के लिए मैं इस विधेयक का निरनुमोदन करता हूं ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I oppose the Bill on grounds of principle because it is opposed to the concept of nationalism, the concept of secularism and also to the concept of democratic ideals of education. I am opposed to the concept of communal scar continuing by the use of word 'Hindu' in the case of Banaras Hindu University and the word 'Muslim' in the case of Aligarh Muslim University If the Aligarh Muslim University and the Banaras Hindu University were converted into theological institutes to study Islam or Hindu theology, I would have no objection, but they have the same courses of education like humanities, sciences, engineering and medical sciences as are taught in other universities I cannot understand how my hon friends who call themselves progressives allow continuance of this communal concept. I want to ask the progressives to keep their hands on their chest and say what is it that is behind this It should be a broader concept and not the concept that we are hearing of communal bias in education But they have brought it forward with an eye on votes, sacrificing the ideals, human values and democratic values but having only the parochial outlook of having votes from this sector or that sector, they have brought this forward

I would say that if we allow the Hindu character of the Banaras Hindu University to continue and the Muslim character of the Aligarh Muslim University to continue, it will mean that we are allowing the continuation of two beds for the culture of the virus of communalism For the last 25 years and even before that, we know what had happened in this country and what kind of movements had emanated from Aligarh and also from Banaras. If we do not draw the lesson of not only the pre-Partition days but also the last 25 years, I do not know what will happen to the country

I would say that this Bill is a repudiation of the martyrdom of the billions of the valiant fighters who had given their lives for the liberation of Bangla Desh to defend and to protect nationalism and to fight the communal concept of nationalism or the two nation theory. After Bangla Desh had started a new process and a new concept and a new nationalism, I should have thought that this Government would have had the courage to take drastic measures We have suffered for the last 25 years from this communal theory or the two-nation theory and therefore, even if a thousand students stage a demonstration, yet in the interests of the future, the Government should have had the courage to take drastic steps to erase completely this communal stigma or scar from all the educational Institutions

I oppose not only the introduction of the Bill, but I would oppose it stage by stage, clause by clause and I shall exhaust to the last all possible avenues that I have for opposing this Bill This Bill should not be passed It is not only a stigma but it is a communal scar, the word Muslim should not be used in Aligarh Muslim University and the word 'Hindu' should not be used in Banaras Hindu University, and these communal names should not be allowed to continue any more

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) My opposition to the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill relates more to the procedure than to the contents

This Bill was circulated this morning, and Government want to rush through this Bill and pass it in one or two days This is a very important Bill with far-reaching implications, and it is going to affect the whole structure of the university According to the memorandum submitted by the hon. Minister under Direction 19B of the Directions by the Speaker,

> "The legislative proposals were accordingly framed and discussed at length with the authorities and the

individuals concerned. The discussion took a considerable time, as the entire Act and statutes of the university had to be revised and with great efforts it has been possible to finalise the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill."

The hon. Minister and the Government took a long time to discuss it with the authorities and the individuals concerned, but they do not want to give the same length of time to Parliament, but they want to pass it in two or three days. If the hon. Minister agrees to introduce the Bill now but refer it to a Select Committee, we shall be willing to accept it. Or, if he is prepared to introduce it now but take it up during the next session, then also, we shall be prepared to accept it. But if he wants to introduce it now and have it passed in two days, we are totally opposed to it.

Government took seven long years to introduce this Bill. Even the Gajendragadkar report was submitted in July, 1971. Government were in deep slumber for the last nine months but now they want to introduce it and have it passed within two days, violating direction 19B of your Directions, as if it is a secret Bill or a Finance Bill. Hence, I want to oppose the Bill at the introduction stage.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode) : My opposition to the introduction of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill is on different grounds. We have been demanding persistently for the last seven years that the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill should be introduced as early as possible. The last three Education Ministers had promised the introduction of the Bill in Parliament. But I am just opposing to the way it has been brought forward. I am opposed to the introduction of this Bill at the fag-end of this session. There are only two days left. The Bill has been brought forward today. We have to study the Bill. There is no time to study it. It is a voluminous Bill that has come to us. We hope the aspirations the minorities must have been embodied in the Bill, keeping intact the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University. For this purpose, the method adopted seems to be some what intriguing. What I want is, provided the Minister agrees, that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee, or let it be introduced today and let the discussion be had in the next session. We will have no objection. We have no time to study it now. We want to have time. After all, it concerns the aspirations and also the future of the educational development of the entir Muslim community, the Aligarh Muslim Unversity being the centre of culture and learning. Therefore, I hope he will accept the demand that this Bill may be introduced today but the discussion may be held in the next session, or let the Bill be referred to the Select Committee.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Our objection to this Bill is the manner or procedure that is employed. I have not read the Bill. I cannot argue on its merits. Moreover, I have not studied it and have not consulted those who are vitally interested in it. I cannot understand why this Governmet has to go on doing this in this fashion, which creates doubts, suspicions, particularly in a matter which is as delicate as this particular Bill. And if anything was done to steam-roller it through, I would say that I think great harm will be caused not only to the nation but also to the party, Parliament and everybody else. Therefore, considering the above procedure which is adopted, let us use the time that has been allotted for this Bill to discuss the historic accord that has been reached in Moscow between President Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev, instead of rushing through this Bill.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : Sir, although the preparation of this Bill took a very long time and it required a great deal of academic consideration, the broad

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

principles on which this Bill has been brought forward have been stated by me on several occasions in this House and in the other House. This Bill does not deal with anything other than what has been recommended by the Gajendragadkar Committee report except a few minor points here and there. The Gajendragadkar Committee report has been placed on the Table of this House and my predecessor, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, had made a statement in this House that the Government has accepted the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Committee. Therefore, this is a matter which has been before this House and in the knowledge of the Members of this House, and the Government policy has been declared in respect of the Central universities.

I realise that the hon. Members are faced with a certain difficulty, but I would beg of you to take into consideration the fact that an uncertainty is not in the best interests of the university, and therefore, it would be desirable that now that the Bill is before this House, leave may kindly be given to introduce it.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS No, no.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): What about the doubt that it is being hustled through the House during the current session? We want time to make a study of it. No time has been allowed for this.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: May I know whether he agrees to refer it to the Select Committee? (*Interruptions*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: I do not stop him. He may say anything.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You cannot force the House to proceed with the discussion of this Bill.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I cannot force the House, quite obviously. But I am making a submission to the House through you. My submission is that in view of the fact that this particular measure is based on the recommendations of an expert committee which has considered this and all the connected matters for quite some time, and that this report has been before the House also for quite some time, therefore, I do not think any worthwhile purpose would be served by either referring it to the Select Committee or postponing consideration of the Bill until the next session.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then it will be only your Party that will pass it; other parties would not cooperate with it.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920."

The Lok Sabha divided.

[Division No. 8 12.39 hrs.]

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Alyegesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Appalanaidu, Shri
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Babuguna, Shri H. N.
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar

Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Basumatari, Shri D.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bisht, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chellachemi, Shri A. M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K
Deo, Shri S. N Singh
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Doda, Shri Hira Lal
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gopal, Shri K.
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Govind Das, Dr.
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kumaramangalam, Shri S Mohan
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.

Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Marandi, Shri Iswar
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Misra, Shri S. N.
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Muhammad Khuda Buksh, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Partap Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri Annatrao
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri S. B.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Radhakrishnan, Shri S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Shafquat Jung, Shri
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P
Sharma, Dr. H. P.

Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Sher Singh, Shri
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shiva Chandika, Shri
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri V. N. P.
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tiwari, Shri R. G.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tulsiram, Shri V.
U ikey, Shri M. G.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Yadava, Shri D. P.
Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

Agarwal, Shri Virendra
*Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Deo, Shri P. K.
Gowder, Shri J. M.
Guha, Shri Samar
Haldar, Shri Madhuryya
Joseph, Shri M. M.
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj
Krishnan, Shri E. R.
Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Mody, Shri Piloo
Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
Patel, Shri H. M.
Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narain
Subravelu, Shri

*Wrongly voted for NOE S.

Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri G. P.
Yadav, Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : Ayes 217; Noes 39.

The motion was adopted.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : नुरुल हसन मुर्दाबाद ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : This is highly objectionable. I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I have been in this Parliament for so many years. This is the first time that this undesirable outburst is heard.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : It must be expunged.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What is this ? He should apologise to Prof. Nurul Hasan.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : माननीय सदस्य ने जो कुछ कहा है हम उस का समर्थन नहीं करते हैं और हम उनसे कह रहे हैं कि वह उस को विदड्रा करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने जो कुछ कहा है उसको वापस लेते हैं या नहीं, उस को रिट्रेक्ट करते हैं या नहीं ।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल जो पेश किया गया है · · · (व्यवधान) · · · मैं ने जो यह मुर्दाबाद कहा है वह इस बिल को पेश करने से मेरी भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंची है, इसलिए मैं ने कहा है और यदि आप कहते हैं तो मैं खेद प्रकट कर सकता हूं · · · (व्यवधान) · · ·

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहने की बात नहीं है । आप को इस पर अफसोस होना चाहिए ।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : मैं खेद प्रकट कर रहा हूं लेकिन मेरी भावनाओं को इस से ठेस पहुंची है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह पार्लियामेंट है, कोई बाहर जलसा थोड़े ही हो रहा है जो आप भावनाओं की बात कर रहे हैं ।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I introduce the Bill.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने जो निर्णय दिया है उसके खिलाफ अपना असंतोष प्रकट करते हुए और बिल को लाने में जो जल्दबाजी की गई है उस के प्रति अपना रोष प्रकट करने के लिए हम सदन से बाहर जा रहे हैं ।

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and some other Members then left the House.

12.43 hrs.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL†

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill

*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES :
Sarvshri Raja Kulkarni, Rama Chandra Kadanappalli and Ziaur Rahman Ansari.
†Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 29.5.72.

further to amend the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the University Grants Commission Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I introduce the Bill.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up item No. 9. No time is allotted for this Bill, but I think there is no controversy about this Bill. We have had a discussion in this House and the House has expressed some views about it. It is a simple Bill. I do not think much time should be taken. Moreover, the business is quite heavy today. We will continue to sit till we finish the business today. The motion about land ceilings will be delayed a bit till these two Constitution Amendments Bills are passed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : That motion is supposed to come up at 2 O'clock. We should have some idea of the time.

MR. SPEAKER : It can start at 3 O'clock. These two Constitution Bills may take one hour each. I do not think there is much controversy about it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : How do we stand in relation to the Aligarh Muslim University Bill ? It has been introduced but the hon. Minister seems to suggest that it is going to be rushed through during the current session. We do not know whether the Business Advisory Committee has allotted any time for it or has it any intention of doing so. Let me make it clear that the ruling party alone would do it. Otherwise, we are not going to allow any time for the discussion on the Aligarh Muslim University Bill during the current session. We want more time for studying this measure. This is a very delicate measure. We would like to know if any time will be allotted during the coming session for its consideration, so far we are concerned, we cannot allow it to be hustled through this session. Is it being taken up during this session ? Why do you not suggest the reference of the Bill to the Select Committee and avoid all this controversy ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I have already submitted that in my opinion it is neither desirable to refer it to the Select Committee nor postpone its consideration until the next session.

MR. SPEAKER : Government feel that it is very essential that it should be passed during this session.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : How can you say that ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Sir, you must help us to some extent.

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN : Instead of helping the Minister, you must help the House also. You must protect the members.

MR. SPEAKER : There are only two more days left and government want it to be passed during the session.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, you should not allow this.

MR. SPEAKER : It is government business: it is not Speaker's business. Why should I not assist the government in transacting government business ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : This Bill may be taken up on the 31st,

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

instead of 30th, to enable the members to give notice of amendments.

MR. SPEAKER : That will give members two days.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We do not have either a department or a secretariat at our disposal to move at that supersonic speed to consider this Bill. Sir, you must appreciate our difficulties. We have very limited resources.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Sir, you are here to protect democracy. Is it not a fact that democracy is being curbed here? And everything is being done through you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Sir, it is left to your ruling. The ruling party cannot hustle through the Bill without consulting the opposition, without consulting the BAC.

MR. SPEAKER : There are only two days left.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The BAC, which is responsible for the allotment of time, should meet and allot time.

MR. SPEAKER : Government say that they are bringing up this Bill during this session, and only two days are left. If Government want to bring it, only time can be allotted by the BAC BAC cannot prevent the passage of the Bill; it can only allot time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, you have allowed the suspension of the rule to enable the Government to introduce the Bill. Why don't you suspend the BAC also?

MR. SPEAKER : BAC is not there to prevent legislation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Whenever a Bill has to be passed immediately and the Minister is unable to refer it to a Select Committee, there should a convention that the Minister will convene a meeting of all leaders of the opposition, discuss the problem with them and convince them of the necessity for urgent passage of that legislation. So, why not consult the opposition leaders today evening or tomorrow morning?

MR. SPEAKER : That is for the Minister to decide; not for the Speaker. You cannot expect me to bring about a meeting between the opposition and the Government.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I will be quite happy to have the opportunity of discussing this Bill with the leaders of the opposition either late this evening or tomorrow morning.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : But we have no time to go through the Bill. Sir, you will have to appreciate our physical limitation in this matter. Every minute of our time is booked. This is the most unseemly way in which this measure has been brought forward.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is not physical limitation but mental limitation.

12 50 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-FIRST AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Sir, I beg to move :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : On a point of order. I am not opposed to this Bill, Sir, but I want to draw your attention to certain technical matters. .

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly sit down. Let him conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : This is the Constitution (Thirty-first Amendment) Bill. Perhaps, you will remember, Sir, that in this House the Twenty eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Constitution Amendment Bills are pending. Unless they are withdrawn, how can this Bill be taken into consideration ? This is a wrong procedure. (*Interruption*)

MR SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am indicating to you the technicalities . .

MR. SPEAKER : I understand it. Please sit down. These are for the sake of numbering. A number of Bills come here. It does not mean that the Bills must follow the same order—earlier number first and the latter number later, and so on. I do not accept the point of order. They are not interconnected. (*Interruption*) Will he please sit down ? He goes on speaking.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I object to this remark, 'he goes on speaking'. Every member has the right to raise a point of order . . I cannot understand this .

MR. SPEAKER : You will never understand during the term of this Parliament.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : There appears to be some contradiction, something wrong in the procedure. .

MR. SPEAKER : There is something wrong. I have already explained to you. Please sit down.

There is no need that these Bills should follow in the same serial order. We have followed this practice in the past. After they are passed, they are numbered. If this is passed earlier, this will be numbered again as the first one, and if the other one is passed later, that will be given another number.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : There will be a gap remaining. . (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : We have been doing that in the past also. I have given my ruling. Please sit down.

The Minister.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Before the Transfer of Power in 1947, recruitment to certain services was being made by the Secretary of State and the more important conditions of service of such persons were prescribed by rules made by the Secretary of State. The Transfer of Power meant, in the case of these persons, a premature termination of a career under the ultimate authority of the British Government. With a view to ensuring that the Administration was not weakened by the loss of experienced officers, the Government of India undertook that those members of the Secretary of State's services who continued to serve under the Goverment of India after the Transfer of Power should do so on their then existing terms as to scales of pay, leave, pensionary rights and safeguards in matters of discipline and that provisions to this effect should be made in the Treaty to deal with matters arising out of the Transfer of Power. The Government of India expressed the hope that sentiments of patriotism would impel Indian officers to continue to serve their country.

Individual letters were accordingly sent to the officers concerned in which a specific reference was made to the guarantees being given by the Government of India for the protection of certain special conditions of service then existing. Subsequently, the Indian Independence Act, 1947, provided for the

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

continuance of the special conditions of service of these officers. In addition to the statutory guarantees, an endorsement was made in the covenant or agreement of officers of the Secretary of State's Services, guaranteeing the continuance of the special conditions of service. Subsequently, when the Constitution of India was enacted, Article 314 assured the continuance of these guarantees.

Even at the time of the consideration by the Constituent Assembly of the draft provision containing this guarantee, some members objected to the inclusion of such a provision. A strong plea was made by the then Home Minister Sardar Patel, that, having regard to the historical circumstances, such a guarantee should be incorporated in the Constitution and that at a subsequent stage, after matters stabilised, there should be no difficulty in effecting any changes that might be considered necessary by Parliament.

Because of the provisions of Article 314, the changes being made from time to time in the conditions of service of Government servants generally could not all be effected in the case of the officers of the former Secretary of State's Services. The concept of a class of officers with immutable conditions of service is incompatible with the changed social order. It is, therefore, considered necessary to amend the Constitution to provide for the deletion of Article 314 and for the inclusion of a new Article 312A which confers on Parliament the power to vary or revoke by law the conditions of service of the officers aforesaid and contains appropriate consequential and incidental provisions.

I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

This is a Constitution Amendment Bill. So, we have to follow the procedure prescribed for it. I may inform the House that the voting on this will commence at 2 P. M. If the discussion on this Bill concludes earlier, then we will take up the next Bill, and the voting on this Bill will commence at 2 P. M. I am giving this advance notice. The voting on this Bill will be at 2 P. M. If the debate on this Bill finishes a bit earlier, then voting will be postponed to 2 p. m. and, meanwhile, discussion on the next Bill will be taken up.

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, as amended, this will be the Twenty-ninth Constitutional Amendment. But, exactly the Twenty-ninth Constitution Amendment Bill—another Bill with the same number—is already pending in the House. I fail to understand this. Would you kindly clarify this?

MR. SPEAKER: This has been the practice. It is not very much material—whether the number is this or that?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: With the same number, how can there be two Bills? Is it possible? I would like to know from you, Sir. There is another Bill—Constitution (Twenty-ninth Amendment) Bill—pending in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: If you were a lawyer, it would have been easier for me to make you understand. It is the number of the Act that matters.

13 hrs.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): We, on this side of the House support this measure in so far as it seeks to remove the restrictions imposed on the powers of the Parliament by Art. 314 with regard to dealing with the service conditions of the ICS and in so far as it is a step toward the removal of a particular

vested interest which was enshrined in the Constitution when it was adopted in the year 1950,

The inclusion of Art 314 in the Constitution of India was itself an anachronism. Like the partition of the country, we had to pay this price to attain independence for the country in the manner that we did. It was in the nature of a surrender to the wishes of the British rulers of that time when the leaders of this country were unable to free themselves from the mentality of a subjugated nation.

We know that when this clause was being discussed in the Constituent Assembly, there was considerable objection but, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who was the Home Minister at that time gave a glowing tribute to the role played by the Indian Civil Service for the country during the British days and being a man with towring personality, he persuaded other members of the Constituent Assembly to adopt this clause. During the British days and thereafter there has been a considerable body of public opinion against the continuance of this Indian Civil Service. They have been described as forming the administrative arm of the British power in the country. Some have criticised the Indian Civil Servants as adopting the most un-Indian attitude to the Indian problems and also for their subservience to their British masters. After Independence, the Indian Civil Servants have been criticised as a hang-over of the British imperialism. Some have described them as a relic of the past and others have criticised their attitude as opposed to democratic ideals and social justice. Some have abused or accused them of having a vicious stranglehold on the administration of the country and, Sir, even some have gone to the length of accusing them of snobbery in the discharge of their duties and functions. Sir, it is not necessary now to go into these questions and to consider whether all these criticisms are really justified or not. But what is more important is to consider that this Art 314 found its way into the Constitution and into the organic law of this country and has remained there undisturbed for the last 25 years although the Constitution has been amended for at least 27 occasions by this time. The Congress Party which has been having a dominant position in the Parliament found time to bring measures like the preventive detention laws as the Maintenance of Internal Security Act taking away the personal liberties of the people but did not find time to bring forward a measure like this to do away with the special privileges and the vested interests enjoyed by the Indian Civil Service for so many years. No explanation has been given why all these 25 years no step was taken when it was thought that these vested interests were against our national interests. It was only due to the efforts of Shri Madhu Limaye that the Constitution Amendment Bill was introduced in this House in the last Parliament and it was discussed in Parliament in 1970 and we find from the debate that many of the members of the ruling Party had not fully supported this measure and it was defeated in the House.

Let us have some statistics about the strength of the Indian Civil Service. Just before the Independence—the hon. Minister will correct me if my figures are wrong—there were 1084 ICS officers. After partition this number came down to 451. In April 1970 this number dwindled to 106 in active service; of this 106, 11 were in the Indian Foreign Service and 25 were in the State Service and 95 are working in the Centre. In March 1972, the number of ICS in active service came down to 56. Out of 14 who ought to retire this year, 2 have been granted extension. But the important point to note is that in 5 years' time there will be no Indian Civil Service at all. So far as this Service is concerned what is most interesting to note is that it is a dying species and is going to be extinguished in 5 or 6 years' time. Government has now suddenly risen from its slumber and wants to pass this legislation. We will of course support it because

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

of the principle behind it. But we are trying to find out from Government the reasons for waiting for all these 25 years, if they thought that this privilege should not be allowed to continue. It is important to bear in mind that by passing this Constitution (Amendment) Bill we are not doing away with privileges and special benefits that ICS are enjoying. We must pass a separate legislation which has got to be brought by the Government to do away with the privileges. Otherwise they will continue. This will be only an enabling power so far as this amending Bill is concerned. On the basis of the money value the special privileges that are now being enjoyed by the ICS people are not of such magnitude that this country cannot bear. But as I said we are supporting this because we do not want that there should be any category of the people having any vested interests and we want that the concept of equality should be restored in the Central Services, in the State Services, etc. and there should not be any discrimination. The question therefore arises: When is the Government going to bring about the legislation for the purpose of doing away with whatever special privileges which are being enjoyed by the Indian Civil Service?

Sir, on this side of the House we have very grave doubts as to whether any Bill will be introduced following this amending Bill. We don't know whether after the Government takes the power to bring about the Bill whether it will at all be introduced. Sir, if I may quote, with your permission from a speech that was delivered on the floor of this House, on the 28th April, 1970, while discussions were going on on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill moved by Shri Madhu Limaye?

> I know that there are agreements with them,—that is, the ICS officers,—and these agreements certainly are very important. By merely removing this Article, that is Article 314, those agreements do not go away. It will be necessary to have a law of Parliament to revise them and at that time Government will consider those conditions on merits. When we accept this Bill (that is, the amending Bill of Shri Madhu Limaye), it does not mean that we are going to do away with all the conditions of service that we agreed. There are certainly some differences about pension, leave, pay scale and so many other things. So each condition will have to be considered on merits and Government will take a decision of merits. As I said it is not our intention to denigrate any particular service. We want to recognise and recognise positively the good work done by the I. C. S. who have served the country for the last 12 years and there are certainly a large number of ICS officers who are serving the country even today. What we are urging is not out of ungratefulness to the service. But it is a question of accepting a principle that no class of people in India should have a special privilege to the extent of excluding the power of Parliament.

I was quoting from the speech of the then Home Minister Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan. He had made it clear then that the passing of the amending Bill did not mean that Government were going to do away with all the special conditions of service. Even in the year 1970 he gave a glowing certificate to the role played by the Indian Civil Service in this country. If I may quote from one more passage in the speech of the then Home Minister, he said:

> "I have been in administration for the last twenty years. I have come in contact with more than two dozen ICS officers in different capacities, and I can say that without exception, all the officers with whom

I had an opportunity to work had done excellent work. It will be ungratefulness not to recognise the good work that they have done.".

This is the attitude of Government. Therefore, merely passing the Constitution amendment Bill does not automatically do away with the special rights and privileges unless another Bill is brought forward for that purpose alone. This Bill gives only an enabling power. That is why we have grave doubts whether this Bill will be followed up by any other enactment which will actually do away with the special rights and privileges of the Indian Civil Servant. To that extent, we are of the view that this amending Bill is intended to be used more as a show-piece for the so-called progressive character of the Government and of the ruling party than for the purpose of affecting the vested rights and vested interests of the Indian Civil Servant.

13.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

From the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to this Bill we find :

"The concept of a class of officers with immutable conditions of service is incompitable with the changed social order.".

This was also stated by the hon. Minister in his introductory speech. It has taken the ruling party almost 25 years to discover this incompatibility, and now the circumstance which is being taken recourse to after 25 years to justify this measure is that their service conditions must not be incompitable with the changed social order. But what is the changed social order that we find after 25 years ? There are hungry millions in this country; there are millions of unemployed, including the educated unemployed; there are people who have no roof over their heads; the rate of illiteracy is increasing; there is entrenched poverty in this country; there is complete stagnation in various aspects of life. This is the position after 25 years. On the other hand, we find that there has been rapid growth of monopoly houses. There has been increase in their strength, and we find concentration of the country's wealth in the hands of 75 families.

While trying to take up the attitude that they are doing away with the special privileges and vested interests of a microscopic minority in this country which is almost extinct today and which will certainly become extinct in five years' time, this Government has been creating monopolies vested interests in favour of the monopolists and the zamindars and the rich farmers. This is the attitude that we find.

So, while supporting this measure, I would like to say that the real object is not to use it for the purpose for which the ruling party or the Government professes to use it, but it will be really another vote-catching slogan just like the slogan of *Garibi Hatao* or self-reliance which has been given out the country more to divert the people's attention from the realities of the situation, than for effecting or bringing about any real change in the situation.

Therefore, while we support this measure, we wish to point this out that Government owe an explanation to the country for having kept quiet for all these 25 years.

We find these days that there is considerable criticism on the part of the ruling party that many of their supposed activities are being throttled or being frustrated or many of their ideas cannot be put into action because of the alleged failure on the part of the bureaucracy to take up a committed attitude. But commitment to what ? We find that in various places Government wants that the bureaucracy should be committed to its own ends, that is, should be committed the ruling party itself. This kind of demand for commitment from the bureaucracy is nothing but . . .

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER What has all that got to do with the Bill ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE The whole object is that they are trying to see that the special rights and privileges of the bureaucracy are taken away In our submission, this demand for a commitment from the bureaucracy is nothing but an attempt to explain away the incompetence and the inefficiency on the part of this Government in translating into action what they profess to achieve With these words I support this Bill

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I think the House agreed that the voting on this Bill would be at 2 O' clock. We have only 45 minutes, and there are seven names in the list excluding the Minister who has a right to reply I request hon Members who wish to speak to take only five to seven minutes each

डा० गोविन्ददास (जबलपुर) उपाध्यक्ष जी, जो बिल हमारे सामने रखा गया उस का मैं हृदय से समथन करता हूँ। मेरे पहल जिस सदस्य ने भाषण दिया उन्होने एक शिकायत की कि आखिर इतना लम्बा समय बीत गया, 25 वर्ष और अब यह विधयक आया है। मैं समझता हू उनकी शिकायत उचित शिकायत थी। श्री मिर्धा ने संविधान सभा का भी जिक्र किया और उन्होने बताया कि वहा भी कुछ सदस्य इस प्रकार के नियमो के विरूद्ध थे। मैं उनमे स एक था सविधान सभा का सदस्य और मेरा यह मत है कि जब हम समता की ओर जा रहे है तब किसी विशिष्ट व्यक्ति या किसी विशिष्ट फिरके या किसी विशिष्ट दल के लिये किसी प्रकार की सुविधायें देना यह अनुचित बात है।

जहा तक इन सरकारी अफसरो का सम्बन्ध है, मैं आप से कहना चाहता हू कि स्वराज्य के पहले हम ने जिस प्रकार के भारत की कल्पना की थी उस प्रकार का भारत यदि अब तक निर्मित नहीं हो सका, तो मैं सब अफसरो के लिये नही कहता हूँ, लेकिन अधिकांश के लिये कहना हूँ, अधिकाश यह अफसर उसके लिये जिम्मेदार है। इनके मन मे उस प्रकार की भावनायें ही नही थी, और न आज है, कि भारतवर्ष को उन्हे किस प्रकार का बनाना चाहिये। और फिर इनकी सख्या कम है, यह प्रश्न नही है, इनका असर इनके मातहत जो आई० सी० एस० अफसर नही हैं, उनके ऊपर भी पडता है, और हम देखते है कि एक इस प्रकार का दल इस देश मे बन गया है जिसके लिये लोकमान्य तिलक ने एक शब्द का प्रयोग किया था, नौकरशाही। सब से पहले नौकरशाही शब्द का उन्होने उपयोग किया और नौकरशाही इस देश मे जब अग्रेज राज था उस समय भी और अभी भी सर्वोपरि हो गयी है।

मै उस समय चीन गया था जिस समय चीन की रक्त क्रान्ति को केवल तीन वर्ष हुए थे और मुझे वहा मालूम हुआ था कि च्यागकाईशेक के राज्य के समय जो राज कर्मचारी काम करते थे उन सब को माओ साहब ने अधिकार मे आते ही पेंशन दे दी थी। मैं तो चाहता था कि हमारे देश मे भी यही होता। लेकिन हमारे देश म यह नही हुआ। और इसका हमने नतीजा देखा कि इन अफसरो के कारण, और इनके मातहत अफसरो न जो आदर्श इन अफसरो से लिये उसके कारण देश का जैसा निर्माण हम करना चाहते थे वैसा निर्माण नही हो सका।

आप ने मुझे समय दिया, मैं अधिक समय नही लूगा, मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इसका समर्थन करता हू और मैं चाहता हूँ कि अब इस प्रकार के

अफसरों का निर्माण हो सके जो भारतवर्ष जिस तरह का हम बनाना चाहते हैं वैसा बनाने में योग दे सकें, न कि इस प्रकार के आई० सी० एस० अफसर जो कि अंग्रेज सरकार के सामने थे।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Constitution (Thirty-first) Amendment Bill is brought before this House as a radical measure. The last ICS officer retires in1979, and when we count the exemptions given in this Bill, I think the whole objective of the Bill is itself defeated. Even if it is true that all the privileges are going to be abolished, taking for granted that the follow-up action is going to be taken, the entire credit should go to Shri Madhu Limaye who moved a similar Bill in the last Lok Sabha. This is only an enabling provision and as the previous speaker pointed out, this will become useless unless again follow-up action is taken and another Bill is brought before this House. We know that this is not an easy thing, to abolish all the privileges of the ICS officers, because we know the power and the authority of these officers and their hold on this Government. Half a dozen ICS officers can join together and hold the entire cabinet to ransom. We know that there was a conflict once between the Home Minister and the Home Secretary; in the end the Secretary remained and the Minister was sent out. There were two senior ICS officers from Bihar; four or five sons of these officers are serving as IAS officers; all of them would be sent to a particular division in Bihar and will serve there for one or two years and they will be brought to Delhi and they will remain in Delhi for ever. This is what is happening and the Government is closing its eyes to all these.

These privileges of the ICS officers were opposed even in the days of the Constituent Assembly and stalwarts like Shri Anantha-sayanam Ayyangar opposed these privileges; I quote him:

> "Possibly they (British) wanted the interests of the Indian bureaucrats to be safeguarded because they were loyal to them and they did not want to let them down when our own Government came in. I am not in favour of any provision in the Constitution. We could as well incorporate it in an Act of Parliament later on But we must have the power to regulate. These are becoming 'super sovereigns' of this country."

Unfortunately, another stalwart of the Congress Party, the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the strong defender of these privileges. Once he asked : do you want to run this Government by the Congress workers ? He goes on to say :

> "I feel very sad that the very instruments from whom we have to take work, we have been continuously quarrelling with. If that is so, we are not doing a service to the country; we are doing a great disservice."

The previous speaker quoted Mr. Chavan, the then Home Minister. I do not find any difference between the speech of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel then in 1947 and the speech of Mr. Chavan in 1970. I do not know whether the same speech is going to be repeated by Mr. Mirdha in 1972.

It is all right that the Government is going to abolish the ICS privilege. What about the exemptions ? In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is stated:

> "The concept of a class of officers with immutable conditions of service is incompatible with the changed social order."

I agree. Then why have you granted so many exemptions ? The Bill says :

[Shri G Viswanathan]

"Provided that in the case of any such person who is holding or has held the office of the Chief Justice or other Judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court, the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, the Chairman or other members of the Union or a State Public Service Commission or the Chief Election Commissioner, nothing in sub clause (a) or sub-clause (b) shall be construed as empowering Parliament to vary or revoke, after his appointment to such post, the conditions of service to his disadvantage except in so far as such conditions of service are applicable to him by reason of his being a person appointed by the Secretary of State or the Secretary of State in Council to a civil service of the Crown in India '

This is a long list they are going to exempt all these ICS officers The hon Minister should clarify this, if they are going to exempt all these people there is no purpose in bringing forward this Bill We can allow events to run their course, the last of them will retire in 1977. Action must be taken immediately and these exemptions should not be given, if you really mean to abolish the privileges of ICS officers

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) I congratulate the Government It has redeemed a pledge which has been given to this House and the people I welcome the Bill because it abolishes an anachronism The privileges enjoyed by the Indian Civil Service are out of tune with the present times This is probably the first legislative measure that the Government is undertaking to disturb the establishment of services This could be the first in a series of measures that should be directed at changing and restructuring the whole administrative set-up

During the British regime, the Services had to perform a particular role, mainly collection of revenue and maintenance of law and order With the advent of freedom, the character of our State has changed, the functions of the Government have changed. Today, the Government functions with the prime purpose of implementing either welfare measures, or developmental measures, or certain radical measures or even socialistic measures The set up which the Britishers built up for this country's administration is wholly un suitable, is totally out of tune with the very purpose and the very character, of the State that we are building up in this country

Sir, these Civil Services, now even the Administrative Services which have replaced the Civil Services, are not qualitatively different from each other Maybe, the civil servants were given some training in England and they had developed certain outlook But, essentially the character of the Indian Administrative Service is not very much different from the Indian Civil Service

SHRI G VISWANATHAN There is difference

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA No essential difference That is what I said There is no essential fundamental difference The outlook is the same, the class from which they come is the same Most of these ICS Officers, when they retire, find very cosy jobs in big business houses Even, while they are serving the Government their relations are serving the big private business houses and they enjoy all the privileges

So the essential question is that, today, if certain radical measures or socialistic measures or developmental measures or welfare measures are to be implemented, who will implement them ? The question of commitment is related to this We do not want the administrative machinery to be committed to the policies and programmes of a particular party That is not the meaning of commitment Even when we say that the services should be

committed to the Directive Principles and Preamble of the Constitution, that also does not carry us anywhere. It is a vague thing. Any man who enters the services may take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution. That is not enough. The essential question is are these generalists, as they are called, in a position to implement the developmental, welfare and radical measures. Implementation is a job of experts, of specialists, of technicians, of engineers, of doctors and of technocrats. They are to execute the policies of the head of the Government, who are the Ministers, who are generalists, who are politicians, and who are there to give the backing of the State and the sanctions of the people. Between these generalists, the Ministers and the specialists, who execute, is there at all a necessity for another rung of generalists ? Commitment means—if a doctor is committed to his profession, that is commitment. Let him implement his job. If an engineer is committed to his job, that is commitment. But these generalists to—what are they committed ? Their job is supposed to inform the Ministers and to advice the Ministers. Let us not be complacent. These civil servants and administrative servants have performed political functions and they have also taken policy decisions. Implementation of a policy itself is a policy, and therefore, this duplication of generalism must go and we do not want any intermediary between the political generalists, the Ministers at the top, and the actual executives who are at the bottom to execute the policy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What you want to be done now ?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : The implication is very obvious and I do not want to be explicit in things which are implicit.

In a developing economy, there is no place for any thing like the Indian Civil Service or the Indian Administrative Service. So long as they are not abolished, the Government must see to it that their social position, their accoutrement, their training is not something which is absolutely out of tune with the requirements of the State. They should be recruited from people who are the beneficiaries of the Government policies. They should be recruited from the class who are the beneficiaries of the Government policies. Their social position and their social outlook must be looked into. (*Interruptions*) In the institute which trains these administrative officers, even today a formal dress is necessary and compulsory for dinner.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a much larger issue.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : This should be the first measure in the direction of a series of measures. At least let Government implement the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission on personnel policy. We hope this welcome measure will be followed by many more measures in the direction of reconstructing the whole administrative set-up.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : Sir, while supporting this Bill, I am reminded of a saying "Better late than never". Mr. Chatterjee had referred to the non-official Bill moved by Shri Limaye, which was defeated in April, 1970. What was the Government doing for the last two years ? Is it due to the fact that in a section of the Government there is a soft corner for these ICS men who are enjoying special privileges even now, which is considered to be anachronism in a free India striving for social justice ? I am reminded of the statement made by Lord Curzon about ICS men :

> "No spark of imagination strikes upon their minds. No spark of initiative springs from the breast. If left to themselves, they will instinctively oppose and throttle every reform."

[Dr Ranen Sen]

This was the general character of the ICS who were considered to be the steel frame of the British empire.

The old tradition remains even now The ICS officers who rule the roost are still opposing every democratic reform While saying this, I acknowledge that there have been some illustrious ICS Indians—the famous trio consisting of Shri Surendranath Banerjee, Shri R C Dutt and Shri Bihari Lal Gupta, the grandfather of Mr Indrajit Gupta—who really created a record in the history of India and they were never liked by the Britishers From that height, we find there is the ICS gentleman involved in the Takru Commission enquiring into the shady business So, there have been ICS and ICS There are very few people like Shri R C. Dutt or Shri Bihari Lal Gupta or Netaji Subash Chandra Bose who went into the ICS but did not join it or even Aurobindo, who also went into the ICS but did not join it. These are real exceptions in our Indian history But generally the ICS officers—both Britishers and Indians—have been the steel frame of the British empire Not only Sardar Patel but even Mr Chavan paid wholesome praise for the ICS officers just two years ago This is the reason why Government acts haltingly in bringing such measures I would remind Mr Mirdha that this is only an enabling Bill and after it is passed, further measures will have to be taken. I understand that during the days of transfer of power, due to the Independence of India Act and various other covenants, treaties and agreements, it was not possible to do away with the Services of the ICS officers immediately. It is quite apparent that even after independence, these ICS officers have been really halting the march of India towards democracy and socialism Even today I do not quite understand what are the exact privileges enjoyed by the ICS officers Is it a fact that when they go overseas on leave for their holidays they can draw their salaries and allowances in sterling ? Of course, their right to draw their pension in sterling has been curtailed by some governmental measures. This must be explained by the government.

Then, there is always rivalry between ICS and IAS In West Bengal this rivalry has reached the extent of open hostility between these two categories. The sooner these super class organisations are abolished in this country the better it will be for the country So, in addition to this measure relating to ICS officers, government should bring forward other measures to reduce the privileges of other superclass officers

Finally, this being only an enabling measure, government should immediately come forward with the necessary measure to reduce their privileges Secondly, government should make it clear as to what are the present privileges enjoyed by the ICS officers which they will not enjoy any longer Thirdly, are government prepared to curtail the special privileges of all the special cadres or aristocracy, in our administration ? With these words, I support this Bill, though it is belated

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं। इसको बहुत पहले आना चाहिए था लेकिन यह कुछ देर मे आया। अब जब कि यह आया है तो प्रगति की जो धारा हमारे देश मे बह रही है, उसकी कडी मे यह एक जोड के समान है। माननीय गिरि राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव के बाद से इस क्षेत्र मे जो नए क्रातिकारी परिवर्तन हुए और नया सूरज क्रान्ति का उदय हुआ उसमे राजाओ के विशेषाधिकार हो, सम्पत्ति पर विशेषाधिकार हो या आई० सी० एस० के विशेषाधिकार हो, उस कडी मे ये सब विघटन-परिवर्तन जुडे हुए हैं। हमारे साथियो ने कहा कि पिछले दिनो क्यो नही

इस विधेयक को लाया गया। पिछले दिनों इसका आना सम्भव नहीं था। श्री मधु लिमये जिस समय यह प्रस्ताव लाए थे उस वक्त की देश की राजनीतिक स्थिति और आज की देश की राजनीतिक स्थिति में असीम एवं बड़ा अन्तर है।

पुराने आई० सी० एस० अफसरों का जिनका अभी उनकी प्रशंसा का जिक्र किया गया है, उनका मुझे अधिक ज्ञान नहीं है। लेकिन सन् 1942 अगस्त में जब देश के नौजवान ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के विरोध में गोलियां खा रहे थे, फांसी के तख्तों पर झूल रहे थे, जेलों में बन्द हो रहे थे उस वक्त आई० सी० एस० की परीक्षा सेवा में जा रहे थे। उनके प्रति क्या कहा जाए इतिहासकार बताएंगे मैं नहीं कहना चाहता। लेकिन यह विधेयक उनके खिलाफ बिल्कुल नहीं है, आई० सी० एस० ट्राइब के खिलाफ बिल्कुल नहीं है। यह तो सीधे प्रगति की दिशा में एक कदम है। बहुत से आई० सी० एस० अफसर भी विशेषाधिकारों से तंग आ गए थे। वे स्वयं भी चाहते थे कि उनको इससे मुक्ति मिले। आई० सी० एस० ब्यूरोक्रेसी सारी की सारी जो है वह मोनोपोलिस्ट्स को तरजीह देती हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। कुछ एक दो-चार आई० सी० एस० ऐसे भी हैं जो देश में समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं, अपनी जिन्दगी में लाना चाहते हैं, जल्दी से जल्दी लाना चाहते है और वे उसी तरह बेज़ार और बेचैन हैं जैसे आज देश में प्रगतिशील ताकतें बेज़ार हैं। ब्यूरोक्रेसी तो कमिटेड नहीं है उसको आप इस विधेयक में क्यों रखते हैं? लेकिन जो आई० सी० एस० ज्यूडिशरी में चले गए हैं या दूसरी सेवाओं में चले गए हैं या जो अभी-अभी रिटायर हो गये हैं, टंकरू कमीशन के बैठते ही कुछ आई० सी० एस० ने अपने को रिटायर कर लिया और रिटायर होते के बाद उनके विशेषाधिकार रहते हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल में किसी तरह उनको भी सीमा में लाया जाए। जब विशेषाधिकारों की समाप्ति हो रही है तो अगर कोई जज बन गया है या कुछ और बन गया है तो उसको भी इस विधेयक के साथ जोड देना चाहिए। विशेषाधिकार पूर्णतया समाप्त होने चाहिए। हमारे देश में कमिटिड जुडिशरी भी होनी चाहिए और कमिटिड ब्यूरोक्रेसी भी होनी चाहिए क्योंकि हम देश में समाजवाद स्थापित करना चाहते हैं और सेवा अधिकारी यह सरकार का एक बहुत बड़ा अंग है। इस सम्बन्ध में भी आगे समाजवादी दिशा में कुछ एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रीस्ट्रक्चरिंग होना चाहिए। उस ओर इस दिशा मे भी हम कदम उठाएं, यह दरख्वास्त करते हुए मै इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): उपाध्यक्ष सहोदय, यह संविधान में इक्तीसवीं बार संशोधन किया जा रहा है। मैं संविधान को कोई जड़ दस्तावेज़ नहीं मानता हूँ। लेकिन संविधान में संशोधन करना मात्र राष्ट्र की प्रगति का परिचायक नहीं हो सकता है। हमने संविधान में कितनी बार संशोधन किया है, इसके आधार पर हमारी परिवर्तनशीलता प्रकट नही होती है।

जब संविधान बना, तो संविधान के निर्माताओं ने आई० सी० एस० के लिए कुछ विशेषाधिकार रखे। बाद में 1970 में जब उन्हें समाप्त करने की मांग की गई, तब भी सरकार की ओर से उसका विरोध किया गया। आज जो विधेयक लाया गया है, वह संसद् को इस बात का अधिकार देता है कि वह कानून बनाकर आई० सी० एस०

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

अफसरों के विशेषाधिकारों को समाप्त कर सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि संसद् के पास ऐसा अधिकार होना चाहिए और इस दृष्टि से यह विधेयक एक कमी की पूर्ति करता है।

कई मित्रों ने इस बात का उल्लेख किया है कि इस विधेयक में चीफ जस्टिस या सुप्रीम कोर्ट या और हाई कोर्ट के जजों या कंट्रोलर एण्ड आडिटर जेनेरल के बारे में जो अपवाद रखे गये हैं, उन्हें निकाल देना चाहिए। मुझे लगता है कि उन्होंने इस विधेयक को नहीं पढ़ा है, या इसका मंशा उनकी समझ में नहीं आया है। पार्लियामेंट कानून बनाकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट या हाई कोर्ट के जजों की सेवा की शर्तों में ऐसा संशोधन नहीं कर सकती है, जो उनके हितों के विरुद्ध जाता हो। हमने स्वेच्छा से यह अधिकार छोड़ा हुआ है और इस विधेयक में इस बात की रक्षा की गई है। आई० सी० एस० अफसरों के विशेषाधिकार समाप्त करना अलग बात है और बाकी के जिन उच्चाधिकारियों को हमने संविधान के अंतर्गत संरक्षण प्रदान किया है, उनकी सेवा की शर्तों को उनके हितों के विपरीत बदलना अलग बात है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अपवाद रहना चाहिए और यह अपवाद उचित है और इसको आई० सी० एस० के प्रिविलेजिज से जोड़ने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि जब यह विधेयक कानून बन जायेगा और उसके बाद विशेषाधिकारों को समाप्त करने विषयक दूसरा कानून आयेगा, तो उसका असर कितने लोगों पर होगा, उससे कितने व्यक्ति प्रभावित होंगे, कितने विशेषाधिकार छीने जाएंगे और उससे आम आदमी का कितना लाभ होगा। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि हम पहाड़ खोदने जा रहे हैं और उसमें से चूहा निकलने वाला है। अगर मंत्री महोदय कहें कि यह लाक्षणिक बात है, आज विशेषाधिकारों की आवश्यकता नहीं है और हम एक विशेषाधिकार-विहीन समाज की रचना करने जा रहे हैं, तो मेरा निवेदन है कि विशेषाधिकार केवल आई० सी० एस० अफसरों के ही नहीं है। आज विशेषाधिकार रखने वाला जो एक नया वर्ग पैदा हो रहा है, उसके विशेषाधिकारों का क्या होगा? एक तरफ हम विशेषाधिकार समाप्त करते जा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ एक नये विशेषाधिकार-सम्पन्न राजनैतिक वर्ग की रचना करते जा रहे हैं। ये दोनों बातें साथ-साथ चलने वाली नहीं हैं।

अगर सरकार ने संविधान में संशोधन करना ही था, तो नौजवानों को रोज़गार का अधिकार देने के लिये संविधान में संशोधन होना चाहिए था। रोजगार का अधिकार मूलभूत अधिकारों में शामिल नहीं किया गया है। बेकार नौजवान आज सरकार से रोजगार की माग नहीं कर सकता। रोजगार के अभाव में वह सरकार के अपना काम चलाने का भत्ता नहीं माग सकता। सरकार संविधान में बहुत से संशोधन कर रही है। एक संशोधन वह यह भी कर दे कि वह फण्डामेंटल राइट्स में काम करने के अधिकार को शामिल कर दे।

अगर देश के जीवन में परिवर्तन करना है, तो कोई बुनियादी संशोधन करना होगा। ऊपर की लीपा-पोती करने वाले संशोधन किसी का संतोष नहीं कर सकते। हां, सरकारी पार्टी यह दावा कर सकती है कि हमने जो वादा किया था, हमने उसको पूरा कर दिया है। लेकिन यह वादा ऐसा नहीं है, जो जनता के जीवन को बदल सके। हम ऐसे वादों को अमल में लाए जाने का इन्तजार कर रहे हैं।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : I whole-heartedly support this measure with respect to Parliament being empowered in regard to the privileges and rights of ICS officers. Some friends have expressed an apprehension with regard to the conditions in respect of the Supreme Court judges, the Chief Justice and the Comptroller and Auditor General. I would like to inform my hon. friends that this is a different matter altogether.

ICS was considered to be a steel frame, and after attainment of independence, as our friends have pointed out, certain opinions were expressed that the ICS officers should continue to hold the same privileges and rights which they were enjoying under the alien rule. I would like to point out in this connection that the service which were considered to be the steel frame were moulded and recruited in different conditions, and those conditions donot prevail after indepedence.

With regard to the history of transfer of power, the man who played a very crucial role, Mr. V. P. Menon, is not an ICS officer, but he has acquired knowledge and has helped with regard to the smooth transfer of power.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI (Mavelikara) : Even without ICS, Malayalees can do it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : What is in this measure is that it is again reiterating the supremacy of Parliament in matters of regulating the privileges and rights of any individual.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Parliament has no supremacy. The supremacy is at No. 1, Safdarjang Road.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : When people say that this is of no consequence because the people who are affected are very few, I am not prepared to accept that argument. This is a step in the direction of streamlining the administration and also to abolish the artificial barriers that had been built up between one class of officers and another class of officers. That is the fundamental point with regard to this amendment of the Constitution.

In this connection I would also emphasize that, with regard to the recruitment of IAS officers and also their privileges and their functioning in the matter of performing certain duties in accordance with the principles and policies laid down, the hon. Minister may please have a thorough look into the matter to see why only from a particular class of people the majority of even IAS officers are getting recruited.... (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is a much bigger question.

SHRI PILOO MODY : They are men of property.

SHRI P. VANKATASUBBAIAH : I would urge on the hon. Minister to see that there is a thorough overhaul in the administrative set-up and also to see that they work for the betterment of the people.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I was listening just now to my friend, Mr. Venkatasubbaiah, and I thought that he would have very revolutionary, dynamic and progressive things to say. But, unfortunately, I cannot find a single thing which would justify the bringing forward of this Bill which really is an exercise in futility. I think, for the propaganda purposes of Congress, this Bill may have some value, but as far as any material difference to the ICS—and, as a matter of fact, to the bureaucratic service—is concerned, we find that this Bill really contributes nothing. It does not change the mode of thinking, the mode of behaviour, the mode of practice of the administrative services of this country. I am wondering really what excuse the Law

[Shri Piloo Mody]

Minister is going to bring forward for wasting the time of the House and also altering the Constitution of this country Is it just to prove to the people that we have now become so progressive that we can do away with the ICS and cut them down to size, because it is precisely the ICS services which they have used in every conceivable way to bring forward not only their own ideas but also their own political party ?

So, Sir, I take a very serious view of the Government bringing forward Bills like this which are meaningless, qualitatively and quantitatively meaningless Nothing is going to happen as a result of this. There is going to be not the slightest difference between the practice that existed before the Bill and the practice that will exist after this Bill, and wasting the time of the House in this fashion and, at the same time, hood winking the people of this country, I think, to say the least, is condemnable

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) My friend, Mr. Piloo Mody, has characterised this Bill as an exercise in futility Certainly, I should say that to those who look at the whole thing from the patriotic point of view, it is to remove an imperialist stigma that continued for the last 25 years on the statute book The credit goes to Mr Madhu Limaye who highlighted this imperialist and, I should say, invidious distinction between the royalist class of ICS officers and the I A S. officers

If our Independence was not born out of a British Act in the House of Commons and if India's independence was seized as visualised by the great revolutionary, Netaji Subhas Bose, I should say, perhaps nobody would have dared at the time of the Constitution-making that they should support this heaven-born service of the royalist concept, a privileged class and a specially privileged class whose whole function was to create an atmosphere of awe, wonder, horror and terror in the minds of the Indian people for the British Crown

At the time of Partition, there were only 1300 ICS officers and just after the Partition, 451 opted for India and at the moment there are only 97 ICS officers .. (*Interruptions*) This is the figure that I collected from the Government statistics This includes those working in the public sector undertakings also By 1979 they will completely vanish and there will not remain even a single one of them

I want to draw the attention of Mr. Nahata who has made a somewhat wrong statement Here is a reply given by Mr Chavan on 19 3 71 The Home Minister says

> "The total capital value of annuity transferred to the UK Government with effect from 1 4 55 was 88 806 20 pounds equivalent to Rs 118 crores"

This is from the High Commission sterling balances that were transferred And one of the privileges that was enjoyed by these ICS officers was that they could draw their annuity in pounds

13 55 hrs

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

After 1957 it was changed The amount was between £ 350 and £ 900 depending upon the period of service they put up Still they were enjoying these things. They could get this annuity pound if they wanted. There are twelve distinctions between the ICS and IAS officers

The ICS junior scale is Rs 450—1350 whereas for IAS it is Rs 400 to 1,000, Senior ICS scale is Rs 1000 to Rs. 2250 and for a senior IAS it is Rs. 900 to 1800 Superior Service ICS officers get Rs. 4000 whereas in the case of Superior Service IAS the amount is Rs. 3500 The Joint

Secretary from the ICS gets Rs. 3000 whereas if it is from IAS he gets Rs. 2500 only. Not only so. For leave benefits also, the ICS are getting more than the IAS officers. An ICS man cannot be retired by the State Government. This position is still continuing. No penalty measure can be taken against any ICS officer. For an IAS officer you can do it. If you compel them and they resign they have to be given an annuity of over Rs. 13, 333 whereas if the IAS officer does so, his amount will be Rs. 8,000 per annum. As I said in the beginning, this vested interest should be removed from our constitution. I do not know why there should be this indivious distinction even now. Why should such invidious distinction be allowed to continue even after 25 years of our independence? They, the ICS men, were not really indianised, they were not put at par with other Indian Administrative Officers.

As soon as this Bill is passed, I hope, some provision will be made to see that no longer any ICS officer is entitled to use any of these privileges and the ICS certificate. A separate service as ICS was a concept brought about by the British imperialists to maintain and increase their domination over the people of India This imperialist stigma must go and go finally. Thank you.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुंझुनु) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस 31वें संविधान संशोधन विधेयक का मैं समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन इसके साथ में मै यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम भारतीय जब तक बहुत ही आवश्यक न हो किसी परंपरा को तोड़ना नहीं चाहते, वरना पिछले 25 साल से एक यह परम्परा चली आ रही थी जिसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी। इसके सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। हम नही चाहते कि हमारी सर्विसेज में इतनी अलग-अलग कैटेगरीज़ हों। यह हो सकता है कि एक आई० ए० एस० आफिसर हो, दूसरा स्टेट का आफीसर हो, उनकी तनख्वाह में फर्क हो। लेकिन उनकी सर्विस की गारंटी के लिये हम कोई क्लास में फर्क नहीं रखना चाहते। एक आई० सी० एस० आफिसर के लिये यह विधान है कि वह तनख्वाह विदेशी मुद्रा में ले सकता है, फिर सर्विस के बाद में पेंशन विदेशी मुद्रा में ले सकता है और और बहुत-सी उनके क्लास के लिये सर्विस कंडीशंस में ऐसी भिन्नताएं थीं जो हमारी सर्विसेज़ के माइंड में आपस में एक दूसरे से टकराती थीं। आई० ए० एस० आफिसर जो आई० सी० एस० आफिसर के बराबर का काम करते हैं उनके लिए यह दिक्कत थी। इसलिये सरकार जो यह संशोधन विधेयक लाई है, उससे रास्ता खुला है और हम इसका स्वागत करते हैं।

14 hrs.

जैसा अभी श्री वाजपेयी जी कह रहे थे कि वह इसमें दिये गये प्रोवीज़ो को सपोर्ट करते है, हो सकता है उनकी समझ में यह बात न आई हो। इस प्रोवीजो में कहा गया है कि इस कैडर का जो व्यक्ति सुप्रीम कोर्ट या हाई कोर्ट का चीफ जस्टिस या जस्टिस बन जायगा, उसके विशेषाधिकार रह सकते है, मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि पोस्ट के अनुसार जो विशेषाधिकार हो सकते हैं, वे तो रह सकते हैं, लेकिन आई० सी० एस० के जो विशेषाधिकार हैं, वे उस पोस्ट पर कायम रहेंगे, यह बात मेरी समझ में नही आती। आई० सी० एस० का व्यक्ति चीफ जस्टिस या जस्टिस बने, तो उसके दूसरे विशेषाधिकार हो और बाहर का आदमी बने तो उसके दूसरे विशेषाधिकार हों, यह उचित नहीं है। इसलिये हम इस भेद को स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते और मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस प्रावीजो को हटाये।

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

जो अधिकार आपने स्टेट्स को उनकी लिमिट के अन्दर दिये है, उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

इन शब्दो के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) I have heard the speeches made by hon Members on various aspect of this Bill, and some of the observations, it seems were not well founded, and a proper reading of the Bill would probably have dispelled their misconceptions

This Bill has been brought forward to remove a constitutional impediment that lay before Parliament in changing the service conditions of persons belonging to the Secretary of State service as we can broadly call them

It is true that the removal of article 314 by itself would not remove the special service conditions that govern this class of officers, but a follow up legislation will have to come so that the special conditions that govern their services at present could be modified and brought more in consonance with the service conditions as generally obtain in our country

It is not correct to say that this is merely a show-piece legislation, because Government do intend to bring forward another legislation as a follow-up to this which would spell out clearly in what way we want to change the conditions of service and bring them in line with those of other officers

There has been one misunderstanding regarding the so called exemption Actually, there is no exemption, and what has been quoted in the proviso has not been well taken. Actually, all ICS officers who have retired and covered by this. All ICS officers who hold these constitutional offices are also covered by this. All ICS officers who have retired and who have held these positions are also covered by this A special mention had to be made because if one holds these constitutional positions, one's conditions of service cannot be varied to one's disadvantage But here, power is being taken to vary those conditions, in case these pensions or salaries or other conditions of service arise out of the person being an ICS officer. It means that we are going much beyond in regard to these officers We are going to exempt them from something to which they would normally have been entitled to, if this Bill were not there, that is from the protection to the constitutional positions which have been mentioned here, namely the Auditor-General of India, the judges, the Chief Election Commissioner etc whose conditions cannot be varied to their disadvantage under the Constitution as it stands But if these conditions of service are there by virtue of his being an ICS person whether serving or retired, his conditions can be varied in spite of the fact that he has holding a constitutional position So, this fear is not at all well founded, and we have not left out any person who belongs to these services

Another special feature is that we have provided an express provision in the Constitution, by virtue of article 312A which we now want to be incorporated in the Constitution, to exclude from the purview and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and other courts disputes arising out of any provision of a covenant of these officers We do not want that a court should sit in judgment when we make changes in their service conditions or changes in the covenant. That care has also been taken that the courts' jurisdiction should not interfere in our efforts to change these service conditions These are some of the main features and I have tried to dispel some of the doubts that hon Members held.

As regards the number of officers who are affected various figures have been given, and I might see the record straight. On 27th May, 1972, there are in service 81 members of the Indian Administrative Service who, before becoming such members, were members of the Indian Civil Service, (including seven officers permanently seconded to the Indian Foreign Service); 26 members of the Indian Police Service who, before becoming such members, were members of the Indian Police; and four judges of the high courts who were formerly members of the ICS. Thus, on 27-5-1972, there are in service a total of 111 officers to whom article 314 applies. The last officer would retire in 1979.

Reference was made by some Members to Shri Madhu Limaye's Bill. It is true this matter has come before this House on a number of occasions. A Private Member's Bill was introduced in 1965 by Shri Viswanath Pande and Shri Sinhasan Singh, but was withdrawn. Shri Madhu Limaye introduced his Bill in 1967, which fell through for want to adequate majority. He introduced another Bill in 1970 which lapsed with the dissolution of the fourth Lok Sabha in 1970. There is even now a Bill by Shri Chintamani Panigrahi on the subject, which is pending as a non official Bill. So, many hon. Members of this House have taken an interest in this matter, and it is in diference to the wishes of the House and the opinion expressed here and outside that the Government has brought forward this constitutional amendment which, as I said, will be followed up by another legislation spelling out in concrete terms changes that are to be made in regard to these officers.

I request the House to adopt this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the motion to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be done by division. Let the lobbies be cleared.

The Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 9] [14.12 hrs.

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao
Agarwal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmad, Shri F. A.
Ambesh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhargavi Thankappan, Shrimati
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalanedu
Bharua, Shri B. S.
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Bisht, Shri Narendra Singh

Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Brahman, Shri Rattanlal
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Gowda, Shri D B
Chandrappan, Shri C K
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaturvedi, Shri Roshan Lal
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chellachemi, Shri A M
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chittibabu, Shri C
Choudhury, Shri Momul Haque,
Daga, Shri M. C
Dalip Singh, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B K
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Deo, Shri S N Singh
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dube, Shri J P
Dutta, Shri Biren
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K R
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri P
Gautam, Shri C. D
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gokhale, Shri H R
Gamango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Govind Das, Dr
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Gowder, Shri J M
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Haldar, Shri Madhuryya
Haldar, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Ishaque, Shri A K M
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Jamilurrahman Shri Md
Janardhanan, Shri C
Jevalakshmi, Shrimati V
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Joseph, Shri M M
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri J G
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S A
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kakodkar, Shri Purshottam
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T D
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B R
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar

Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakkappa, Shri K
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M R
Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahishi, Dr Sarojini
Majhi Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Malaviya, Shri K D
Malhotra, Shri Inder J
Mallanna, Shri K
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain,
Marandi, Shri Iswar
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Mehta, Shri P M
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L N
Misra, Shri S N
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsm, Shri F. H
Muhammad Khuda Buksh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
Murthy, Shri B S
Nahata, Shri Amit
Nair, Shri N Sreekantan
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Pamuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Panda, Shri D K.
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R S.
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Pandit, Shri S T
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K C
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof Narain Chand
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Partap Singh, Shri
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Ramubhai
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri E V Vikhe
Patil, Shri S B
Pillai, Shri R Balakrishna
Purty, Shri M S
Qureshi, Shri Mohd Shafi
Radhakrishnan, Shri S
Raghu Ramaiah Shri K
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raju, Shri M T
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rana, Shri M B
Rao, Shrimati B Radhabai A
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Dr K. L
Rao, Shri M S Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Dr. V K R. Vardaraja
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh,
Raut, Shri Bhola

Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Shri B. N
Reddy, Shri P Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. V
Reddy, Shri Y Eswara
Richhariya, Dr Govind Das.
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Sankata Prasad, Dr
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sarkar, Shri Shakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sen, Dr Ranen
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shafquat Jung, Shri
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B
Sharma, Dr H P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R N.
Sharma, Dr Shankar Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Sher Singh, Shri
Shetty, Shri K K
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shiva Chandika, Shri
Shivappa, Shri N
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Shiddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri V N P
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Sonar, Dr. A G
Stephen, Shri C M
Subramaniam, Shri C
Subravelu, Shri
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Swatantra, Shri Teja Singh
Swell, Shri G G.
Tiwari, Shri R G,
Tiwary, Shri K N
Tula Ram, Shri
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Ulaganambi, Shri R P.
Unnikrishnan Shri K P.
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vijay Pal Singh, Shri
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Vishwanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh

Yadav, Shri R. P.

Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

Mody, Shri Piloo

Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh

MR SPEAKER : The result* of the division is *Ayes* 274, *Noes* 2

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less then two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted

Clause 2—(*Insertion of new Article 312 A.*)

MR SPEAKER We take up *Clause 2* now

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA There is an amendment, No 2. I beg to move

Page 1, line 16,—

for "(Thirty-first Amendment)" *substitute*—

"(Twenty-eighth Amendment)" (2)

MR SPEAKER The amendment is to be carried by simple majority. Later on I shall put the clause as amended and then we shall have to go through the same procedure.

The question is

Page 1, line 16,—
for "(Thirty-first Amendment)"
substitute—
"(Twenty-eighth Amendment)" (2)

The motion was adopted

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I beg to move

Page 2, line 7—

for "(Thirty-first Amendment)" *substitute*—
"(Twenty eighth Amendment)" (3).

MR. SPEAKER : The question is

Page 2, line 7,—

for "(Thirty-first Amendment)" *substitute*—
(Twenty-eighth Amendment)" (3)

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER . The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No 10] [14 20 hrs

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri

Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharmerao

Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram

Ahmed, Shri F. A

Alagesan, Shri O. V

Ambesh, Shri

Ankineedu Shri Maganti

Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman

Appalanaidu, Shri

Austin, Dr. Henry

Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Babunath Singh, Shri

Bahuguna, Shri H. N.

Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar

Balakrishniah, Shri I.

Banerji, Shrimati Mukul

Barua, Shir Bedabrata

*The following Members also recorded their votes

AYES. Sarvshri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam, G Y. Krishnan, P. Antony Raddi, Yamuna Prasad Mandal, Shankar Deo and Appalanaidu,

NOES Shri H M Patel.

Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Bhagat Shri B. R
Bhagat, Shri H K L
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R D
Bhargavi Thankappan, Shrimati
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P
Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu
Bhaura, Shri B S
Bhuvarahan, Shri G
Bisht, Shri Narendra Singh
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Brahman, Shri Rattanlal
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh-kotah, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Gowda, Shri D B.
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri D R.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chellachemi, Shri A. M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chittibabu, Shri C.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C
Dalip Singh, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B K.
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dube, Shri J. P.
Dutta, Shri Biren
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Gautam, Shri C.D.
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gopal, Shri K
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Govind Das, Dr.
Gowder, Shri J. M
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Haldar, Shri Madhuryya
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jagjiwan Ram Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Janardhanan, Shri C.
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S. A

Kahandole, Shri Z M.

Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam

Kakoti, Shri Robin

Kamakshaiah, Shri D

Kamala Kumari, Kumari

Kamala Prasad, Shri

Kamble, Shri T D.

Kapur, Shri Sat Pal

Karan Singh, Dr.

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Kavde, Shri B. R

Kedar Nath Singh, Shri

Khadilkar, Shri R. K

Kinder Lal, Shri

Kotoki, Shri Liladhar

Krishnan, Shri G Y

Kulkarni, Shri Raja

Kumaramangalam, Shri S Mohan

Kureel, Shri B N

Lakkappa, Shri K

Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T

Lakshmmarayanan, Shri M R.

Lambodar Baliyar, Shri

Lutfal Haque, Shri

Mahajan, Shri Vikram

Mahajan, Shri Y S

Maharaj Singh, Shri

Mahishi, Dr Sarojini

Majhi, Shri Gajadhar

Majhi, Shri Kumar

Malaviya, Shri K D

Malhotra, Shri Inder J

Mallanna, Shri K.

Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain

Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad

Marandi, Shri Iswar

Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti

Mishra, Shri G. S.

Mishra, Shri Jagannath

Mishra, Shri L N

Misra, Shri S N.

Modak, Shri Bijoy

Modi, Shri Shrikishan

Mohammad Tahir, Shri

Mohammad Yusuf, Shri

Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder

Mohsin, Shri F H.

Muhammad Khuda Buksh, Shri

Mukherjee, Shri Saroj

Murthy, Shri B S

Nahata, Shri Amrit

Nair, Shri N Sreekantan

Negi, Shri Pratap Singh

Nimbalkar, Shri

Oraon, Shri Tuna

Pahadia, Shri Jagannath

Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand

Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra

Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain

Pandey, Shri R. S

Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar

Pandit, Shri S. T.

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani

Pant Shri K C

Paokai Haokip, Shri

Parashar, Prof Narain Chand

Parikh, Shri Rasiklal

Partap Singh, Shri

Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat

Patel, Shri Ramubhai

Patil, Shri Anantrao

Patil, Shri E V Vikhe

Patil, Shri S B.

Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna

Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah

Purty, Shri M. S

Qureshi, Shri Mohid. Shoib

Radhakrishnan, Shri S

Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raju, Shri M. T.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rundra Partap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sen, Dr. Ramen
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shafquat Jung, Shri
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Sankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Sankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Sher Singh, Shri
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shiva Chandika, Shri
Shivanath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri V. N. P.
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri R. R.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subravelu, Shri
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R.V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Swatantra, Shri Teja Singh
Sweil, Shri G. G.
Tayyab Hussain Khan, Shri
Tiwari, Shri R. G.

Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vijay Pal Singh, Shri
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Vishwanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

*Joseph, Shri M M.
Lalji Bhai, Shri
Nayak, Shri Baksi
Patel, Shri H. M.

MR. SPEAKER. The result** of the division is: Ayes 283; Noes 4

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: As there are no amendments to clause 3, I will put it to the vote straightway. The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 11] [14.22 hrs.

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Appalanaidu, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bahuguna, Shri H N
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishniah, Shri T
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhargavi Thankappan, Shrimati
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Bhattachayya, Shri Chapalendu
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Bisht, Shri Narendra Singh

*Wrongly voted for NOES.

**The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvshri Pampan Gowda, Giridhar Gomango, N Shivappa, Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait, P.M. Mehta and M. M Joseph;

NOES: Shri Piloo Mody.

Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Brahman, Shri Rattanlal
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh Kotah, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Gowda, Shri D B
Chandrappan, Shri C K
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chaudhary Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chellachemi, Shri A M
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chittibabu Shri C
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M C
Dalip Singh, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B K
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Deo, Shri S N Singh
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G C
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dube, Shri J P
Dutta, Shri Biren
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh Shri K R
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb Shri P
Gautam Shri C. D.
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C C
Gokhale, Shri H R
Gomango Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Govind Das, Dr
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Gowder, Shri J M
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Haldar, Shri Madhuryya
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hansda Shri Subodh
Hari Kishore Singh Shri
Ishaque Shri A K M
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Jamiurrahman, Shri Md
Janardhanan, Shri C
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Joseph, Shri M M.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri J G
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S. A
Kahandole Shri Z M
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kamakshaiah, Shri D
Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T D
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B R
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R K.
Kinder Lal, Shri

Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Marandi, Shri Iswar
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Misra, Shri S. N.
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Muhammad Khuda Baksh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Panda, Shri D. K.
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Partap Singh, Shri
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Ramubhai
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri B. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri S. B.
Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Purty, Shri M. S.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Radhakrishnan, Shri S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi

Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Parasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Dr. V. K.R. Varadaraja
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy. Shri B. N.
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri V. P.
Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sen, Dr. Ranen.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shafquat Jung, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma. Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Sher Singh, Shri
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shiva Chandika, Shri
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shivanath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri V. N. P.
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri I.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subravelu, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Swatantra, Shri Teja Singh
Swell, Shri G. G.
Tayyab Hussain Khan, Shri
Tiwari, Shri R. G.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.
Unnikrishnan, Shri. K. P.
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vijay Pal Singh, Shri
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

Lalji Bhai, Shri
Mody, Shri Piloo
Nayak, Shri Baksi
Patel, Shri H. M

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : Ayes 283; Noes 4.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(*Short title and commencement*)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I beg to move

Page 1, lines 3 and 4,

for "(Thirty-first Amendment)"—
substitute—
"(Twenty-eighth Amendment)"

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :
Page 1, lines 3 and 4,

for "(Thirty-first Amendment)"
substitute—
"(Twenty-eighth Amendment)"

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :
"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 12] [14.24 hrs.

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Appalanaidu, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D
Bhagat Shri B. R.
Bhagat Shri H K. L.
Bhandare, Shri R. D
Bhargavi Thankappan, Shrimati
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Bisht, Shri Narendra Singh
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Brahaman, Shri Rattanlal
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh Kotah, Shri

*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES :
Sarvshri Shahnawaz Khan, D. R. Chavan, Dharamrao Afzalpurkar, Sadhu Ram and Anant Prasad Dhusia.

Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri D R.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chellachemi, Shri, A. M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chittibabu, Shri C.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalip Singh, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dube, Shri J. P.
Dutta, Shri Biren
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Govind Das, Dr.
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Gowder, Shri J. M.
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Haldar, Shri Madhuryya
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Janardhanan, Shri C.
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Joseph, Shri M. M.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kamakshaiah, Shri D
Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja

Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Marandi, Shri Iswar
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Misra, Shri S. N.
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Muhammad Khuda Buksh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Panda, Shri D. K.
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Partap Singh, Shri
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Ramubhai
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri S. B.
Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Radhakrishnan, Shri S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raju, Shri M. T.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh

Raut. Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra, Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shafquat Jung, Shri
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Sher Singh, Shri
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shiva Chandrika, Shri
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shivanath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddayya, Shri S M.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri V. N. P.
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Sonar, Dr A. G
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subravelu, Shri
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Swatantra, Shri Teja Singh
Swell, Shri G. G.
Tayyab Hussain Khan, Shri
Tiwari, Shri R. G.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P,
Verma, Shri Balgovind

Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad

Vijay Pal Singh, Shri

Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra

Viswanathan, Shri G.

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh

Yadav, Shri R P

Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

Lalji Bhai, Shri

Mody, Shri Piloo

Nayak, Shri Baksi

Patel, Shri H. M.

MR SPEAKER The result* of the division is Ayes 284, Noes 4

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR SPEAKER Now the Enacting Formula and the Title will just be carried by simple majority

The question is

"That the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA . I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. SPEAKER . The question is

"That the Bill, as amended be passed".

The Lok Sabha divided .

Division No 13] [14 27 *hrs.*

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri

Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao

Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram

Ahmed, Shri F A.

Alagesan, Shri O V

Ambesh, Shri

Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman

Appalanaidu, Shri

Austin, Dr Henry

Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Babunath Singh, Shri

Bahuguna, Shri H N

Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar

Balakrishnah, Shri P

Banerji, Shrimati Mukul

Barua, Shri Bedabrata

Basappa, Shri K

Basumatari, Shri D

Bhagat, Shri B. R

Bhagat, Shri H K. L.

Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri

Bhandare, Shri R. D.

Bhargavi Thankappan, Shrimati

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish

*The following Members also recorded the votes for AYES
Sarvshri Hari Kishore Singh, Narsingh Narain Pandey and M. S. Purty.

Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Bhattachayyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Bisht, Shri Narendra Singh
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Brahman, Shri Rattanlal
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Cheijachemi, Shri A. M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chittibabu, Shri C.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalip Singh, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dube, Shri J. P.
Dutta, Shri Biren
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Govind Das, Dr.
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Gowder, Shri J. M.
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Haldar, Shri Madhuryya
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Janardhanan, Shri C.
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Joseph, Shri M. M.
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal

Karan Singh, Dr.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Marandi, Shri Iswar
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Misra, Shri S. N
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Muhammad Khuda Buksh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Panda, Shri D. K.
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Partap Singh, Shri
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Ramubhai
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri S. B.
Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Purty, Shri M. S.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Radhakrishnan, Shri S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raju, Shri M. T.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri

Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara
Riehharia, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shafquat Jung, Shri
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Sher Singh, Shri
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shiva Chandika, Shri
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri V. N. P.
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri I.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Solanki, Shri Somchand
Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Swatantra, Shri Teja Singh
Swell, Shri G. G.
Tayyab Hussain Khan, Shri
Tiwari, Shri R. G.

Tiwary, Shri K. N.

Tula Ram, Shri

Tulsiram, Shri V.

Uikey, Shri M. G.

Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.

Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.

Vekaria, Shri

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P

Verma, Shri Balgovind

Vrema, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad

Vijay Pal Singh, Shri

Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra

Viswanathan Shri G.

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh

Yadav, Shri R P

Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

Lalji Bhai, Shri

Mody, Shri Piloo

Nayak, Shri Baksi

Patel, Shri H M

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : Ayes– 286; Noes– 4.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The Constitution Amendment Bill, as amended, is passed.

11.28 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. SPEAKER : Legislative Business No. 10.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): I beg to move :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963 is the principal land reform law in the State of Kerala and was included in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution by the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Act, 1964. In the Course of implementation, the State Government faced serious practical difficulties and to overcome them, that Act was extensively amended by the Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1969 and the Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1971.

Certain crucial provisions of the principal Act as amended were challenged in the High Court of Kerala creating a climate of uncertainty in the effective implementation of land reforms in the State. Although the High Court of Kerala has generally upheld the scheme of land reforms envisaged in the principal Act as amended, a few vital provisions thereof, like sections 29A (bar of proceedings under Chapter XII of the Code of Criminal Procedure in certain cases), 32 (bar of suits for eviction, etc., pending application for determination of fair rent), 45A (adjustment of rent appropriated), 50A (2) (conferment of fishing rights on a tenant being a Varamdar), 73 (scaling down of arrears of rent) and Explanation

*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES :

Sarvshri M. Ankineedu, Y. S. Mahajan, Dinen Bhattacharyya and Shrimati Subhadra Joshi.

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

to Section 85 (1) (commutation of ceiling area in certain cases), have been struck down by the High Court.

The judgement of the Kerala High Court has substantially been upheld by the Supreme Court also with the result that most of those provisions which were struck down by the Kerala High Court also remain struck down by the Supreme Court. Now, the striking down of these provisions has, as I have already mentioned, created serious difficulties in the implementation of the Act and, that is why, to validate these provisions, it was found necessary to propose this amendment to the Constitution so as to include these two Acts in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution.

In view of the judgments pronounced by the Kerala High Court and the Supreme Court, it is feared that there will be far reaching adverse effects on the implementation of the programme of land reforms in the State of Kerala and thousands of tenants and Kudikidappukars will be adversely effected by the provisions of the Act which have been either struck down or rendered ineffective.

It is also apprehended that certain observations of the Supreme Court made in its judgment may open the flood-gates of litigation much to the detriment of thousands Kudikidappukars who will not be able to defend themselves in protracted legal proceedings. In order that the implementation of land reforms in the State of Kerala may not be jeopardised, it is considered necessary to give protection under article 31B of the Constitution to the Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1969 and the Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1971. For this purpose it is proposed to include these Acts in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution, so that they may have the protection under article 31B and any uncertainly or doubt that may arise in regard to the validity of those Acts is removed.

With these words, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Bill, I want to make a few comments on it.

The Bill has been brought when the Members from Kerala transcending party differences warned the Centre against the possible militant form of mass struggle if the Kerala Land Reforms Act was not accorded a constitutional protection against the inroads of judiciary. Even our leader, Shri A. K Gopalan, had to come here and to take your permission, Sir to make a *dharna* here on the demand for the inclusion of the Kerala Land Reforms Act in the Ninth Schedule.

After all, the Government has come forward with the Constitution Amendment Bill for the inclusion of the Kerala Land Reforms Act in the Ninth Schedule. In this respect, I would like to say that the Government had to bow down to the will of the Kerala people for which a movement is continuously being carried on since the very passing of the Kerala Land Reforms Act.

In this connection, I may refer to the letter written by Shri A. K. Gopalan to you, Sir. On 12th of this month, before making a *dharna* on this demand, Mr. A. K. Gopalan wrote to you that almost all the political parties in the Kerala, including the coalition, had been demanding with one v ice the inclusion of the Kerala Land Reforms Act in the Ninth Schedule. That is why the Kerala Assembly passed a unanimous Resolution asking the Central Government to include the Kerala Land

Reforms Act, 1969 in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution.

In the same letter, he also referred that on 9th May a memorandum signed by almost all the M.Ps. from Kerala present in Delhi was submitted to the Prime Minister by a delegation of M.Ps. demanding immediate action to restore the validity of sections of the Act struck down by the Supreme Court, that is, to include the Act in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution Why was there so much of hesitation on the part of the Government ? At least to me, the only explanation as I can see or any reasonably thinking person can see is that the Congress Party today is torn between two conflicting aims and two groups of people. One group thinks that in their own interest and in the interest of consolidation of power, radical reforms must be implemented But the old dead weight of landlords and rich peasants represented in the ruling Party would not like that. The Prime Minister is a shrewd politician and understands the power structure. Therefore, she does not want to upset the power structure In Kerala, a very serious situation has arisen because the High Court has struck down a number of important provisions of the Land Reforms Amendment Act of 1969, and the Supreme Court recently upheld the High Court's decision. As a result of this, the whole situation in Kerala was facing a serious crisis. The development of the situation in Kerala is also a lesson in respect of land reforms.

Many people have the idea that only by bringing legislation and by the bureaucratic machinery land reforms can be implemented. But here is an example in Kerala which you have to take. Simply by bringing legal provisions and through the existing bureacratic machinery, you cannot implement unless organised and united movement of peasants and landless labourers is behind the implementation. That is why, in spite of the Kerala Land Reforms Act, we find the state of affairs that is prevailing there now. It was estimated by the Government that there would be at least 2½ lakh acres of surplus land for distribution. Now the Government itself says that the surplus may be to the maximum of 8,000 acres. But the landlords have declared only 281 acres as surplus, So, even now a strong movement is going on for which Shri A. K. Gopalan is in jail. All the parties who are for the early implementation of these land reforms are united and are carrying on a struggle for the declaration of the rights of the landless peasants on the surplus land.

The police from Trivandrum informed you that Shri A. K. Gopalan was taken into custody because of trespass What is trespass, Sir ? It was surplus land, and Shri Gopalan and the other volunteers entered that land only to help the Government so that the landlords may be forced to declare it as surplus. That is why the movement is going on. Even the Coalition Government, our Right friends,—the Chief Minister, Shri Achutha Menon—have termed it as land grabbing movement. What is land grabbing, Sir ? The landlords were grabbing the land for times immemorial . . . (*Interruption*) My hon. friend, Mr. Stephen, thinks that by this movement all the landless peasants are combining together and that is why he is worried. The poorer sections have understood by this time that inclusion of this in the Ninth Schedule is a step forward, but merely including it will not do. But only inclusion of the Land Reforms Act in the Ninth Schedule will not do. Implementation is the main thing and during the 2½ years what is your experience ? Your Government was there and still it is there.

It is not a fact that all the clauses were struck down by the High Court or the Supreme Court. Even the little scope that was there was not implemented. That is why the Achutha Menon Ministry came forward stating that it is a land-grabbing movement. We say that it is not

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

a land-grabbing movement. It is only to establish the rights of the landless peasants on the surplus lands of the big landholders that the movement is going on and also against the high prices of certain commodities. Mr. Stephen made a strong plea only the other day in regard to the cocoanut prices which are going down, but the prices or other things which are used by the common poor peasants and the poor people have gone up. So, against this situation there is a movement and lakhs of people have gathered before launching this movement. There was a convention in Cochin just after Shrimati Indira Gandhi visited there. It was a convention of the peasantry to force, to pressurise the Government and to force the landlords to declare their surplus. This convention was held wherein lakhs of people assembled and after that, from the 25th of this month the movement has started and for that Shri A. K. Gopalan is in jail.

My point is this that by this time the people have learnt this thing that without united pressure and a movement, a militant form of movement, the land reforms Act, whatever it may be, in spite of all pious wishes of the Government and the ruling Party, will only remain a dead letter and unless and until the peasantry unite and start a movement to seize the surplus land, no real land reforms can be effected.

With these words, I fully support this Bill.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) : Before I proceed to deal with the merits, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister an important fact which, I am afraid, might not have been noted by him.

Now, Entry 39 of the Ninth Schedule is the Land Reforms Act 1964. The present Act which we are trying to include in the Ninth Schedule are certain amendments to that Act. The old Act was in the Ninth Schedule. The amendments are now sought to be included in the Ninth Schedule. It has so happened in the meanwhile that two sections, in the old Act which are not covered by the amendments have been struck down by the Supreme Court. In spite of the fact that the old Act is part of the Ninth Schedule, two sections. *viz.*, Sec. 32 and Sec. 85 have been struck down by the Supreme Court. I would like to know what exactly the legal position would be. Now the present amendment will not cure the position the Supreme Court judgment makes in spite of the amendment to the Constitution that we have accepted. The Golak Nath case decision seems to have prevailed. I am only mentioning it so that I may get a clarification from him. The two sections which have been struck down are preventing the civil court from interfering and preventing the Magistrate from interfering during the pendency of any land reform case before the Land Tribunal. Whether it can be restored, that is all I wanted to ask.

Now, my friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, was speaking about somebody compelling the Government of India to bring forward these amendments. I have absolutely no quarrel with him in entertaining the illusion that it is by the compulsion he or some body exercised on the Government that this amendment has been brought.

But the facts are really clear; the congress policy has all along been clear. It is a very inspiring thing to remember that the very first amendment to the Constitution, the first Constitution Amendment, was specifically for the purpose of incorporating the ninth schedule in the Constitution and for incorporating land laws in that ninth schedule. That took place as far back as in June, 1951 and there was no pressurisation from anybody. Subsequently two more amendments have come for that purpose and the fourth amendment was there on 24-4-1955 incorporating 14 to 20 new agrarian reforms. Then there was another amendment on 20-8-64 incorporating 21 to 64 land laws. All these laws were put in

the ninth schedule. All that shows that it was again the Congress Government which had been pursuing all their effort to carry out land reforms in this country.

Somebody now jumps into the bandwagon and claims that they have done it. All right, let them say so. I have no quarrel about that; let them carry on like this. May I remind Mr. Bhattacharyya and other friends of the Marxist communist party what really happened in Kerala. In 1963 the Congress Government enacted a law. That has come to be part of the ninth schedule. Subsequently in 1967 EMS Government came to power they brought forward certain amendments; that became an Act in the year 1969. But they did not remain to implement that Act at all. They went away because the Legislative Assembly passed a resolution demanding enquiry against a Minister who was under the wing of the Marxist Communist party. They resigned and went away. They left those land laws for somebody else to implement. And what happened about the enquiry? The enquiry was conducted against the Minister The finding has now come. The charges were well-founded, it has now come out. To protest against that Resolution that enquiry be conducted against the Minister, with respect to which finding has now come out saying that charges were well-founded, this Marxist Community Party, which although was in power, and although had the opportunity to implement these land laws, they scuttled the whole thing and they went out and handed over these land laws to the other Government. Achutha Menon Ministry came, a Congress-supported Ministry. With the Congress's support they made an attempt to implement the laws. That implementation is going on. It is not as though the Kerala Government is sleeping over the whole matter. There are now 201 land tribunals for the pupose of implementing the provisions of the Act. Quite a large number of cases are disposed of. Large number of *kudikidappukars* have been given holdings. These things are taking place. New decisions are being taken. Compulsory imprisonment will be there for those who do not declare their excess which they are to give. Statutory Committees are appointed to go into this matter and decide on the excess and the excess will be taken over. Mr. A. K. Gopalan of the Marxist Communist Party has jumped into the bandwagon and has started the agitation. On the first day 600 people were arrested; on the second day 400 and on the third day 200 people were arrested. This sort of farcical demonstration was conduced. Let us understand who are the forces wich are behind. Let us understand who are the masters behind. Does anybody imagine that without the leadership of the Indian National Congress all over the country, this land reform can be accomplished? My hon. friend Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya has said that without a popular movement land reform cannot be accomplished. I would like to ask him whether he can by himself run that popular movement. Can the people be mustered without the concurrence and leadership of the Indian National Congress? Is not the Indian National Congress right in the vanguard, and is it not an evidence of the fact that the Indian National Congress means what it says that it has brought forward this Bill? To stand by and show grimaces at them is not serving any purpose at all.

The hon. Minister has described in detail the sections of the Kerala Act which were struck down, and so, I do not want to go into them. Most of the sections were struck down on the basis that they violated article 14. A similar position obtained in the case of some other Acts also way back in 1951, and I would like to remind the House on this occasion of the words of Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru when he moved the Constitution (First Amendment) Bill. Moving the First Constitution Amendment Bill, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed this House and said.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

"If there is one thing in which we as a party have been committed in the past generation or so, it is the agrarian reform.".

And he goes on to say :

"Therefore, we have to think of changes, in terms of these big changes, land changes and the like; Therefore, we thought of amending article 31. Ultimately we thought it best to propose additional articles, 31A and 31B, and in addition to that, there is a schedule containing a number of Acts passed by the State Legislatures, some of which have been challenged or might be challenged, and we thought it best to save them from long delays and difficulties so that this process of change which has been initiated by the States could go ahead.".

The spirit behind this enactment is this. This land reform is a State subject. Conditions vary from State to State. Each State launches upon this land reform enactment. Whenever that is done, the courts must not be allowed to stand in the way. In order that the States may go ahead, whenever the courts strike down the provisions of any of their Acts, the Parliament intervenes and puts those enactments in the Ninth Schedule. That is the major step that we are now taking.

I am not under any illusion as to the validity of the enactment that we are passing today. There is one danger still remaining. The Golaknath's case is still there, and what we are now passing will not be binding on the High Courts so long as this case remainins. Therefore, in spite of the enactment that we are making, somebody may challenge it again in the High Court of Kerala and the High Court of Kerala will be bound by the decision in the Golaknath case, and the result will be that there will again be a striking down. But the confronting fact of the matter is that the sections which have been struck down are not such that the courts could stand in the way of the onward march in the matter of implementation of the land reform measures. Ultimately this may be a test case to decide whether the amendment of the Constitution which we have made will stand the scrutiny of the courts.

Therefore, it is a momentous decision which we are now taking, and I am sure the people of Kerala and the people who are thirsting for land reforms will feel inspired by this gesture that the Parliament of India is standing unflagged in its decision and its determination to give encouragement to this great agrarian reform which alone can bring equality to the country which we are all craving for.

I am extremely happy to be able to stand in this Parliament and to support this momentous legislation in the line of the legislation which started as far back as June, 1951. Inspired by this, we shall go ahead, and I hope the people who are accustomed to gimmicks and acrobats would stand by so that the people who really want these measures will go ahead with these measures for the solace of the thirsting peasantry of this country.

With these words, I support this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : There are four or five more Members who want to speak on this. I had declared that the discussion on land ceilings will . . .

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : This matter was discussed at great length when the Private Member's Bill came up for discussion in the House the other day. So, in a way, a number of Members have already participated in the debate on this.

MR. SPEAKER : It is already on the agenda. How can we postpone it now ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Not postpone; a longer discussion is not necessary.

MR. SPEAKER : What I meant was that after four speeches—I think it will take another half an hour—I will put the motion to the vote at 3.30, so that all the Members will know that the voting will be at 3.30. After that we will take up this item on land ceiling which is already there and which was fixed for 2 p. m. Now, we will take it up at 3.30 or nearabout till the list is exhausted. After that, if time permits, we will take the half-hour discussion. Instead of adjourning at 6.30, we might continue for another hour or so if need be. Shri Chandrappan.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry) : Mr Speaker, Sir, I am very happy to support this Constitution (Amendment) Bill moved by the Government. While supporting this But, I would like to say a few words— not a very long speech—about certain things mentioned by my friend, Shri Bhattacharyya from the Marxist party and also by my friend, Shri Stephen, from the ruling Congress party. It was not a story of a long past. In this Parliament, a few weeks ago, a private Member's Bill was discussed, and just on the eve of the discussion, we have seen very clearly what a hesitancy was there on the other side in taking a decision. The hon. Home Minister was trying to find excuses. While Mr. Stephen was arguing that the Bill to amend the Constitution should be brought before this House, the hon. Minister from that side said it is not necessary and that there is already some ordinance there which can protect the interests of the Kerala kisans or the poor peasants there. It is something which happened only two weeks before. Now, Mr. A. K. Gopalan is in jail. He is trying to get the land reform measures implemented quickly. But what I say is, as Mr Stephen just now mentioned, the Marxists were responsible for bringing this legislation and getting it passed in the Kerala legislature in 1969. Soon after that, they resigned and went away. The new political combination which came to power in Kerala tried to implement the land reforms. The first support we got was from the Marxist party, but I do not know whether it can be described as support, because, just now Mr. Bhattacharyya said that merely by enacting a certain legislation no serious land reform measures can be brought about. It may be so, because of the influence of that theory. When the Kerala Government decided to implement the land reforms and decided to implement the reform quickly, my friends from the Marxist Party decided to launch a massive movement, as we was described by them, to grab the 10 cents of land which were given legally, which were offered to the poor hutment dwellers. Of course, even the Marxists sympathisers were not responding that call. It was very poorly responded, and that movement, as they described, fizzled out. Now, it is the Kerala Government who are distributing to tens of thoushnds of people in the hutment areas. Ten cents of land each to more then four lakhs of people were given by the Kerala Government. While that step was taken, the Marxist party again gave a call, "Do not accept this 10 cents of land which is given by the Kerala Government." "It is rather revisionist to accept land offered by a bourgeoisie government; so, grab the land and exercise your right." But nobody responded to that, and the implementation of the land reforms measures was going on quite smoothly. Then came the high court judg-

15 hrs ment. Before the judgement of the Kerala High Court came almost three years ago. there was also history. But Mr. Stephen traces history only from 1963 when Congress Ministers in Kerala enacted Kerala land reforms. What happened in 1959 ? In 1959, the first comprehensive land reform measures were introduced in the Kerala legislature by the then communsit Ministry and it was the old Congress which opposed it clause by clause. When it was sent for Presidential assent, it was taken to the Supreme Court.

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

That was the Congress in those days. Maybe one should not find fault with Mr. Stephen for that but then he should not say that history began only from 1963. That past had its effect on the Congress party whose position was reduced to near zero in 1967 elections, with nine seats Today the Congress has changed, the ruling Congress is a partner in the coalition and they are supporting the land reform measures. Here in the Congress heirarchy, I say there is a lobby of kulaks sitting with them which Mr. Stephen is opposing Radical land reforms in the States are not opposed by all of the Members sitting on that side, I am saying that there are some Members who do so (*Interruptions.*) I am not accusing all of them of that I have all admiration for Mr. Stephen and people like him who are today supporting radical land reform measures But there was some hesitation for the ruling party to bring forward a constitutional amendment three years ago. It was not the fault of the opposition parties that measures were not taken I am happy that they have overcome that hesitation and decided to amend the Counstitution

Shri A K. Gopalan is not here He says he wants to get the land reforms implemented quickly, he has gone to jail. But I should make it clear that this movement was described by my friend Shri Bhattacharyya as being accused as the land grab movement I do not accuse so A few years before there was a movement led by the kisan sabha and khet mazdoor union and the CPI all over the country asking for radical land reform. Peasants and landless people came forward in tens of thousands and occupied the lands of the landlords It was at that time in this House that Mr. Umanath, a member of the Marxist Party accused that it was revisionist action and along with him these the rightist forces said it was a land grab movement Today Mr A K. Gopalan is doing the same kind of thing There is a difference Kerala is a State where of feudalism has been abolished. Government is serious in implementing land reform, in fact more serious than Mr Gopalan's party in implementing land reform as quickly as possible Measures are taken This step by the Marxist party will help only the reactionaries and landlords and those who are against the implementation of the land reforms. Merely by courting arrest and merely by going and occupying a certain portion of a land, you cannot pretend yourself and you cannot arrogate yourself to that position. You are not the angel to implement the land reforms and you have not descended from heaven You cannot take that position

The reality in Kerala today is something different The Government and the large majority of the population there, irrespective of their party affiliations, are supporting the implementation of land reforms It is already being implemented in a big way. I do not say every thing is perfect Something may be lagging this way or that way. But, to a great extent, land reform has been implemented The Constitution is being amended to give constitutional protection to the land legislation in Kerala which was challenged in Supreme Court as well as in Kerala High Court It was an attempt to stage a counter revolution with the help of the judiciary I am very happy that the Government is moving a Constitutional Amendment Bill by which that attempt of counter revolution will be forestalled.

I support this Bill

MR SPEAKER Shri Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chiravinkil). I am very happy to support this Bill

MR SPEAKER : Mr. Ravi, is it all by surprise ?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I am talking about Kerala land reforms only.

MR. SPEAKER: You can come forward and make your speech.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I have great pleasure in extending my support to the Bill.

It is true, during the last few weeks, the House witnessed uprorious scenes regarding the inclusion of the Kerala Land Reforms Act into the Ninth Schedule. I do not want to take more time in agrument with my friends—either with Mr. Chandrappan or with Mr. Bhattacharyya, as to whom the credit must go. It is true, all the progressive movements in the country, including the Congress, were always in the fore-front to introduce or implement land reforms in the country. It is true I hope my friends on the other side may not disagree with me—that the Congress has always taken a radical approach to land reforms. But I have to concede that many States, or majority of States, could not implement land reforms. Even in the Five Year Plans, they have not given any importance to this. I can also assert that in most States lands remained with rich people. But, only after the Third Plan onwards, the Government has given serious thought over the matter of land reforms.

Also, when we look into the figures for implementation of land legislation—I am afraid I cannot say it is land implementation because only a few States have implemented land reforms—in many States, the surplus land made available was not much. For example in Madhya Pradesh, where land legislation was brought forward a few years ago, the surplus land came only to 50,000 hectares. One of the biggest States in the country could provide only 50,000 hectares of surplus land. This show how the land legislation is defective and how the States have failed to implement land reforms. The Chief Ministers' conference was held in 1969, 1970, 1971 and even in 1972. In 1969, 1970 and 1971, the Chief Ministers could not come to a conclusion and take up the responsibility for land reforms. Now it has become an issue throughout the country as to how far we can go. We could not get more of surplus land because of the many exceptions that are made. It is true that in the Kerala land legislation there were some loopholes. The Kerala Government came forward to plug the loopholes. That was the provocation for the Government of India to suggest some changes. Now the Kerala Government has agreed to the suggestions made from here. So, I welcome the stand taken by the Central Government to include this in the Ninth Schedule.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Sir, I want to congratulate the Minister for Law without any reservations. The saying goes "Better late than never." I do not want to go back on what prompted the minister or induced him to demur or hesitate in bringing the Bill earlier. Now that it has come, I do not want to monopolise the credit for it, as has been attempted by Mr. Bhattacharyya on the one side, by Mr. Stephen on the other side and by Mr. Chandrappan the third side.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: There must be a movement first.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: It is an open fact that in the old Congress of the earlier days all of us - whether it is Mr. A. K. Gopalan or Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad or myself all of us were there. We built it up. We built up the kisan and labour movements. So, it is not for me to be touchy when they say that the Congress imitated the peasant revolt in those days because I was in the Congress and most of the leftist leaders present in the House and outside in the country were in the Congress. So, it is not a question of claiming credit. What about the Mopla rebellion? That was the first concerted attempt to fight the land hierarchy brought in by the British raj on the lines of the feudal laws in Britain and other European countries. From that time onwards, our people have been agitating. So, he need

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

not be afraid that there was no agitation Kerala had the first bloody agitation and several agitations after that during the century. As a result of all that, that enactment was brought in. It had some defects and it had to be cured. But when he says that the land has to be grabbed and apportioned, I beg to differ from Mr. Bhattacharyya. The experience of West Bengal, where my party was also a participant, is there. They did not think of bringing any legislation or any amendment so that land reforms could be properly implemented. They thought they could grab the land. The result was, the land was grabbed and divided between various leftist parties. But when that government fell, all that land was taken away from them and they were beaten up and driven away. So, the temporary power which the left parties get must be utilised for bringing in suitable and proper legislation. There must be proper utilisation of that power. Then only you can raise the standards of the common man. Therefore, I welcome the provisions of this Bill. Though some of the amendments have been forced on us against our will, it gave us an opportunity of bringing in at least one amendment which takes away a lacuna which was there, i.e. legally allowing persons to make gifts and escape the ceiling limit. That was the defect which we could discover only when it was pointed out by the Centre. So, when they wanted a change, we brought in this provision also. We gained in some respects and we have lost in some other respects. (*Interruptions*).

I am referring to the Ordinance. It is not brought in this Ninth Schedule. So, while the Bill may get protection the Ordinance would not get any protection. Therefore, I am humbly stating where the government stand, where the people stand and what we have trying to do. If the courts challenge this ordinance, then naturally there should be another amendment to bring this also into the Ninth Schedule.

As I said, better late than never. If there is any delay in the implementation of land legislation lakhs of people stand to lose what they are entitled to get and more blood will flow. With these words, I welcome this Bill.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Sir, I rise to support the Constitution (Thirty-second Amendment) Bill. The credit should go to Shri Chandrappan for pressurising this government to bring this Bill so soon before this House. It is the duty of this Government and Parliament to see that the Acts of the State Legislatures are protected. Though it is a belated measure, we have to congratulate the Government for bringing this Bill.

I think most of the governments are now getting ready for the Land Ceiling Act. But the real test of land ceiling is not in passing legislation. I think all the legislatures are going to pass land ceiling legislation. The test is in implementation. I am told that in most of the States they do not have land records. Without those records I do not know how they are going to implement the land ceiling legislation.

Again, Shri Ravi was speaking of how much land the State will get for distribution and how they will be distributed. They are crucial questions. Whenever any State passes any land ceiling legislation, binami transfers take place, lands are transferred to others and the State does not get anything. When we discuss land reforms we have to consider that aspect also.

When the Kerala Act was amended in 1970-71, a number of landlords and kulaks went to the High Court and the Supreme Court. The High Court struck down certain provisions. They went in appeal to the the Supreme Court. There were also certain original petitions before the Supreme Court. That court also struck down some other provisions. Now we have to save the kutikittappukars, and it

is this going to save them. Even though we are bringing the Kerala Land Reforms Act under the Ninth Schedule, the Centre have asked the State Government to make certain amendments now. They are going to be amendments to the present Bill. Suppose after we have placed this enactment in the Ninth Schedule, this legislation is amended, will it also get the protection of the Ninth Schedule? I am afraid, it will have to come to Parliament again to be brought under the Ninth Schedule. The Minister will have to clarify this point.

My hon. friend, Shri Balakrishna Pillai has given notice of an amendment, which I think is a very important one. He has asked Parliament to include the Kerala Private Forests (Vesting and Assigning) Act, 1971 in the Ninth Schedule. I understand that the Kerala Government have also asked the Centre to include this in the Ninth Schedule. Sir, without waiting for another amendment and then to bring forward Constitution Amendment Bill, I think the Government should accept this amendment and include Kerala Private Forests Act in this measure.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। इस विधेयक के अनुसार केरल के दो कानूनों को संविधान की नवम् अनुसूची में संरक्षण प्रदान किया जा रहा है। ऐसा संरक्षण हम पहले भी विभिन्न प्रदेशों के 64 कानूनों को प्रदान कर चुके हैं। कोई कारण नहीं है कि केरल के भूमिसुधार सम्बन्धी कानून भी संविधान द्वारा संरक्षण न पायें।

मैं इस बात से पूरी तरह से सहमत हूं कि जब भूमिसुधार सम्बन्धी कानूनों को अदालत में चुनौती देने की कुछ किस्म आती है तो जो लोग प्रभावित होनेवाले वर्ग हैं, वे अदालत की व्यवहार्य प्रक्रिया में से नहीं जा सकते। उनकी रक्षा के लिए आवश्यक है कि कानूनों को संरक्षण प्रदान किया जाय। देर से सही, सरकार यह ठीक कदम उठा रही है और मैं इसका पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूं।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very happy to support the Constitution (Thirty-second Amendment) Bill for which the two Acts of Kerala Legislature—the Kerala Land Reforms Act 1969 and 1971—I have been brought under Ninth Schedule. I am happy that actually my State of Kerala has set a very good example for the other States to follow as far as enactment of this progressive agrarian reform is concerned. It goes a long way to help the poor. By enactment of those laws by the Kerala Assembly and also by inclusion in Ninth Schedule by this Parliament to-day thousands and thousands of poor tenents have become land-owners to-day and also lakhs and lakhs hut dwellers have become the owners of their huts in Kerala. Therefore, I consider to be a very progressive measure and this Act was passed in the Kerala Assembly with the support of my party. When all the parties here adopted this progressive measure, Muslim League also deserve equal credit together with our colleagues and the Kerala Indian National Congress, C. P. I., R. S. P. and the rest. Therefore, I say, actually not only Muslim League now but in the past days, it was the Muslims who fought the rebellious against British domination and also for agrarian reforms in this country.

Sir, before concluding I would request the Central Government to give financial aid to the Government of Kerala for the implementation of land reforms so that the proper compensation may be paid to the poor land-owners. It is the poor land-owners having small piece of land who

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

are suffering the most. Therefore, they need all the support of the Government as far as the financial aid is concerned.

I am happy, although this provision had been objected to by the Supreme Court—progressive in the agrarian field, in the field of land reform, the Government of India has come forward to remedy this defect by including this Act in the Ninth Schedule.

I welcome this and I hope other States will follow suit and then there will be some kind of land reform in other States. That will go a long way to help the masses of the country.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Balakrishna Pillai, will you like to speak now or at a later stage ?

SHRI BALAKRISHNA PILLAI (Mavelikara) : I shall speak now and then I shall formally move an amendment.

Sir, I am supporting this amendment to the Constitution to include two Acts related to land reforms passed by the Kerala Legislature—in 1969 and 1971 respectively.

I congratulate the Government for showing such a goodwill even though it is belated. I do not know why the Government was reluctant to include this Act in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution even after repeated requests from all political parties who were in the Opposition and also who were controlling the Government from 1969 upto this time. I do not know why that attitude was taken by the Government. The Kerala Assembly has already unanimously passed a Resolution to include these two Acts in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. But it had not been done.

I would like to mention one thing more. In 1969, our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, asked all the Chief Ministers to begin with land reform measures by adopting the Kerala Land Reforms Act of 1969 as a modle Act. But that was not done. The Tamil Nadu Government have taken this Act as a model Act and have began with the implementation of land reforms. But many of the Chief Ministers have not done it. In spite of the repeated acceptance and recognition of the Government of India, the Government of India were reluctant to include this in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution.

I am not going to make a political speech here for giving the credit as to who is responsible for bringing forward this Bill. By representing the Kerala Congress Party I am sure of one thing and that is that without Congress party and without the Central administration, nobody can implement it. So, the credit at least goes to the Central Government which is controlled by the Indian National Congress to include this Act in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. That is to be accepted by all.

Again, I may point out that this was included in the Ninth Schedule in 1964. In this connection, I would like to remind the House that the then revenue Minister, Mr. P. T. Checko, was responsible for bringing forward this legislation and getting it passed and he presurised the Central Government to include it then in the Ninth Schedule i.e. in 1964. I want to remind you about Mr. Chacko's adventure for having brought this legislation. He was responsible for including this in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution in 1964.

Now, coming to certain Sections in the Act—I am not going into details—for example, the High Court and the Supreme Court have struck down certain provisions in relation to Kudikidappukars, i. e. the hut-dwellers. All the municipality areas have been exempted by the Supreme Court. That means thousands and lakhs of Kudikidappukars may not get the right of ownership of their huts and also the

land on which they are residing and which were given to them by the Government through the Act of 1969. So, this Kudikidappukars is one of the biggest problem. These municipalities and panchayats are very much inter-connected. There is not much of difference between the two in our State. Kerala is a village altogether. But certain portions are declared as municipalities. That is all. So, these Kudikidappukars, the hut dwellers, may not get their right of ownership. So, that particular Section will cause damage to thousands and lakhs of Kudikidappukars if that is not included in the Ninth Schedule.

Then, there is another amendment motivated by the Central Government to promulgate an Ordinance. I think, that might have been promulgated at this time by the Kerala State Government. What is that Ordinance ? Section 16, subsection (1) is about the distribution of surplus land to Harijans. They were given the right to get 50 per cent of the surplus land. They were included in the category of persons to whom the surplus land was to be distributed. They are all agricultural labourers. But, here, the Central Government is insisting to take away that right given to the courts to the Christian Community. They are also socially and economically backward people. The only thing is that they owe their allegiance to a particular religion. They have converted themselves to Christianity. That is a fact. But their economic and social backwardness is there. The only thing is that on Sundays, they go to a Church and not to a temple. But they are there. Their right was unanimously accepted by the State Legislature. That is now being taken away by the Central Government. Our Government also, due to the pressure of the Central Government, is promulgating an Ordinance to this effect.

I would request the hon. Minister, Shri Gokhale, not to interfere with this and that these Christian converts also may be given the right of taking 50 per cent of the land, as it was intended in the original Act. (*Interruption*) Some other backwards sections may also come in and the priority will not be there. That is the difficulty. If it has a wide range, then the poor landless agricultural labourers may not get the land. That is the problem.

Then I want to say a few words about my amendment. Some vested interests are against the nationalisation of private forest in our State and the question is before the High Court and the Supreme Court. Sooner and later, we will have to amend the Constitution to include the Kerala Private Forests Nationalisation Act also. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister not to give any impetus to the vested interests; he may kindly accept my amendment and include this Act also in the Ninth Schedule now so that there may not be any difficulty after the verdict of the Supreme Court.

With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस पर बोलना नहीं चाहता था लेकिन सी० पी० (एम०) के एक मेम्बर श्री भट्टाचार्य ने यहां पर कहा कि उनकी पार्टी के लीडर के जेल जाने से यह अमेन्डमेंट बिल यहां पर लाया गया है, मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि यह बिल्कुल गलत है। हमारे गांव में एक पुजारी थे। बारिश के मौसम में जब काले बादल आसमान पर आ जाते थे, ठंडी हवा चलने लगती थी और बारिश होने का समय आ जाता था तो वे मन्दिर में हनुमान जी के सामने जाकर बैठते थे। जब बारिश हो जाती तो वे बाहर आकर बोलते थे कि मेरे पूजा करने की वजह से यह बारिश हुई है इसलिए अब मुझे दान दिया जाये। वैसे ही यहां पर चूंकि यह कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से किया जा रहा है इसलिये दान मांगने के लिए वह भी आ गए हैं।

[श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी]

इसी प्रकार से सी० पी० आई० की तरफ से कहा जा रहा है कि कांग्रेस में कुलकवादी और विप्लववादी हैं। उनको समझना चाहिए कि कांग्रेस में सिर्फ कांग्रेसी ही हैं। हमारे यहां पर सब्जेक्ट पर डिस्कशन जरूर होता है लेकिन उसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि कांग्रेस में पार्टीज है। कांग्रेस पार्टी एक है और उसकी लीडर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गान्धी हैं।

यह क्वश्चन किया जा रहा है कि यह जो ऐक्शन अब लिया जा रहा वह इससे पहले क्यों नहीं लिया गया तो मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि आम पक जाता है तभी उसको तोड़ा जाता है, कच्चे आम को तोड़ा नहीं जाता है।

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): All the hon. members who have spoken in this debate have supported this measure without exception, and I am very grateful to all the members for supporting this Bill. In view of this, a very long and elaborate reply, I believe, is hardly necessary. But there are a few points which, I think, need clarification – the points which have been raised in the course of the debate. I will very briefly deal with those points and finish my reply.

Before I go to anything else, I would refer to the comments made by my hon. friend, Shri Stephen, who expressed some doubt with regard to the amendment of section 85 and 32 of the Act. What he seems to think is that these sections were there in the Ninth Schedule already because of the original Act of 1963; therefore, in spite of the protection which was available, these Acts were struck down, and how far was this going to afford any protection to the amendments which were being sougth to be brought in the Ninth Schedule. I must say with respect to my hon. friend that he has missed the main point in raising the argument. Section 85 (1) was amended by the 1969 Amendment Act; only the exp'anation was not amended The result was that, when section 85 (1) was amended, the explanation which was there to section 85 (1) also fell along with section 85. The whole thing has been included. There is no fear of section 85 being struck down, either the main section 85 (1) or the explanation. The same argument applies to section 32. I would only assure my hon. friend that this apprehension on his part is misplaced . . .

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: By the amendments, section 32 has not been touched.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Section 32 has been touched. Section 32 was amended by the 1969 Act. I am quite sure about it.

The other thing that was raised was this. I would refer to the comment which has been made that we were forced into taking this action. This is not quite fair. Some reference was made to the remarks made by my colleague, Shri Pant, in the course of discussion when it was raised in the House last time. And I remember that even he pointed out in this House that it is the policy of the Government to see that no land reform measure is struck down by the courts and all steps which are necessary for protecting a land reform measure must be taken. He then pointed out that after all the Supreme Court judgment which struck down these Acts came on the 28th or 29th April. The Supreme Court judgment had to be studied. We were examining the impact of the Supreme Court judgment. In addition to that, it was also stated that both he and I were having long discussions with the Ministers of the Kerala Government. The Kerala Revenue Minister was here for quite a number of days and extensive discussions took place to understand the position taken by the Kerala Government and see the implications of the Supreme Court's judgment. Can it be said that we were cautious and, therefore, now were forced to take these decisions? We were cautious that there was

no further defect left in the amendment which we are trying to bring. Therefore, I think, the criticism that we have now undertaken this after a lot of pressure and we were forced to do this and that otherwise we are unwilling to do this is absolutely without foundation.

Some reference was made by some members to the amendments which the Central Government has suggested to the Kerala Government. I may say that there has been an absolute misapprehension with regard to what we have proposed to the Kerala Government for their consideration and on which, after a lot of discussion, they were also persuaded to accept our point of view and they have accepted it and are on the point of issuing an ordinance if an ordinance was not already issued today.

A reference was made to special protection being given to converts to Christianity from Scheduled Castes. What I felt was that, apart from the fact that it is discriminatory between converts to Chrictisnity and converts to other religions, there is no reason for making a special protection only to converts to Christianity when there have been converts to other religions also. What was pointed out was that this was not in consonance with the usual understanding of the Scheduled Castes' position. That has been the position taken so far and that has been the policy of the Government and, in any case, this has been the position and we actually pointed out to them a way out. (*Interruptions*) We said that if you wanted to acheve the purpose which you want to achieve, then we will allow you to make an amendment by saying that you will be able to treat socially and economic ally backward classes and that amendment, we suggested and on our suggestion, they have accepted that amendment.

One thing I would like the hon. Members to appreciate is the most dangerous part of their Act which has not been struck down by the Supreme Court which we suggested ought to be amended, was the provision which was really the cause of all mischief and that provision expressly permitted transfers by way of partition on account of love and affection. If there was a partition on the ground that we are brothers or on the ground that we are relatives, that transfer was expressly protected under their Act. We pointed out that in the implementation of the land reforms measure these partitions are really the source of mischief. Why do the hon. Members while criticising the Government not point out this? While making concrete suggestions, be also pointed out to them where the source of mischief lay.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: I have pointed it out.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: This was not pointed out that this was really the source of mischief and it was at our instance that the Kerala Government has accepted the position that there was really a defect in their Act.

Now according to them, they did not bring it to us for including it in the Ninth Schedule and we pointed out that if you really want to give effect to this measure as a genuine land reform measure, you should also amend this. Therefore, the attitude taken by the Central Government has all along been constructive, not to come in the way of the implementation of the Land Reforms Act. There has been no delay in the sense that there was any hesitation on the part of the Government to includ this Act. As I said, the judgment itself striking down the Act came on the 28th or 29th April. Now it is hardly possible to say that there was delay on our part in bringing this measure before this House.

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

Most of the points have been dealt with. Now that the hon. Member has also referred to an amendment which he has proposed. I must point out that I am not in a position to accept this amendment. First of all, the Act which he wants to bring in, the Act dealing with the forests, has not been struck down by the court. It is true that it is an Act, litigation with regard to which is pending in the High Court and Supreme Court. But I think it will be appropriate if I give an analogy to show as to what happens if we act only on apprehensions. When the two Acts which we are now bringing in the Ninth Schedule were proposed to be brought in the Ninth Schedule, the Kerala Government were pressing that a Third Act, the Kannan Deven (Resumption of Land) Act, 1971 also should be included. The position which we took was this. We said, let us wait for the Supreme Court judgment; as far as we can see it, the Supreme Court may not strike down that Act. When the judgment came we said, that Act was not struck down. Our position became clear that we should not rush into bringing an Act in the ninth schedule and we were proved to be justified in saying that we will not bring that Act unless there is reasonable ground for bringing it in the Ninth Schedule. Now, 'reasonable ground' did not exist because the Supreme Court has now upheld that Act even though that Act provided for no compensation. The same might be the position with regard to the Act which my friends wish to bring in by way of an amendment. After all the Government's policy is that if there is a genuine land reform measure, it will be protected. Therefore, what is the obstacle in dealing with the situation as and when it arises? As we deal with it now, we can deal with it at that time; it is premature not to accept this amendment and I am afraid I am not in a position to accept it.

Once again, I thank the hon. Member for supporting this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the motion to the vote of the House, I wish to say, this being a Constitution Amendment Bill, the voting by the House has to be by Division.

Let the lobbies be cleared—

The lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration".

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 14] [15.46 hrs.

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao
Agarwal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Alagesan, Shri O. V
Ambesh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Appalanaidu, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Basappa, Shri K.

Basumatari, Shri D.
Beera, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D
Bhargavi Thankappan, Shrimati
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bharua, Shri B. S.
Bhuvarahan, Shri G
Bisht, Shri Narendra Singh
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar
Chavan, Shri D R
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chellachemi, Shri A. M
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dutta, Shri Biren
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri P
Gautam, Shri C. D
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Goham, Shri C. C
Gokhale, Shri H. R
Gamango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Govind Das, Dr
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Gowder, Shri J. M
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Haidar, Shri Madhuiyya
Haider, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Ishaque, Shri A K. M
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Janardhanan, Shri C.
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Joseph, Shri M. M.
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra

Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kathamuthu, Shri M.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti Shri A. K.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kumaramangalam, Shri S Mohan
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Marandi, Shri Iswar
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Minmata Agamdas, Shrimati
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Misra, Shri S N.
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Muhammad Khuda Buksh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
Murthy, Shri B S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Panda, Shri D. K.
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain

Pandit, Shri S Γ
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof Narain Chand
Partap Singh, Shri
Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Patel, Shri Ramubhai
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri E V Vikhe
Patil, Shri S B
Pillai, Shri R Balakrishna
Pradhan Shri Dhan Shah
Purty, Shri M S
Qureshi, Shri Mohd Shah
Radhakrishnan, Shri S
Raghu Ramaiah Shri K
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri M T
Raju, Shri P V. G
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rana, Shri M B
Rao, Shrimati B Radhabai A
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Dr K L
Rao, Shri M S Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P Ankineedu Parasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Dr. V K R. Varadarja
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh,
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddi, Shri P Antony
Reddy, Shri B. N
Reddy, Shri K Kodanda Rami
Reddy, Shri M Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. V
Reddy, Shri Y Eswara
Richhariya Dr Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Sait Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Samanta Shri S C
Sambhali Shri Ishaq
Sankata Prasad, Dr
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sarkar, Shri Shakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P M
Sen, Dr Ranen
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shafquat Jung, Shri
Shahnawaz Khan Shri
Shailani Shri Chandra
Shakya Shri Maha Deepak Singh
Shambhu Nath Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B
Sharma Shri A P
Sharma, Dr H P
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R N.
Sharma, Dr Shankar Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri

Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Sher Singh, Shri
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shiva Chandika, Shri
Shivanath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri V. N. P.
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C
Subravelu, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Swatantra, Shri Teja Singh
Tayyab Hussain Khan, Shri
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Vijay Pal Singh, Shri
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Vishwanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri G. P.
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

*Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan

MR. SPEAKER. The result* of the division is: Ayes 308; Noes 1

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2. (*Amendment of ninth schedule*)

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI: In view of the hon. Minister's assurance, I am not moving my amendment to this clause

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 15] [15.48 hrs.

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharmerao
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna

*Wrongly voted for NOES.

*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES:
Sarvashri Sheopujan Shastri, Rasiklal Parikh, N. Shivappa and Shyamnandan Mishra.

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Appalanaidu, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
*Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barua, Shir Bedabrata
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhargavi Thankappan, Shrimati
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Bisht, Shri Narendra Singh
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chellachemi, Shri A. M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dutta, Shri Biren
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Govind Das, Dr.
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Gowder, Shri J. M.
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Haldar, Shri Madhuryya

*He voted by mistake from a wrong seat, and later informed the Speaker accordingly.

Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Janardhanan, Shri C.
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Joseph, Shri M. M.
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S. A
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kambie, Shri T. D.
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kathamuthu, Shri M.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrabetti. Shri A. K.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmanan, Shri T. S.
Lakshmikantbamma, Shrimati T
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kuniar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J
Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Marandi, Shri Iswar
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Minimata, Agamdas, Shrimati
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Misra, Shri S. N.
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Muhammad Khuda Buksh, Shri

Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntla
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pamuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Panda, Shri D. K.
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Naram
Pandey, Shri R. S
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminaram
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof Naram Chand
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Partap Singh, Shri
Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Patel, Shri Ramubhai
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri E. V Vikhe
Patil, Shri S. B.
Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Purty, Shri M. S
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Radhakrishnan, Shri S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raideo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri M. T.
Raju, Shri P. V. G
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri M. S Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Repdy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Samanta, Shri S C.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sen, Dr. Ranen

Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shafquat Jung, Shri
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Sankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Sankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Sher Singh, Shri
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shiva Chandika, Shri
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shivanath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri V. N. P.
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narain
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subravelu, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R.V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Swatantra, Shri Teja Singh
Tayyab Hussain Khan, Shri
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Venkatswamy, Shri G
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Vijay Pal Singh, Shri
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Vishwanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri G. P.
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

Nil.

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : *Ayes* 311; *Noes Nil.*

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by

*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES :
Sarvshri B. K. Daschowdhury and S. M. Banerjee.

a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

Clause 2 stands part of the Bill

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause —1(*Short Title*)

SHRI H R GOKHALE : I beg to move .

Page 1, lines 3 and 4,

for "(Thirty second Amendment)" *substitute*—

"(Twenty-ninth Amendment)" (1)

MR SPEAKER The question is

Page 1, lines 3 and 4,

for "(Thirty-second Amendment)' *substitute*—

"(Twenty nmth Amendment)" (1)

The motion was adopted.

MR SPEAKER I shall now put clause 1, as amended, to the vote of the House. I am told that we can have this passed by voice vote and by simple majority

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) : As a measure of abundant caution, we may bave it by division

AN HON. MEMBER . Since the Supreme Court is there, let us have it by division.

MR SPEAKER : The question is

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill "

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No 16] [15.30 hrs.

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F A
Alagesan, Shri O V
Ambesh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Appalanaidu, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bahuguna, Shri H. N
Balakrishniah, Shri T
Banerjee, Shri S M
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Beera, Shri S. C
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H K L
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R D
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bhuvarahan, Shri G
Bisht, Shri Narendra Singh
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri

Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chellachemi, Shri A. M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Doda, Shr Hiralal
Dutta, Shri Biren
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Govind Das, Dr.
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Gowder, Shri J. M.
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Halder, Shri Madhuryya
Halder, Shri Kishna Chandra
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M M.
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Janardhanan, Shri G.
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Joseph, Shri M M.
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kathamuthu, Shri M.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar Shri R.K.

Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Marandi, Shri Iswar
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Minimata Agamdas, Shrimati
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri *Jagannath*
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Misra, Shri S. N.
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Muhammad Khuda Buksh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Panda Shri D. K.
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Partap Singh, Shri
Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Patel, Shri Ramubhai
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri E V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri S. B.
Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Purty, Shri M. S.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Raddakrishnan, Shri S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri

Raju, Shri M. T.
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao. Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M. Satyanaryan
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shafquat Jung, Shri
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Sher Singh, Shri
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shiva Chandika, Shri
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri V. N. P.
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narain
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subravelu, Shri

Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Swatantra, Shri Teja Singh
Tayyab Hussain Khan, Shri
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Vijay Pal Singh, Shri
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri G. P.
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

Nil

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : *Ayes* : 310; *Noes Nil.*

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H R. GOKHALE : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 17] [15. 52 hrs.

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Appalanaidu, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
Banerjee, Shri S M.

*Shrimati Bhargari Thankappan also recorded her vote for AYES.

Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D
Bhargavi Thankappan, Shrimati
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Bisht, Shri Narendra Singh
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chellachemi, Shri A. M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Dhrmankar, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dutta, Shri Biren
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Govind Das, Dr.
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Gowder, Shri J. M.
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Haldar, Shri Madhuryya
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Janardhanan, Shri C.
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.

Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Joseph, Shri M. M.
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kathamuthu, Shri M.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A K
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmanan, Shri T. S.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
Mallanna, Shri K
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Marandi, Shri Iswar
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Mimimata Agamdas, Shrimati
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Misra, S. N
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Muhammad Khuda Buksh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra

Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Partap Singh, Shri
Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Patel, Shri Ramubhai
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri S. B.
Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Purty, Shri M. S.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Radhakrishnan, Shri S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri M T.
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rana, Shri M B.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri Jagnnath
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Parasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara
Richhariya, Dr Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shafquat Jung, Shri
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Sher Singh, Shri
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P
Shiva Chandika, Shri
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shivanath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddayya, Shri S. M
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narain
Soban Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
Stephen, Shri C M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subravelu, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Swatantra, Shri Teja Singh
Tayyab Hussain Khan, Shri
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tulsi Ram, Shri
Ulkey, Shri M. G
Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Vijay Pal Singh, Shri
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri G. P.
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

Nil

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : Ayes 311; Noes *Nil*.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER : The Bill, as amended, is passed.

— —

15 53 hrs

DISCUSSION *RE* CEILING ON AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

MR SPEAKER We will now take up the discussion on the land ceiling We had actually fixed it for 2 p. m We will continue with it up to 6.30 p. m

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : No, Sir We have got some engagements (*Interruptions*)

*Shri V. N. P. Singh also recorded his vote for AYES.

MR SPEAKER · The time is fixed. This morning I had made it very clear that we will continue up to 7 p. m

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : It is for four hours We can continue with it the next day

MR. SPEAKER There is no time left now At 6.30 we can take up the half hour discussion and till 6 30 this debate will go on After that, everything will be finished

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jamagar) * *

MR SPEAKER Order, please It will not form part of the record Offhand you cannot get up and make allegations against a Minister You get up and without giving me an opportunity of knowing what you want to say, you go on saying something This is completely flouting the procedure. When there is an allegation against a Minister, there is a procedure When an allegation is made against a Minister, it has to be on a substantive motion You cannot bring in any matter offhand like this, nothing will go on record

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) A particular point has been raised by the hon Member There are serious charges against a particular Minister

MR SPEAKER I do not know anything. Abruptly, offhand nothing can be brought up here Only on a substantive motion can it be done

16 hrs

SHRI D. K PANDA (Bhanjanagar) Sir, today we are discussing the statement made by the Agriculture Minister, Mr F. A. Ahmed, on certain clarifications relating to the irrigated land from private sources and irrigated land from Government sources. Before that, the Central Land Reforms Committee has categorically mentioned the ceiling limit to be 10 to 18 acres of perennial irrigated land or irrigated land capable of growing two crops But the Agriculture Minister has diluted the recommendations of the Central Land Reforms Committee by bringing into it other words such as "perennially irrigated land from Government sources" He has added 'from Government sources"

Now, what are its implications ? The controversy raging throughout the country, specially in Punjab and which is confined to the kulak and landlord lobby, is assuming serious proportions. That has to be fought out and put an end to In this background if we analyse the implication of this, one thing is clear I will speak only on one aspect, as to how in Punjab the kulaks want to get out of this ceiling and want a higher ceiling level to be fixed They want that this ceiling of 10 to 18 acres should not be applicable to their holdings That is very clear from the fact that in Punjab 51 per cent of the total irrigated lands are by tube-wells, i e private So, for 55 1 per cent of the land which is controlled by these landlords and kulaks they want exemption and they want that a higher ceiling should be fixed for those lands That is the crux of the problem and the subject of controversy

In this connection, Shri Ahmed's rider that the ceiling laws would be applicable only to such agricultural lands "as were under assured irrigation from government sources or of two crops" is quite understandable What is the plea in that statement ? The plea is that all the earlier ceiling laws have been based on this very consideration and that Parliament itself adopted the West Bengal ceiling law on this very basis These are the two main contentions on which Shri Ahmed is basing his statement and reasoning

We know what were the ceilings fixed in the earlier legislations It varied from 40 acres to 324 acres. In Andhra Pradesh

* * Not recorded.

it was 324 acres and in Rajasthan 336 acres. So, a higher level of ceiling was fixed in the earlier legislation. This higher level cannot be argued as a point in favour of the hon. Minister's statement.

At a time when the Central Land Reforms Committee has already taken a decision and when the National Agricultural Commission is going to give its opinion and take a final decision, at that time a statement creating confusion among the ranks of the ruling party and the progressive elements in the country should not have been made. It is going against the very current of the country, going against the very interests of the poor agricultural landless labourers, going against the very promise that was given by the ruling party, going against the very mandate which the people give in favour of the Congress. Therefore, at a time when there is hunger for land, at a time when we find tension in the rural areas, this approach and attitude only goes to encourage and embolden the kulaks and the landlord lobby.

SHRI K. N. TIWARI (Bettiah) : Sir, I strongly object to the word 'kulak', which was used in the past against reactionaries.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : There is nothing unparliamentary in this term. The question is why there should be such a controversy. A controversy is raised and confusion is created by smuggling in words like "irrigated by government sources". This is part of the struggle, part of the resistance movement started by the same landlords and kulaks, the land capitalists to sabotage the land reform measures.

At a time when the Central Land Reforms Committee has submitted its interim recommendations, at a time when the working group have submitted a report under the leadership of the National Agricultural Commission, when a final decision is pet to be taken, when such controversies have been raised throughout the contry, at such a time does it not look ridiculous and ironical to bring a Bill on land ceiling in the Punjab Assembly, specially with the help of the Chief Minister, Giani Zail Singh ? Now what is the very fact ? What are the provisions under the fresh legislation that is brought there in Panjab. It is really sickening to know that the first thing the Bill says, "That higher compenstation should be given." There in certain areas one acre of land costs Rs. 20,000 and 25% of that land should be given as compensation. That means for per acre, it comes to Rs. 4,000. It is juct equal to the price. That becomes very clear. Therefore, keeping in view the recommendations of the Central Land Reforms Com nission, they have made certain provisions in a couched language so that they can make an eye wash and extract more and more in favour of the land-lord. Not only that there are certain provisions, fro n w hich date this comes into force—Sept. 1970. After that and this Bill co mes into force, every land-lord has got the right under the Bill to effect the transfer.

MR. SPEARER : I may inform you that half-an-hour debate may be carried over to-morrow because I have received the information already fro n our friend Mr. Guha. Till 6.30 p. m. we will continue. I think that will be enough.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Some of us will get two minutes only.

MR. SPEAKER : All right upto 7 p.m. I would have easily accommodated, but there is no time available for tomorrow and day-after.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : You are entertaining fresh obligations.

MR. SPEAKER : The same schedule is being followed. Till 7 O'clock this debate will continue. Half-an-hour will be postponed for to-morrow.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: So, the very Panjab Bill which is now on the anvil gives not only higher compensation but there is also provision for additional piece of land for additional members of family beyond 5. That has been made to grab more and more land. Not, only that, that makes scopes for benami transfers and in the past, we know, several loophole have been left in this ceiling legislation. Therefore, the gap between the legislation and its implementation can be well understood from the fact that though 20 million acres of surplus land was available, according to the Fourth Five Year Plan 2 million acres Government could get as surplus land. From that we can know the gap that is created between legislation and implementation and the loophole by which the landlord could keep for himself those lands in tact and no surplus could be taken from him with such measures. The landlords were playing mischief in the past. The fresh legislation for ceiling should not have any such loopholes and no scope should be given for that

16.15 hrs

[SHRI R. D BHANDARE *in the Chair.*]

Now, with regard ro the justification of making any distinction between the land irrigated by Government source and the land irrigated by the private tubewells, there should not be any distinction made. The entire enlightened opinion in the country is towards the fixation of ceiling at a low level, that is, drastic reduction in the level of a ceilmg . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your party has got 20 minutes. You have already taken 15 minutes. There is another speaker also from your party. So, you bear that also in mind.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: As far as the present thing is concerned, we know, there is an enlightened opinion that there should be a drastic reduction to get more surplus land for distribution amongst the landless people, amongst the agricultural labourers. That is also with a view to mitigate the tension in rural parts of our country, between the employer and the agricultural labourer and between the landlord and the landless. Even the Home Ministry has recommended that the tension can be brought down by proper, suitable and effective land reforms legislation. From that point of view also, the opinion is in favour of a drastic reduction in the ceiling When such is the background, when such is the time in the country, when such is the tension in the rural areas, there is absolutely no point to create a confusion by the Agriculture Ministry to say that there is a difference between the two.

It is also reported that with regard to a family as a unit, there is some trouble. The Minister of Agriculture, Shri Ahmed, sent a note to the All-India Congress Committee when it wanted to meet sometime in the past. So, till now, the effort is going on to create confusion by raising certain distinctions between certain words and between different concepts, that is, if we take a family as a unit, whether it goes against the Hindu law, whether it goes against the Inheritance law and so many other things are being raised.

Between the Government irrigated land and the private irrigated land, there is another confusion. Similarly, about exemptions as to which exemptions need to be cancelled, there is a mischievous attempt to create confusion.

In view of the situation prevailing in the country, in view of the massive mendate and the promise given by the Government, I would appeal to the Members on the Treasury Benches and, specially, those who have already taken a progressive stand in combating the resistance put forth by those big landlords and Kulaks, not only at the State level but also at the

Central level, to stand by it. Let us be very cautious about these things. Here and now, I want that the Government should come forward to say categorically that there is absolutely no difference in regard to fixation of ceiling between 15 to 18 acres, and that is accepted. At the same time, the Government should tell us that there is no distinction between lands irrigated by Government source and the lands irrigated by private source. That has also been discussed at length in the Land Reforms Seminar where Mr. R. D. Bhandare was also there and he presided over it and many persons participated in it. The intentions have to be very clear.

Now, my only appeal will be to all the Members here that we have to draw lessons from all the loopholes left, in the past, in the land legislation law. One of them is that we fixed a land ceiling at a very high rate. So, that should be drastically reduced. Secondly, here and now the Minister should make a statement with regard to the exemptions in the name of orchards, in the name of gardens, in the name of the some religious endowments, in the name of separate property of the son, in the name of the separate property of the wife, in the name of the separate property of the daughter, etc., that under no circumstances, the exemptions should be allowed. We know very well that, in the last 25 years, especially from 1955 when we first enacted the land legislation on ceilings, the poor people in the rural areas have not yet got even one per cent of the surplus land. Now 63 million hectares will be available according to the present recommendations—if they are accepted and if they are going to be implemented very effectively. Therefore, keeping this in view, the different kinds of exemptions should be cancelled.

For administrative purposes, a very good and patriotic corps—patriotic officers who have been tested during this entire period—must be formed ; an administrative corps must be set up for effective implementation. In addition to that. . .

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : (Nizamabad) : Every member should conclude his speech within the time allotted to him ; otherwise, some members will be deprived of the opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am thankful for your proposal. The hon. member may please conclude.

SHRI D K. PANDA : I am just concluding, Sir.

In addition, there must be a watch dog committee to direct the political measures, to see that the purpose of the land reforms is achieved and specially that the surplus land is brought out and distributed by a strong and effective machinery. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : He should conclude now.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : This is the last sentence, Sir.

It is really most unfortunate that one of the Ministers at the Centre who is having his own farm, etc., also supported this landlord lobby. That was the most unfortunate and shocking news. Is it only to protect his own interests or to protect the interests of crores of agricultural labourers and poor landless people ? Therefore, this should also be put an end to. That very Minister demanded disciplinary action against Mr. Krishna Kant who went all over Punjab and made a move that no such mischievous attept should be made to scuttle the land legislation.

श्री के० एम० तिवारी (बेतिया) : सभापति महोदय, पिछली बार, मैंने लैंड सीलिंग के बारे में कुछ बातें कही थीं, मैं उन बातों को इस समय दोहराना नहीं

[श्री के० एन० तिवारी]

चाहता, लेकिन मैं यह भी नहीं चाहता कि कोई हीट जैनरेट की जाय, जिससे कि जो असली सवाल है, वह दब जाय। सवाल लैंड सीलिंग का हो या कोई भी हो, जरूरत यह है कि इसके ऊपर खुले दिमाग से, खुले दिल से विचार किया जाय कि यह सवाल क्या है और किस तरह से उसको हल किया जाय।

मैं लेनिन की कहावतों से भी सहमत हूँ और मैं अपने उन साथियों को आगाह कर देना चाहता हूं कि अगर कुछ लोग जो लेफ्ट विंग के कहलाते हैं और इन्फेन्टाइल डिसऑर्डर को पसन्द करते हैं, हम उनके साथ नहीं हैं और दूसरी तरफ जो बहुत बड़े-बड़े लैंड-लार्ड या काश्तकार हैं, उनके कौज का पृष्ठपोषण किया जाय तो हम उसमें भी नहीं है। हम मिडिल कोर्स लेना चाहते हैं। इसके जो रीजन्स हैं वह आपके सामने रखना चाहते हैं। रीजन्स यह हैं कि आज सवाल लैंड-सीलिंग का हो, बिग हाउसेज को लेने का हो, नेशनलाइजेशन का हो जितने सवाल हैं जिसके ऊपर सारी बहस इस हाउस में बैठ कर हम किया करते हैं। उसका एक ही मकसद है। वह मकसद यह है कि इस देश के एक-एक आदमी, नर-नारी को खाना, कपड़ा, दवा दारू, रहने के लिए मकान, बच्चे की शिक्षा दीक्षा, यह सारी चीजें मिलनी चाहिए। सारा सवाल यही है। इसको कैसे हल किया जाये यही सवाल है। आप लोग लेबर की तरफ से यूनियन्स बनाते हैं, उनकी डिमाइण्ड्स को प्रोजेक्ट करते हैं तो उसमें भी सवाल यही होता है कि कैसे उनकी फैमिली अच्छी तरह से रह सके, किस तरह से उनको दो स्क्वैर मील्स मिल सकें। हम भी सीलिंग के बारे में यही कहते हैं। कांग्रेस ने जो स्लोगन दिया है वह यही है कि गरीबी हटाओ, कांग्रेस ने यह स्लोगन नहीं दिया है कि गरीबी बढ़ाओ। अगर यही स्लोगन दिया होता कि गरीबी बढ़ाओ तो उसी को हम कहते कि गरीबी बढ़ाओ। लेकिन यह स्लोगन न आप देते हैं और न कांग्रेस देती है। तो गरीबी हटाओ स्लोगन क्या है, इस पर मेरा ख्याल है न वह साइड और न यह साइड कोई दो मत रख सकती है। गरीबी कैसे हटेगी, इस पर दिमाग लगना चाहिए। जिनके पास दो समय का खाना है उसका एक समय का खाना छीन लिया जाये, अगर कम्युनिस्ट और सोशलिस्ट भाई इसके लिए तैयार हैं कि गरीबी यहां तक बढ़ाई जाये कि जैन मुनि के दिगम्बरी हो जायें तो कल से आप इजाजत दे दीजिए, उसके लिए भी हम तैयार हैं, उस हालत में भी हम इस हाउस में बैठने के लिए तैयार है। हम इस बात को नहीं मानते कि हम उस वर्ग से आते है जो कि संग्रह में विश्वास रखते है। कांग्रेसी होने के नाते चन्दा मांगने में भी हमारा हाथ खुला रहा है और दूसरे ब्राह्मण होने के नाते भी हमारा हाथ खुला है। हम में आप क्या स्पर्धा करते है, हम एयरकन्डीशन्ड बंगला और दूसरे तमाम आराम हम नहीं चाहते बल्कि हम तो उन ऋषि मुनियों में विश्वास रखते हैं कि जो कि त्यागी रहे हैं।

साईं इतना दीजिए जा में कुटुम्ब समाय
आप न भूखा रह सके साधु न भूखा जाय।

हम तो इसी तरह से समाज में रहना चाहते हैं जिस पर कोई एतराज नहीं हो सकता। इस तरह से चाहे 5 एकड़ में रह सकें या दस एकड़ से रह सकें, इसमें एकड़ का झगड़ा ही नहीं है। क्या आपने कभी इस बात पर विचार किया है कि रूरल सीलिंग का मतलब क्या है ? मतलब है रूरल पापुलेशन

की इनकम पर सीलिंग। रूरल पापुलेशन जो है उनकी इनकम पर आप सीलिंग करने जा रहे हैं। अगर यह बात सही नहीं है तो इसको कन्ट्राडिक्ट कीजिए और हमको समझाइये। अगर यह बात सही है तो फिर मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि सोशल जस्टिस क्या है? आप रूरल इनकम पर तो सीलिंग कर दीजिए लेकिन वकीलों, डाक्टरो, सेठ साहूकारो और दूसरे ढग से कमाने वालो को वैसे ही छोड दीजिए—यह कहा तक उचित होगा? मैं तो एक इच भी जमीन नही चाहता। आप जानते हैं कि जिस रोज से जमीन जोतते हैं और जब तक पैदावार नही हो जाती है, कही चराई के लिए लाठी डडे चलते हैं, कही पानी के लिए झगडा और खून खराबा होता है। कही रात मे चोर न ले जाये उसके लिए रखवाली करनी पडती है। कटने के बाद भी जो अनाज रखा रहता है उसकी भी रखवाली करनी पडती है। एक तरफ तो आप कहते है कि एग्रीकल्चर एक इडस्ट्री है। अगर यह इडस्ट्री है तो आप एक बात बताइये कि आप और इडस्ट्रीज को तो रखना चाहते हैं और हमारी इडस्ट्री जो है जिससे हम दो समय का अपना खाना चलाते हैं उसको लेना चाहते हैं। हम नही चाहते कि दो चार मजिले मकान उठावें, हम नही चाहते कि हम बड़े आराम से रहे और सोसाइटी के दूसरे लोग तकलीफ से रहे। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे ऊपर क्या बर्डन है? एक किसान पर क्या मुश्किलें हैं? हरवाह और चरवाह से लेकर भिखमगे तक और जो बेत मजदूर काम करते हैं उनका सारा खर्चा किसान पर ही पड़ता है। यहां तक कि चिड़िया भी नुकसान करती है किसान का। लेकिन जो लोग मजदूरो के बीच काम करते हैं वहां न चूहे से और न चिड़िये से नुकसान का कोई डर है। इस प्रकार जब शहर के रहने वाले लोग बोलते हैं तो हमे बड़ी तकलीफ होती है क्योंकि क्या प्रोबलम है वह समझते नहीं हैं। हमारे यहां कहावत है कि बिच्छू का मन्त्र न जानें, और सांप के बिल मे हाथ डालें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अपना हाथ नही दे रहे हैं, आपका हाथ डलवाना चाहते हैं।

श्री के० एन० तिवारी: इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू हमारे एक सरदार साहब है कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के, माननीय तेजा सिंह, उस रोज कह रहे थे कैसी पार्टी है कांग्रेस की? उसके मैनीफैस्टो मे कुछ है और उसूल कुछ है। तो मेरी समझ में आया कि नाई दर्जी को कोई चीज सिखला रहा हो। आप अपनी पार्टी की जनाब खबर लीजिये, हमारी चिन्ता न कीजिये। हम कभी भी अपनी पार्टी के उसूलो से अलग नहीं जाते। जो भी सीलिंग पार्टी ने रखी है, ठीक है, लेकिन हमको अपनी बात कहने का राइट है। हम वह मुसलमान नही हैं जो कहते है कि कुरान मे खुदावन्द ने जो लिख दिया उसमे अक्ल काम नही करेगी। मैं वह मुसलमान हूं जो खुदा ने कुरान मे लिखा उस पर अक्ल की भी गुंजाइश है मैं उस सिद्धान्त को मानता हू। इसलिये अगर कोई चीज लिख दी गई और उस बारे मे हमको कोई चीज सूझती है और हम सुझाव न दें यह न हमारी पार्टी मना करती है और न हमारा सिद्धान्त मना करता है। इसलिये जो मैनीफैस्टो मे है उसको हम मानते हैं, उसके अन्दर चलते है। लेकिन अगर उसके अन्दर में कोई सुझाव हमारा है वह हम न दें, यह हमारी पार्टी नही कहती। उनके यहा शायद ऐसा न हो। लेकिन उनको भी मानना चाहिए, उनको सोचना चाहिये।

[श्री के० एम० तिवारी]

माननीय सदस्य रोज अखबार शायद पढ़ते होंगे, 54 वर्ष की क्रान्ति के बाद भी अगर एशिया आज हाथ पसारने के लिए तैयार है अमरीका के सामने अपने फूड ग्रेन्स के लिए, 54 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद जो एग्रीमेंट किया है और अमरीका से बिजनेस करना चाहते हैं और अनाज लेना चाहते हैं तो आप इससे एक बात समझ लें कि कलेक्टेबाइजेशन करने के बाद भी वह अपनी फूड प्रौबलम सौल्व नहीं कर सके। लेकिन हमारे यहां लाखों और करोड़ों लोगों ने जमीन जोत कर के फूड प्रौबलम को हल कर दिया, आज देश आत्म-निर्भर हो गया है और साथ ही दूसरे मुल्कों को भी खिलाने जा रहे हैं। यह है हमारा एक सिस्टम।

एक हमारे दूसरे दोस्त बोल रहे थे कृषि मन्त्री के बारे में, अरे क्या पढ़े हुए हो? हमारे कृषि मंत्री एक बुजुर्ग और सीजन्ड आदमी हैं, प्रैक्टिकल आदमी हैं, जो उन्होंने कहा है कि पैरीनियल इर्रीगेटेड और ट्यूब वैल से जो जमीन इर्रीगेटेड है, इन दोनों से डिफरेंस है किसी बेसिस पर उन्होंने कहा होगा, कोई ग्राउन्ड होगी, आप उनके पाइन्ट आफ व्यू को समझिये। खामख्वाह रौंग व्यू लेकर प्रोजेक्ट करना चाहते हो तो यह आपकी मर्जी है।

मैं कृषि मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप सीलिंग जरूर कीजिये, लेकिन साथ ही यह भी देखिये कि उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन भी हो। जो भी स्टैप आप लें उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होना चाहिए। साथ ही यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि आप डरा मत कीजिये। यह गवर्नमेंट जो एकम्ब कर जाती है हर बात में, यह नहीं होना चाहिए। डरिये मत। जो सवाल है उसकी तह तक न जायें इस डर से कि लोग हमको बदनाम कर देंगे, यह सही तरीका नहीं है। आप जो भी निर्णय करें उसको मुस्तैदी से कार्यान्वित कीजिये।

आपको मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। लाखों करोड़ों आदमी ऐसे हैं जो कि आपके वोटर है। इस बात को आपने ले लिया है जबकि सेन्टर की कोई रिस्पांसिबिलिटी नहीं है। आपके आफीसर्स इस तरह के दबे हुए लोग हैं जो अपनी खुलकर ओपीनियन देनी चाहिए, आपके सामने जो ओनेस्ट ओपीनियन देनी चाहिए वह नहीं देते हैं, आपके साथी नहीं देते है। यह बड़ी खतरनाक बात है किसी मुल्क के लिए कि जहां का बुद्धिजीवी इस बात से डर जाये उन नासमझ बुद्धिजीवियों की वजह से जो कि प्राबलम को न समझते हों और अखबारों में जो बातें होती है उनकी वजह से और नासमझी से जो प्राबलम को नहीं समझते है, समझदार आदमी उनके सामने स्कम कर जायें। तो यह बात वैसी ही होगी कि द्रौपदी की चीर का हरण हो जायेगा और आप धृतराष्ट्र की तरह देखते ही रह जायेंगे। ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं साफ इस बात को कह देना चाहता हूं कि मैं सीलिंग के खिलाफ नहीं हूं। इस बात को हर आदमी समझ ले। आप क्या कहते हैं? हम से ज्यादा आप गरीब मां-बाप के लड़के हैं कि मैं कहूंगा कि सीलिंग यहां न हो? कोई है बैठा? बहुत कम होंगे। आप कुलक्स हमको कहते हैं, आप कहते हैं कि हम दो, चार, दस एकड़ जोतते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि मोस्ट रिएक्शनरी वह लोग हैं जो इस बात को कहते हैं। वह कुलक्स नहीं कुली हैं। वह चाहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट को डरा-धमका सकें। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अब समय नहीं है, बहुत से लोग बोलने वाले हैं,

इसलिए मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी कांग्रेस कमेटी का जो सिद्धान्त है वह काम में आना चाहिए । मैं उसके साथ हूँ, लेकिन एक बात है कि अगर कोई सुझाव दिया जाता है, अगर कोई प्रेक्टिकल डिफीकल्टीज होती हैं तो उसमें कोई सुधार की गुंजायश हैं तो अमेंडमेंट करें । आप कन्स्टीट्यूशन को अमेंड करते हैं, कन्स्टीट्यूशन बनाया था तो आप क्यों अमेंडमेंट करना चाहते हैं ? क्योंकि उसकी जरूरत पड़ती है । आपने जो एक बात तय की है, अगर उसमें जरूरत पड़े तो अमेंडमेंट कीजिए । कंस्टीट्यूशन के ऊपर भी मैनिफैस्टो हो गया । उसमें अगर कोई गुंजायश है, उसमें अगर कोई बात आपको कही जाती है और जायज बात है तो आपको उस पर सोचना चाहिए । इतना ही आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और सभापति जी, आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने समय दिया ।

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia) : After the deliberations, discussions and declarations, within two or three months, I have a feeling that the very declaration of the Congress Government during the period of election in favour of radical land reforms has come to be totally lost. My feeling is that that objective is going to be totally lost.

The Central Land Reforms Committee had declared at first that the ceiling should be between ten and eighteen acres, and that appears to have been taken from the West Bengal Land Reforms Act or something like that. But afterwards, at the Chief Ministers' Conference and the Agriculture Ministers' Conference, it was said that the ceiling should be imposed on Government-irrigated lands. Then, I raised the question during the budget discussion and asked, "Are you going to exempt the privately-irrigated lands" ? It then came out that privately-irrigated lands would be exempted from this ceiling Now, afterwards, what remains ? Indian statistics say that 30 per cent of our cultivated land is irrigated, but that only 10 per cent is Government-irrigated. This is the all-India figure. But in Punjab,—I am telling you from the Abstract of Punjab's statistics—there are only 865 Government tube-wells. The private tube-wells are 97,704. The area cultivated by 97,704 tube-wells must be exempted ! That is according to the latest declaration. There are only 35 Government wells in Punjab. (*Interruption*)

AN HON MEMBER : Percentage or number ?

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA : It is the number. But the private irrigated wells number about 1,67,169. If the private irrigated lands are exempted, only a few acres will remain. Even after this dilution, the *Statesman* was saying that if ceiling on irrigated land was always meant to be confined to irrigated lands through Government sources, then the Congress party's claim to radical land reform is hollow, as it has been hollow always. Previously, they said so much of land would be re-distributed and there will be so much of land reforms, but after that, everything become diluted. the *Statesman* observed on 2nd May that "the same is the situation now."

Afterwards, it is seen that you are going to be so much diffident regarding the ceiling, but within this period, the big land owners are distributing the lands among themselves. The *Times of India* says that in Madhya Pradesh, only in one district, Narsinghpur, in one week, stamps worth 11 lakhs of rupees were sold simply for land transference, and within one month, nearly Rs 5 crores to Rs. 7 crores were exchanged for stamps, etc because the lands are getting distributed among themselves, and after this, what will remain ?

How are you going to make land reforms to solve poverty ? Are you not

[Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya]

becoming friends with the big landlords and their interests and defeating the declaration you have given to the people, whose expectations were real when they put you into power, expecting that you are going to solve poverty and solve unemployment? That is the real thing which cannot be denied. But when you are going to take action, you are forgetting their cause and the big landowners' interest are dominating your decision and diluting everything.

In West Bengal, during the United Front regime, we distributed seven lakh acres of land and the Minister was saying that "you are illegally occupying the lands." We had distributed *khas* land and *benami* lands. When the poor peasants and the landless peasants occupying the Government land ask the Government to distribute them properly, then it is illegal. When big landlords occupy those lands, it is never illegal. That is your attitude. Are you for the poor people of our country? You should have roused the people. You have got enough support and power. Why did you not rouse them to know their cause, to know their demand? Big landlords are there and you are being influenced by them; you are not influenced by the poor people. That is creating the situation in which we are in.

Radical land reform is required. The Minister of Planning has said that to increase the buying capacity of rural people we should have this ceiling so that maximum land can be got distributed. You have developed new seeds, new ways of cultivation. You should not think in the old ways. The land reform enquiry committee or some other committee has already stated that big landlords cannot go to modern methods of cultivation and give enough attention to agriculture and therefore land holdings must be limited. Big holders cannot do it. If you think in the old way, you are not taking into account what the Planning Minister has said. In Japan MacArthur could carry out land reforms completely and successfully. He was a military general of a foreign country. Here there the Congress Government is not able to do that.

The day before yesterday, there was a report in the *Statesman* that eighty per cent of our people in the villages are living below the poverty level. There is mass unemployment. Radical land reform is the only way of solving it; that will increase the buying capacity of the people and create sufficient market for our industrial development. Then the unemployment problem can also be solved. This is our demand. There is a saying in Bengali:

"सोरसे पोड़ा दिये भूत छाडानो जाय किन्तु
सोरसेर सोध्य जदि भुत ढकेजाय
ताहाले आर भूत छाड़ोना जायना।"

If you throw burnt muster seeds, the ghosts will be driven away; but if the ghost remains within the muster seeds and not outside, the ghost cannot be driven out. That is the situation. Big land owning interests are within the policy making committee; how can you bring about land reform? If you do not bring land reforms, people will not keep you in power.

But will any repressive measure stop the millions of people taking their own cause, if you do not give them the proper solution? Big land owners have also their boys who should be employed in the industries. I am a peasant worker. When there is industrial development, the big land-owners cannot remain safe in their position. If there is proper land distribution, some families will go to industries. What does it matter? What is the harm?

Those who remain in cultivation, will remain there itself. You are speaking of socialism. But after a sufficient land distribution, if industrial development takes place, then the population in agriculture now 80 per cent in our country will go down to 20 per cent and more people will be in industries. With that perespective, I think you should come out of this weakness and out of this narrowness, and as suggested by the Working Group of the National Agriculture Committee which is headed by Mr. Ahmed, you should carry out the suggestions and help the country to develop in the proper way. It is not that you are running the big families. It is leading the country to a better future. You must have that stamina; if you do not have that, people will not excuse you.

As Tagore has said—

"शत सत साम्राज्येर भग्नाशेष परे उरा काज करे"

Do not forget it. Go along with the people and their demand or get yourself destroyed.

*SHRI C. CHITTIBABU (Chingleput): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am greatful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, in the discussion on the statement laid on the Table of the House by the Minister of Agriculture on 27th April, 1972 regarding Ceiling on Agricultural holdings.

Sir, in the whole universe no poet could equal the revolutionary zeal of the one and only poet of Tamil Nadu, Subramania Bharathi, who sang sonorously that every human being in the world should for his very existence have one acre of land. He gave so much significance of possessing one acre of land by everyone in the world. Coming from the land of this poet, I take pride in talking about ceiling on agricultural holdings.

During 25 years of our existence as an independent nation, so much has been said about land reforms in this House, but so little benefit has accrued to the people of the country. The landless agricultural labour in our country number many crores whose cry for land has all along been in wilderness. The credibility gap created by the gulf between Congress promises and performances all these years has been seriously widened by inept handling of land ceiling legislation.

I would like to substantiate what I have said. In the year 1960 land ceiling legislation was with so much of advance propaganda and great fanfare, enacted in Tamil Nadu. In this law there were many built-in loopholes and lacunae which enabled big land-lords in Tamil Nadu to circumvent the provisions of the Act. I would tell you how this Act was made a mockery by people placed in high position. This law was passed on 6-4-1960. But on 4-4 60, the daughter of the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu managed to sell away 27 acres of land. Is this not a clear evasion of the impending provisions of land ceiling Act? It did not stop here. In the year 1962, two years after the passing of this law, the son-in-law of the same Chief Minister—I mentioned his daughter and now I am referring to his son-in-law—sold 240 acres of land and brought himself to the ceiling limit of 30 acres under this Act. These are not just solitary instances. In Coimbatore, Kangeyam, Kunniyur, Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli—also in many parts of Tamil Nadu—more than 4000 acres of lands were transferred *binami*. This Act enumerated many exemptions like grazing land for religious trusts, sugarcane land etc., which were exploited fully by land-lord and other vested interests. There was one instance in which 93 acres of land was transferred to a religious trust which was formed with just a picture of Krishna. In Tanjore, exemption was sought for 7000 acres of land by a big sugarcane factory. I can go on narrating any number of such shady transactions,

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri C. Chittibabu]

but on account of paucity of time, I confine myself to these few unparallelled instances, which occurred in Tamil Nadu.

Now it is reported that the land ceiling act will have retrospective effect from 1970. I demand in the name of fairplay and justice that the Act should be given retrospective effect from 1960. The former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, whose kith and kin resorted to flagrant violation of the land ceiling Act, is now in Indira Congress. If the ruling party has got the courage of conviction, I would strongly urge upon the Government to give retrospective effect to the land ceiling act from 1960. I suggest this because those millions of agriculture labour, who with their sweat and blood feed the entire country, will be able to get one acre of land as dreamt by Subramania Bharati. The Central Government should translate their diction into action.

I am surprised at the discrimination between the land irrigated from Government sources and the land irrigated from private sources. If this invidious distinction is not done with, the land ceiling Act will be useless. If any benefit is to accrue to the poor landless agricultural labour, then this distinction between the land irrigated from the Government sources and the land irrigated from private sources should go. Sir, in our country 81% of the land is unirrigated. Out of 19% irrigated land, only 6% of land is irrigated from Government sources. The land ceiling Act with this distinction will be self-defeating and it will also enable the big land-lords to take full advantage of this loophole. I would once again stress that there should not be this distinction in the proposed land ceiling Act.

It is said that the land ceiling Act will lead to further fragmentation and in consequence the agricultural production will receive a set-back. I have gone to Japan and in Japan 80% of the agriculturists own 5 acres and less. They have achieved remarkable production targets with these small holdings. Even in our country it has been proved beyond doubt that the small land-owners with five acres could get greater yield than big land-lords who have got multifarious interests other than cultivation. The small land-owners treat the land as their offspring and bestow so much personal attention that their yield is comparatively higher than those who possess vast acreage. There should not be any hesitation on the part of the Government to effectively implement the land ceiling act on this score.

Before 1970 Elections, the Tamil Nadu Government brought down the land ceiling to 15 standard acres from 30 acres which prevailed during Congress regime. The Congress Government had fixed 60 acres per family, which was brought down by D. M. K. Government to 40 standard acres per family. The D. M. K. Government mercilessly revoked all exemptions from the land ceiling Act, like grazing land, sugarcane area, religious trust etc. Lakhs and lakhs of landless agricultural labour were given full ownership of 5 acres of land and three acres of land. In fact, *pattas* were given to them. The Tamil Nadu Government under D. M. K. passed and amended Tenancy laws benefiting millions of landless labour.

Here, I would like to know the programme of Indira Congress Government at the Centre for establishing some sort of a reasonable party in the standard of living between the rural areas and urban areas in our country. During the course of two decades of Congress rule, the imbalance between rural and urban areas has increased. The D. M. K. Government has given *pattas* to lakhs of landless agricultural labour in the rural area of Tamil Nadu. The Government has also declared a moratorium on agricultural

loans. Security of tenure has been ensured through legislation. Steps have been taken by the Government to raise the agricultural wages in rural areas. Power, water, fertilisers, improved variety of seeds are being supplied to all the agriculturists throughout Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Government has constituted the Slum Clearance Board for the specific purpose of rehabilitating slum dwellers not only in urban centres but also in rural areas. As a matter of fact, the Tamil Nadu Government alone has worked unceasingly for the uplift of the rural poor.

17 hrs.

Still, Shri Shinde mentioned the other day in this House that the Land Ceiling Act of Tamil Nadu Government suffers from certain deficiencies. I would like to know from him as to what are the drawbacks in the Tamil Nadu Land Ceiling Act. I would also like to tell him what has happened in the Congress-administered States like Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, U. P., Madhya Pradesh, etc. The discussion on the Land Ceiling Act in Punjab has been postponed indefinitely. It is the same story in Rajasthan, Haryana and U. P. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has himself stated about large-scale *binami* transfers of land there. Yet, this Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh had the temerity to remark that the D. M. K. Government in Tamil Nadu has lost the support of the people. In Rajasthan, I understand that thousands of divorce petitions have been filed in the courts with a view to circumventing the land ceiling legislation. In the Land Ceiling Act of Madhya Pradesh, exemption has been given in the name of public interest.

Sir, the Chief Ministers of all these States belong to Indira Congress. I would be happy if they could frame land ceiling legislations which would benefit crores of dumb tillers of our country. The Tamil Nadu Government under the dynamic leadership of our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi has been vigorously implementing the Land Ceiling Act and has been endeavouring earnestly to remove the imbalance between the rich and poor. Instead of saying that the Tamil Nadu Land Ceiling Act is deficient in some ways, I feel that the Agriculture Minister sitting opposite would be well advised to appreciate the lead given by our Chief Minister Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, in this matter and learn a few things from him, which will benefit the countless millions of poor people in rural areas of our country. It may not be out of place here to mention that our Chief Minister has been insisting that no compensation should be given to lands belonging to temples and religious trusts. But I understand that the Central Government are keen to compensate them. Likewise, the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has been demanding more powers for the State Governments solely guided by the motive of doing good to the people in rural areas. I request that the Central Government should come forward to share their powers with the States in the common interest of the people of our country.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): Mr. Chairman, the other day when we were debating the Finance Bill and again today the House heard with rapt attention and, personally speaking, I heard with respectful attention, the most beautiful exposition of a certain view point by my leader, Shri K. N. Tiwari. I entirely agree with him that in this debate acrimony should not be injected. I entirely disagree with some of the members here who use all sorts of names. To me this practice of using names like "kulak" is reprehensible.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): It is you who have started using this term "kulaks". Others have borrowed it from you.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : The hon. Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha is the unchallenged leader of Rajasthan and thus my leader also. We have the greatest respect for the views expressed by these people. Therefore, I would beg of the hon. House not to inject ill-will or ill-feeling in this debate but to exercise cold reason and warm persuasion which are our ways.

In our country we want to bring about change with consent. Of course,, there is the example of Japan where the Americans brought about land reforms at the point of the bayonet. Land : reforms were introduced in China by expropriating land ; so also in Russia. We do not want it. China had cultural revolution ; We want to have an agricultural revolution. The alternatives before us are very clear. Whether we would have a red revolution or a green revolution. Whether we would have a cultural revolution or on agricultural revolution. Sir, it is in the interest of our nation that we bring about a change with consent, with persuasion through the mechanism of law and not through confiscation or expropriation. Therefore when the basic question is posed as to what is the over-all priority before our country, it is said that we talk of land ceiling. We tell why not bring about representailon ceiling. There is so much of disparity. Let us view this problem from an over-all priority.

Sir, we are not talking about ceiling on incomes. This must be made clear. Jan Sangh is the party which has demanded that while fixing the land ceiling, income must be the test. From the same plot, with the same conditions, same facilities same input, same irrigation, one farmer will take greater yield, another farmer will take the lesser yield. This is not the question. Here we are not considering the question of ceiling on income but the ceiling on land. You cannot increase it. You can increase its productivity. Land as the free gift of nature is fixed in our country. Moreover, India lives in her villages. A large, overwhelming majority of our people live in villages. Sir, therefore, to ensure social justice to overwhelming majority of our people in this country, the first and faremost priority must go to an equitable and the just distribution of a fixed gift of nature to men. Therefore, if we want to establish egalitarian social order in our country; the highest priority must go to the ceiling on land.

The latest national sample survey (which was the 17th round) was done in 1961-62. It revealed that persons having no land or having land less than 2.5 acres together constituted 60% of the total in number, but among these 60% people hold in all hardly 7.6% of the total land. At the other end persons having more than 30 acres, each constitute 2% of the total population in number but had among them altogether 25% of the total land. This is the position. 60% of our population in the country side owns the land-holding of less than 2.5 acres and a very small section our population owns a holding larger than 30 acres.

When people talk of farmers, when they say that we are the voice of the farmers in the country, we must know which farmer ? There is a marginal farmer, landless farmer. There is the farm labourer. There is a poor farmer. They constitute 60% of our population in the countryside owning less than 2.5 acres. There is hardly any 10% of the population which owns more than 30 acres. Sir, justice demands when we talk of re-distribution of land, when we talk of imposition of ceiling and distribution of surplus land to this 60% of the people, we speak the voice of the multitudinous population of our country the—most oppressed, the most neglected, the poorest section of our country. It is said that this is only the first step towards collectivisation.

This ceiling has a scientific background, I want to make it very clear.

India is a small country in the sense that the land: man ratio shows that there is greater pressure on land, that there is greater population as compared to land. India should be equated with Japan, with Taiwan, with Mexico, and not with the Soviet Union or with the United States of America, the two countries which are most backward in agriculture. We have brought this new farm technology, this green revolution, from these small countries, from Japan from Taiwan, from Mexico. In such countries, it is the small farmer, the small farm land-owner, who would contribute to the national wealth of our country. Therefore, even mechanisation is not suited to our conditions; even large-scale farming is not suited to our conditions. This green revolution, this new farm technology, is ideally suited to small-scale farming where the farm-owner takes personal interest, where he applies all the inputs, where he puts his best, his heart and body, into cultvation and brings out gold from the womb of the motherland.

We are not talking of collectivisation even. Even mechanisation or large-scale extensive farming is not suited to our country. It should be made clear once and for all that this ceiling is not a first step towards collectivisation. I would even go to the extent of saying that it cannot be a first step towards cooperativisation. Cooperative servicing? Yes, when you have small farms of 5 or 7 or 8 acres of land. There are people who ask: why did you allow big tractors to be imported? Why did you allow big tractors to be manufactured in this country? If we were earnest about ceiling, if our perspective was clear, the emphasis on tractorisation would not have been there. We can have cooperative servicing tractor stations. In Japan, tractor is an unknown entity; in Taiwan, tractor is an unknown entity. If we have small-scale farming, light traction will be needed and small tools will be needed. As far as big machines are concerned, they could be serviced through cooperatives or through panchayats or through other Government agencies.

Sir, a patent argument that is paraded against the ceiling is that it would lead to a reduction in agricultural production. At the outset, I have no hesitation in recognising the great contribution that the progressive farmers of India had made towards self-sufficiency. The whole nation is grateful to them. But for their hard work, but for their imagination, but for their entrepreneurship, India would not have attained self-sufficiency. The entire nation grateful to them. There is no doubt about it. But the benefits of the green revolution must percolate down below. They must go to the lowest of the lowly in our countryside.

Recently, the Government of Haryana asked the Punjab University to conduct a study on the impact of green revolution on the agricultural structure of Haryana. Here is the study done by the Punjab University. I would like to quote one of the most interesting findings of this study:

> "Two of our findings are relevant in support of this policy. We have established that a small holder is able to produce a much higher output per-acre as compared to a large cultivator. Redistribution of land from the large to the small holders will most likely lead to higher agricultural output. In addition, we find that the adoption of the new technology has lowered the minimum size for economic farm operation. The progressive cultivators operating about 8 acres of land can now earn enough to cover their consumption expenditure and cultivators farming about 15 acres of land can earn substantial surpluses for re-investment. . . ."

[Shri Amrit Nahata]

"These two considerations underline both the possibility and the desirability of imposing a lower ceiling than has been envisaged so far."

This is one of the major conclusions of the study conducted by the Punjab University.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may please conclude.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : I will need three more minutes, Sir.

I now come to the recent controversy about the source of irrigation. In our election manifesto, which is very sacred to me at least, it is said in para 31 :

"Land reforms hold the key to greater effi ciency in agricultural production and the evolution of a more egalitarian social order in rural areas . ."

Then it says :

"Ceiling should be applicable for the family as a whole, the term 'family' being defined so as to include husband, wife and minor children. Where the number of members in the family exceeds five, additional land may be allowed for each member in excess of five in such a manner that the total area admissible to the family does not exceed twice the ceiling limit for a family. The ceiling for a family of five members may be fixed within the range of 10 to 18 acres of perennially irrigated land or irrigated land capable of growing two crops."

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Where did you get this from ?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : We did not distribute our election *manifesto* to the candidates of Swatantra Party.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Or to the people. It is the rarest document found anywhere in India

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : It is said that people who draw water from private tubewells are handicapped as compared to the people who get water from canals constructed by the Government. If you ask the people who draw water from canals, they will say, 'No; it is not correct; sometimes we do not get water; sometimes there is no water in the dam; the uncertainty is there; therefore, we are not better placed than those who irrigate land from private tubewells'. But if you ask the private tubewell owners, they will say, 'It is wrong; we have invested so much; we have sunk these wells; we have to pay charges for electricity, this and that'. My simple suggestion is this If it is established that canal irrigation is cheaper than tubewell irrigation, then the disparity must go; it can very easily go; let the irrigation rates from canals be increased. (*Interruption*) Here lies the crux of the problem They are not interested in removing this discrepancy. they just argue for the sake of argument. This is only a ruse, this is only an excuse to get more land in the ceiling If there is a real disparity, it must go. After all, this controversy on ceiling, I am afraid, is not a real controversy. The real controversy will arise tomorrow when the Government will think seriously of mopping up resources from the countryside. A part of the surplus resources that have been generated in the countryside must come to the public exchequer. For example, Government has set up a committee to study the question of agricultural income tax. That committee will make its report and tomorrow or the day after, Government will have to seriously apply its mind to the question of mobilising resources from the countryside. Then the

question will come whether these people who have generated resources or the people who are trying to put up a masquerade or camouflage of agriculture only to convert there black money into white should be stopped from doing it.

The whole question is that, whatever the ceiling, 15 acres or 18 acres or 13 acres or 10 acres, it must be implemented retrospectively. All *benami* transactions must be illegalised retrospectively and a machinery must be set up in which the beneficiaries of ceiling—those who are going to get land because of the imposition of ceiling—must be involved—in the implementation of land ceilings. In Kerala, Government has set up a statutory popular committee at the village level. This will have to be done in all the States, so that an effective check is there to see that land reforms are implemented.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : सभापति महोदय, जोत की अधिकतम सीमा को कम करने के सवाल पर सत्तारूढ़ दल में जो विवाद चल रहा है वह विवाद कुलक और छोटे किसानों का विवाद नहीं है, वह विवाद नारे और यथार्थवाद का विवाद है। चुनाव घोषणापत्र में यह कहना सरल है कि अधिकतम जोत 10 एकड़, 12 एकड़ और अधिक से अधिक 18 एकड़ होनी चाहिये। किन्तु जब उसको व्यवहार में लाने का प्रश्न पैदा होता है तो कठिनाइयां सामने आती हैं।

अभी तक मैं यह समझने में असमर्थ हूं कि एकड़ों की जो बात कही जा रही है उस का आधार क्या है ? कम से कम 10 एकड़ क्यों, 8 एकड़ क्यों नहीं ? ज्यादा से ज्यादा 18 एकड़ क्यों, 30 एकड़ क्यो नहीं ? क्या इन आंकड़ों के पीछे कोई वैज्ञानिक आधार है ? क्या यह निकाल कर देखा गया है कि एक एकड़ में से कितनी आमदनी होगी ? भूमि की किस्में अलग-अलग हैं, उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता में भी अन्तर है। इसीलिए राज्यों में अलग-अलग कानून बने। अगर हम एकड़ों के हिसाब से विचार करेंगे तो मेरा निवेदन है कि हम सही निर्णय पर नहीं पहुंच सकते। इसलिए इसे यहां से आरम्भ होना चाहिए कि एक किसान परिवार को उसके जीवन-यापन की आवश्यकतायें जुटाने के लिए हम कितनी आमदनी देना चाहते है। क्या हम नहीं चाहते कि किसान का बेटा विश्वविद्यालय तक पढ़े ? क्या हम नही चाहते कि किसान का बेटा नगर मे रहने वालों के साथ समान जीवन-स्तर पर आ सके ? मेरा निवेदन है कि एकड़ो मे बात करने के बजाय रुपयों में बात होनी चाहिए। इसीलिए हमने कहा है, हमारी पार्टी ने कहा है · · ·

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : पन्द्रह हजार।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप पन्द्रह हजार न कहें, जो कहना चाहते हैं वह कहें।

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : आपकी पार्टी ने पन्द्रह हजार कहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमने कहा है कि पन्द्रह सौ रुपया मासिक आमदनी कम से कम रखें, इस दृष्टि से सीलिंग लगाने का प्रस्ताव हो।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हम सीलिंग घटाने की बात कर रहे हैं। क्या इसका कारण यह है कि सीलिंग के आज जो कानून थे उनको लागू करने में हुई विफलता पर आप पर्दा डालना चाहते हैं ? क्या सीलिंग कानून बने नही हैं ? क्या यह सच है कि उन पर अमल नही किया गया ? मुझको जानकर बड़ा

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

ताज्जुब हुआ कि कहीं-कहीं व्यक्ति के नाम में सीलिंग है परिवार के नाम से नहीं। पति के लिए अलग जमीन, पत्नी के लिए अलग और बच्चों के लिए अलग। आज सीलिंग के कानून का मजाक बना दिया गया है। कहीं कहीं तो रेकार्ड भी नहीं है। उनको एकत्र नहीं किया गया। उनके एकत्रीकरण का प्रयास नहीं किया गया है। ईमानदारी से सीलिंग का कानून अमल में नहीं लाया गया। सत्तारूढ़ दल को मान लेना चाहिए कि वह सीलिंग का कानून अमल में लाने में विफल हुआ है और उस विफलता पर पर्दा डालने के लिए सीलिंग कम करने का नारा लगा रहा है।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि सीलिंग कम करने का उद्देश्य क्या है? मैं पढ़ रहा था "पावर्टी इन इण्डिया" बाई वी० एम० वाडेकर नील कांत रथ, उन्हें कोई प्रतिक्रियावादी अर्थशास्त्री नहीं कह सकता। आप उनके लेख को पढ़ कर देखिये। उन्होंने कहा है कि सीलिंग कम करने से ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में गरीबी की समस्या हल नहीं होगी। कितनी जमीन बचेगी लोगों को देने के लिए? क्या केवल जमीन देना पर्याप्त है? क्या जमीन के साथ पानी देना जरूरी नहीं होगा? कुछ आंकड़े "इंडियन एग्रीकल्चर इन ब्रीफ" में अपनी कहानी कहते हैं। आंकड़े बोलते हैं। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भूमिहीनों की संख्या बढ़ी है। जिनके पास अनइकोनोमिक होल्डिंग हैं, कम जमीन है वे जमीन बेच रहे हैं क्योंकि उस जमीन पर खेती करना उनके लिए लाभदायक नहीं है। हम क्या उन्हें जमीन देना चाहते हैं जो खेती नहीं कर सकते हैं? फिर साधन कहां से जुटाये जायेंगे? पानी का प्रबन्ध कैसे होगा? क्या सरकार के पास इतने वित्तीय साधन हैं? इसलिए किसान के मन में डर पैदा हो रहा है। आज हम सीलिंग दस एकड़ करने की बात कर रहे हैं। कल को यह सीलिंग और भी कम हो सकती है। क्या किसान के मन में अनिश्चितता पैदा करना अन्नोत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने का तरीका है?

किसान के मन में यह भी डर है कि जब से कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के साथ कांग्रेस का गठबन्धन हुआ है, वह फिर से कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग को जिन्दा करना चाहती है, कलैक्टिवाइजेशन लाना चाहती है, किसान को सरकार पर निर्भर करना चाहती है। मैं मानता हूं कि हमें खेती में से अधिकतम पैदावार करनी है। घनी खेती हमारी समस्याओं का हल है। इसलिए जोत की कोई अधिकतम सीमा हमेशा के लिए पवित्र नहीं हो सकती है। अगर पैदावार बढ़ जाये तो सीलिंग घट सकती है हमें भूमि पर से लोगों का भार कम करना है। लेकिन यह भूमि को बांटने मात्र से नहीं होगा। बांटने के लिए भूमि है कहां? भूमि की भूख ज्यादा है और भूमि सीमित है। भूमि पर पहले से ही भार अधिक है। अगर हम कृषि से जुड़े हुए उद्योग धन्धों का जाल फैला सकें और जो भूमिहीन आज खेती पर निर्भर हैं, उन्हें कल कारखानों में लगा सकें तब तो हम समस्या का समाधान कर सकते हैं, नहीं तो भूमि की जोत को कम करने की बात एक हास्यास्पद स्थिति तक जायेगी और परिस्थिति ऐसी पैदा होगी जिसमें खेती तो आपकी बिगड़ेगी ही लेकिन साथ-साथ किसान के स्वामित्व में से भी जमीन चली जायेगी। देश में कलैक्टिवाइजेशन नहीं चलेगा। भारत का किसान अपनी जान दे देगा, जमीन नहीं देगा। पोलैंड की कम्युनिस्ट सरकार भी किसान की जमीन नहीं ले सकी। अभी तो देश में लोकतन्त्र है लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि हम खेती के साथ खिलवाड़

करना चाहते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह सवाल नारों से हल नहीं हो सकता, यथार्थवाद के धरातल पर खड़े होकर आप इसको तय करिये।

प्रश्न केवल भूमि की सीमा को घटाने का नहीं है। भूमि की सीमा घटाने के बाद भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार नही मिलेगा। गांव के लोग नगरों मे आ रहे है। गन्दी बस्तियां बढ़ रही हैं। उन्हे अगर वहा रोजगार देना है तो खेती से जुड़े हुए कल कारखानों का विकास करना होगा। यह सरकार नही कर सकी है और समस्या का समाधान गलत ढंग से ढूढना चाहती है—

श्री पीलू मोदी : बेकार सरकार है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जिन किसानो ने व्यक्तिगत प्रयत्नो से सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध किया है उनमें और सरकारी साधनो से सिंचाई के लिए जल प्राप्त करने वाले किसानों में आपको अन्तर करना होगा। एक किसान ने कुआ लगाने मे पैसा खर्च किया—

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : कितना अन्तर ?

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : पैसा कहां से पाया ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अपने परिश्रम से पाया है। वहां से पाया जहा से मालवीय जी ने पाया। लेकिन मालवीय जी की आय पर कोई सीमा नही, खर्च पर कोई सीमा नही। हमको फैसला करना होगा कि हम चाहते हैं या नही कि किसान खेती मे पूंजी लगाए ? जहां सरकार सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध नहीं कर सकती है वहां किसान स्वयं सिंचाई के साधनों का विकास करे ? आज स्थिति यह है कि लोग कुएं उखाड़ रहे हैं। क्या सीलिंग को कम करने का आपका यह अभिप्राय था ?

एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूं। सरकार एलान करे कि आगामी दस वर्षों के लिए सीलिंग मे फिर किसी तरह की कमी नही की जायेगी जिससे अनिश्चितता का वातावरण समाप्त हो सके और लोग अपने प्रयत्नो से अधिकतम उत्पादन कर सकें—

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : ये इनके हाथ में है ? हालात जैसे होते जायेंगे, वैसे करना है। आपने तो इनको दस साल का दस्तावेज लिख दिया—

सभापति महोदय : इनका यह विश्वास है कि ये दस बरस रहेंगे पावर मे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मिश्र जी ठीक कह रहे है। मेरे कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि नीति जो बनेगी, वह तो ससद द्वारा स्वीकृत होगी। किसान के मन मे जो अनिश्चितता पैदा हो गई है, उसे हटाना पडेगा। उसके मन मे यह विश्वास जमाना पड़ेगा कि बार-बार कानून बनाकर उसकी जमीन को कम नही किया जाएगा। अगर ऐसा नही होता है तो खेती मे उसकी रुचि नही रहेगी और खेती मे व्यक्तिगत रुचि नही रहेगी तो खेती नही बढेगी। कारखाने और खेती मे यह जो अन्तर है, इसको हम समझ ले। बिना किसान द्वारा ध्यान दिये हुए खेती नही पनप सकती है। इसलिए किसान के मन मे अनिश्चितता पैदा नही होनी चाहिए और जो विवाद चल रहा है उसने अनिश्चितता पैदा कर दी है।

एक बात और कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा। हमारे कुछ कम्युनिस्ट मित्र कांग्रेस पार्टी में नये विभाजन की तैयारी कर रहे

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि सीलिंग पर आप कोई फैसला करें· · · ·

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : बड़ी चिन्ता है आपको हमारी पार्टी की।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : चिन्ता करनी पड़ेगी। जब आप उनके साथ मिल जाते हैं तब चिन्ता करनी पड़ती है। कांग्रेस की गाय तो मैं समझ सकता हूं लेकिन यह जो बछड़ा है, यह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का बछड़ा दूध पी रहा है। जरा हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्र उससे सावधान रहें।

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI (Sivakasi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this discussion. 70 per cent of the population of India are involved in agriculture. 80 per cent among them are landless agricultural labourers. That being so one would agree that no body can possess a large quantity of land.

At the same time, we must think about women also. On behalf of the women from the agricultural family from the rural areas, I take this opportunity to express the real agony of this new limitation. Most of the girls from the agricultural families in the rural areas are uneducated. The educated employed women will somehow manage in Joint family with their own income. But as a result of this new mode of ceiling, women would have no right to possess no gift or *streedhan* land. So most women are clubbed in such a way that the women in India are bound to their husbands in everything, and now we shall be losing our freedom altogether.

Further, we have no equal rights in the ancestral property. My humble submission is that we must modify the Hindu code and the girls also like boys must have equal rights in the ancestral property, or at least let Government allow the women to have some gift or *streedhan* land.

In Rajasthan, we are reading in the newspapers that about four thousand divorce cases have been filed. That being the situation, let Government allow the women to have some gift or *streedhan* land, and let us also survive, and let us also have the freeeom or liberty to survive.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : Mr. Chairman, Sir. . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY Now, he is arguing for men.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Including Shri Piloo Mody.

I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to intervene in this debate. Shri Atal Bihari vajpayee made a statenent that our party gave slogans but perhaps they were not meant to be implemented. I repudiate the statement. In fact, our party stands firmly for implementation of land reforms in this country.

If we look up back upon history, we shall find that in this country great progress has been made during the last 25 years. I am not saying that there are not weaknesses.

17.34 hours

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

In fact, my Ministry has been the first to point out that there are lacunae in the legislation and in implementation. There are many people who try to circumvent the land reform laws, and a number of difficulties have been pointed out. But ultimately we must look to land reforms in the broader perspective. For instance, take the case of Pakistan. Even today there they talk of having irrigated land to the extent of 200 or 250 acres per family or per holding. While you look to India, the way we have progressed over

the past 35 years—there are certain difficulties in the democratic system, I know, because one has to understand the whole phenomenon of the system in which we are functioning here—landlordism is no longer there. In 1947, 40 per cent of land tenure in this country was hold by zamindars, inamdars, jagirdars and others. They are no longer there. Then, the ceiling laws came. Of course, it is true that the surplus land which was available for disposal was not substantial as was contemplated in the beginning, because of the various lacunae, but to say that nothing has been done in this country would, I think, not be appropriate. Particularly in the field of tenancy laws, except for a few cases in the north-eastern part of the country, in the rest of the country almost two million tenant families have been settled. This is not a small achievement. I know that still—I know it personally there are States where the tenancy laws are not rigorously implemented, but these things should not lead us to the conclusion that nothing has happened in this country.

In fact, I may claim some credit for my party. This morning, on the inclusion of the Kerala Land Reforms Act in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution, a unanimous vote was recorded in this House. This is a unique thing. I humbly submit that my party has a legitimate pride in this, because we were the party in this country, even in the per-Independence days, to rouse the feeling about land reforms and to create a general consciousness in the country about the importance that land reforms have in our country. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : It would not be fair to equate your party at present with your party in the pre-Independence period. We were also in the National Congress then.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I am sorry you are not there now.

SHRI PILOO MOOY : You make yourself non-corrupt. We will all join you. (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, please.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Some people are worried about our party's pledge. May I say that as far as our party's pledge is concerned, we will see that our party's plege is honoured, because as far as we are concerned, there are no two thoughts in this matter. But we are a democratic party. We have discussions, democratic dialogues. Sometimes difference are brought out openly, and perhaps some of the friends opposite draw their own conclusions, but I have no doubt in my mind about this. I will repeat what happened in the morning on the floor of this House. My party will succeed in evolving a general consensus in favour of land reform in this country.

We are now committed. Shri Vajpayee in the morning raised the issue by saking that this is a State subject and he asked why the Centre should dabble with it and how we can give the States the directives. This is the accepted national policy. I suppose even the Opposition parties have now accepted this as a national policy.

Take, for instance, the Orissa Government. They may have certain reservations in their minds, but when they come to the common platform, they say, "No; we would not like to lag behind any other party or any other State Government." Therefore, this land reform is now part of the accepted concept, and at least as far as my party is concerned, there is no going back on this as far as the implementation is concerned.

We have accepted the position that we have to lower the ceilings. I need not go into the merits, because the arguments are well known. Technology has advanced; disparities are there. The green revolution has itself created some problems for us and we have to take note of these factors.

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

So, just as land reform is the accepted policy, similarly, lowering of land ceilings is also an accepted part of our policy.

Unfortunately, some points have been made about transfers in the wake of various States taking up legislation. Reports appear in the papers that in order to circumvent the provisions of the law, which would be enacted, people are transferring land. We are very clear on this. In fact we have suggested to the State Governments our view-point. When they enact their laws, I have no doubt in our my mind that within the next four or five or six months, we anticipate a number of States would enact laws for lowering of the ceiling and when they enact laws, necessarily our advice to them would be to have a retrospective provision. In fact, we have arrived at some sort of consensus on this, that September, 1970 should be the last date, and all transfers thereafter should be nullified. Therefore, those people who want to defeat the land reform laws by transfers . . . (AN HON. MEMBER : Genuine transfers ?) I am not prepared to go into technicalities; if transfers are taking place now, we should presume that they are for circumventing the law and we should proceed on that presumption. These transfers are not permissible, prima facie.

Unfortunately a number of things were said particularly about the statement which is under discussion today. Some papers, some people say that the recommendations of the central land reforms committee have been distorted and not only my name and my ministry's name but also the name of my senior colleague were brought in. As a humble colleague, I would appeal to the good sense of Members because I have a humble claim to make that my ministry is one of the ministries which is making some contribution to the economy of the country and I request them not to try to condemn institutions which are making useful contributions to the economy of the country.

Secondly, there is some misunderstanding about the whole thing. Am I supposed, or my senior colleague is supposed to report to Parliament on a subject-matter which was not discussed and decided upon by the central land reforms committee ? I think to do so would be misleading Parliament and the country. There may be honest difference of opinion whether privately irrigated land and the government sources—irrigated land should be equated or not; there are people who say it should be equated and there may be honest difference of opinion and I have no quarrel. It is not fair to say that my Ministry has made some changes while reporting to Parliament, changes which were not decided upon or discussed by the central land reforms committee . . . (*Interruptions.*) It was on 4th August that a statement was made here. The central land reform committee met on the 3rd and they discussed and dispersed; they did not prepare any report. Naturally the Ministry recorded the consensus and we thought we should inform Parliament about it. The same day I made a statement on the floor of the Rajya Sabha. Normally we do not refer to what happenes in the other House but this being a controversial subject, I have to do that. On the 4th August I was not prepared for any supplementary; I never thought I would be asked questions. Mr. Raj Narain, then a Member of the Rajya Sabha, asked : what is the definition of irrigated land ? On the 4th of August, I said in the other House; in regard to irrigated land the understanding of the land reforms committee—not my understanding or my Ministry's understanding—has been that perennially irrigated lands were lands "which got water for two seasons from Government sources or State tubewells." As far as facts are concerned, this is the position, which was explamd on that very day. The Minister's statement should be read in the context. Where is the question of any distortion ?

I am not saying that the land reforms committee cannot make a mistake or that

I cannot commit an error. Nobody is infallible. Suppose you feel that this recommendation is ont correct, you can change it. So, to say that the Ministry has distorted or misled the public is a very unfair charge. So, I appeal to the hon. Members not to have any misunderstanding as far as that matter is concerned.

As I said it is open to Parliament to make whatever changes it wants, it is a sovereign body and even if the central land reforms committee makes some recommendation, if this House recommends some changes in those recommendations, it is binding on us.

Mr. Panda is not here; he says that some phrase has been smuggled. On 15th November in this House we replied to the same question and it was explained. Nobody noticed it. All of a sudden, when the Ministry's report was placed on the Table of the House, I do not know what happened; people thought the Ministry had distorted something and brought about some modifications.

A number of laws were enacted and my ministry has examined all of them. Wherever irrigated land has been defined in ceiling laws, it has been with reference to land irrigated from Government source. You can say that this is a wrong position, but this has been the legal position. A law was enacted in West Bengal during President's rule. This was put to the Consultative Committee where many of the members from CPI, CPM, etc. were there. There also the definition given is land irrigated from government source and nobody objected to it. Now they are trying to level some charges. The laws are processed and examined by the Planning Commission, Home Ministry and my Ministry before President's assent is given. All the ministries said unanimously that they are all right. The Bihar law also defines it as land irrigated from government source. Recently in Madhya Pradesh, Sethiji thought the Government of India may take some objection later and he said, "Please examine our legislation". So again the Planning Commission, my ministry and the Home Ministry examined it. There also the definition of irrigated land is land irrigated from government source. So, is there any basis to sustain the charge that my ministry is trying to do something deliberately ? If there is some misunderstanding, at least after this debate, let this controversy be buried and let us concentrate on how land reforms can be properly implemented. Let us understand the problem in depth and act on that basis.

When this controversy started appearing in the press, we convened a meeting of the Central Land Reforms Committee, which went into the verbatim record of the conference and this is the conclusion which they drew :

> "In the discussion that ensued, the first point to be discussed at length was whether or not the Ministry of Agriculture had distorted the recommendations of the Committee. At the request of some members relevant portions from the verbatim report of the meeting held on 16-4-1971 were read out. The view expresse d at that meeting was that irrigation from private sources should not be equated with irrigation from public sources because such a policy might inhibit future investment in irrigation. No opposition to that point of view was expressed by any member of the Committee. In the meeting held oo August 3, 1971, the question of differentiating between private and public discussion were held in two stages on the dates, first on 16th April, 1971 and then on third August, 1971. These discussion should be considered together. The question of source of irrigation was discussed in the first meeting and no opposition was expressed to the view that private irrigation should not be equated

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

with public irrigation. The question was not re-opened on 3-8 71. Clarification to this effect was given in Rajya Sabha on 4-8-1971 immediately after the statement was made. The same stand was taken in answering a Lok Sabha Question later on. After considering all aspects of the matter the Committee came to the conclusion that there was absolutely no basis for the charge that the Ministry of Agriculture had distorted the recommendations of the Committee. The Committee desired it to be recorded that there was no attempt to mislead the public."

Mr. Chittibabu said that I have said that there are some defects in the Tamil Nadu law. So far as land reforms are concerned, I have no quarrel with any State Government. Of course, it is my duty to bring to their notice if there is any lacuna. Their law is better than the laws in many other States. Still, there are some lacunae. For instance, many exemptions are still there. The upper limit was allmost 60 acres. Recently they have reduced that. There are still some points in regard to which the Tamil Nadu Government have to fall in line with the broad recommendations to the Central Land Reforms Committee. I do not want to make an issue or controversy as such between the Tamil Nadu Government and my Ministry. We will discuss it, and I have no doubt in my mind, that we will succeed in persuading them to accept our viewpoint.

Shri Vajpayee referred to collectivisation. I think a deliberate attempt is being made in this country to create confusion about the land reform legislation. There is no intention whatsoever for the Government of India to collectivise agriculture.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Then why did you pass that resolution in 1956.

SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE: That is for co-operative farming; not collective farming. I am sorry, Shri Piloo Mody could not follow the difference between the two. As far as this statement of Shri Vajpayee is concerned, of course, we want to reduce the disparity in the present holdings of land. We consider it as one of the most important and basic problems of our policy. So, I want to assure the farmers that the Congress Party and our government stand in favour of protecting the property of small holders of this country. Therefore, there should be no fear of collectivisation as such.

श्री के० डी० मालवीय (डुमरियागंज) : उस बयान से मुझे पूरा सन्तोष है जो अभी मंत्री जी ने दिया। मैं जानता हूं कि सेन्ट्रल लैंड रिफोर्म्स कमेटी ने जो कहा है वह उनकी राय है और इस सम्बन्ध में जो दोषारोपण किया जाता है मुझे कोई भी संदेह नहीं है, कि वह सब व्यर्थ है, बेकार है। लेकिन मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूं, क्या यह मंत्री जी के लिए बताना सभव है कि यह जो प्राइवेटली इर्रीगेटेड लैंड का खर्चा है, किसी भी स्टेट को सैम्पिल स्टेट बनाकर बताया जा सकता है, चाहे वह महाराष्ट्र हो, यू० पी० हो या बिहार हो, किसी स्टेट में जो प्राइवेटली इर्रीगेटेड जोतें हैं, उनमे जो खर्चा हुआ है उसकी क्या स्थिति है, गवर्नमेंट से लेकर, या कोआपरेटिव, लैंड मार्टमेंज बैंक से रुपया लेकर, या अपना जो खर्चा है उसमें दोनों का क्या प्रोपोर्शन होगा ?

I am trying to make out a case that there should be no differentiation between the two types of irrigated land. This is my personal view. There should not be any differentiation and the Central Land Reforms Committee view is perhaps not acceptable to me on the plea that private money is coming forward for investment in the development of these areas. So far as land beyond 20 acres upto 50 or more acres in the name of dryland is concerned they cannot be developed by private sour-

ces today, tomorrow or even the day after. Is it possible for the government to give any indication, at any stage, as to what would be the proportion of private investment and public investment in privately-owned irrigated land ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : There are two aspects of this problem. There is some difference of opinion, and honestly I would say, on this point. Firstly, a substantial portion of the investment is naturally from the public sector.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhanduka) : There is very little time left. If questions and Answers go on like this, we cannot get much time.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Let them ask each other in their party meeting and not waste the time of the House.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : This is a very relevant question. It should be answered now. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Darbara Singh.

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : चेयरमैन सर, यह बहुत अहम् सवाल हमारे सामने है। आज सारे हिन्दुस्तान में मुख्तलिफ सरकारें अपने ढंग से लैंड सीलिंग को देख रही हैं। मैं यह इसलिये कहता हूं कि गो यह सब्जेक्ट सेंटर का नहीं और हर वक्त यहां टाल होती रही है कि इसे स्टेट्स जानें कि कैसे उन्होंने इस सीलिंग को करना है। गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया ने उस पर छोड़ा, इसलिये छोड़ा कि सब्जेक्ट उनका था और उन्होंने अपने ढंग से जो किया वह बिल्कुल ना-तसल्लीबख्श था। टेनेंसी को पूरे तौर पर उन्होंने बैठाया नहीं। टेनेंट्स और ज्यादा निकलते गये। स्टेटिस्टिक्स ऐसा बताते हैं कि उन लोगों को मजबूर कर दिया गया। जो टेनेंसी के तौर पर काम करते थे उनको निकाल दिया। वह टेनेंसी से फिर दूसरे पेशे पर चले गये। वजह यह कि इतनी सुपरहोल्ड रख दी गई कि उसमें से निकास हो गया सब चीज का। जितनी जमीन जिसके कब्जे में थी वह उसके पास रही। बहुत कम जमीन है जो लोगों को बांटी गयी। तमाम टेनेंट्स जो उस पर काम करते थे दस-पन्द्रह साल से उसको जमीन नहीं दी गई। कोई न कोई जरिया, रास्ता ढूंढ लिया गया। मैं इस बात को बहुत तूल नहीं देना चाहता हूं। लेकिन कुछ स्टेट्स ने बिलकुल यह तय किया है कि जो हैव-नाट्स हैं, जो खेती कर सकते हैं, जो खेती करना जानते उनको जमीन दी जाए, उस तरफ जाने के बजाय उन्होंने नये रास्ते ढूंढे और उसकी वजह से वह उस बात को पूरी तौर पर नहीं ला सके। मैं पंजाब के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि तीस एकड़ की सीलिंग वहां मुकर्रर की गयी। उस तीस एकड़ में तीन-तीन हजार के दो मालिक हैं वह निकल गये। हम अब फिर देखते हैं कि वह फिर उसमें से निकलने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यह ठीक है कि इसके लिये जो हम जानते हैं इस्तेमाल किये हैं उसके लिये उपाय किया जा रहा है, यहां कहा गया कि रिट्रोस्पेक्टिव होना। 1970 से लागू होगा। वह कैसे कर पायेंगे, वह आपको लिटिगेशन में ले जायेंगे। अब तो सुपरहोल्ड के जरिये उन्होंने ढूंढे हैं, अब लिटिगेशन का जरिया ढूंढेंगे। इसलिए इसमें परेशानी नहीं, लेकिन लैंड कितनी ट्रांसफर हुई हैं और करोड़ों रुपया हिन्दुस्तान भर में खर्च हुआ है उसको रोकथाम करनी चाहिए थी। उसकी रोकथाम इस तरह करनी चाहिए थी कि आर्डिनेंस जारी करके सारी ट्रांसफर्स नलिफाई हों। अब करोड़ों रुपया खर्च हो गया और बेसहारा लोग सरकार के दरवाजे पर देखे हुए हैं जहां से वह ट्रांसफर्स अपना करवा सकते हैं। किसी ने बेटे के नाम पर, किसी ने

[श्री सरदारा सिंह]

नौकर के नाम पर, किसी ने डाइवोर्स करके बीवी के नाम पर लिखाई। जमीन कहीं आपको मिलने वाली नहीं है। अगर आप चाहें कि आप इसको लागू करना चाहते हैं तो इसमें केन्द्र सरकार का कुछ नहीं, लेकिन सीलिंग हुई है सरकारों की तरफ से। वह सीलिंड आप कहते हैं कि 18 नहीं होनी चाहिए, 44 होनी चाहिए, 45 होनी चाहिए इतना ही यह सब कुछ कहा जा रहा है। मैं तो कहता हूं कि आप किसके लिए निकालना चाहते हैं? आप जिसके लिए जमीन निकालना चाहते हैं वह निकलने वाली नहीं है। बड़े-बड़े अजदहा बैठे हुए हैं उसको छिपाने के लिए। परसेंटेज हेक-नाट्स की ज्यादा है। कल्टीवेशन करने वाले दो एकड़, पांच एकड़ के जो मार्जिनल फार्मर्स हैं उनकी तादाद ज्यादा है। किन्तु वह प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा करते हैं जिनके पास तीन हजार एकड़ है, मैं यह नहीं मानता। आज के जमाने में टेक्नालाजी आई है उसमें जो छोटे किसान ज्यादा पैदा कर सकते हैं। मेक्सिकन गदम के नये बीज आये हैं, उसके साथ-साथ जितनी डिवलपमेंट्स हुई है उसको सरकार ने जितनी इनपुट्स दी हैं उनकी वजह से यहां पहले दो तीन मन प्रोडक्शन होता था वहां अब दस-पन्द्रह मन गदम निकलती है। यह किस वजह से हुआ है? टेक्नालाजी नहीं, जो साइंटिफिक रिसर्च हुई है उसकी वजह से हम आगे बढ़े हैं। वही दो हजार, तीन हजार वाले मालिक जो थे वह सूखे मरते थे। जमीन उनकी थी लेकिन कल्टिवेशन नहीं थी। वह मुजाहरे से लेते थे, मुजाहरे के पेट काटते थे; खुद कल्टिवेशन नहीं करते थे। यह कोई छोटी बात नहीं है।

18 hrs

बड़ी हैरानी की बात हुई। एक साथी ने यह कहा कि ट्रैक्टर जो हैं वह बन्द होने चाहिए। मैं कहता हूं कि छोटे ट्रैक्टर हों, हैंड ड्रिवेन ताकि लोग अपना कल्टिवेशन कर सकें। इंटेसिव कल्टिवेशन हो सके। मैं कहता हूं कि 18 एकड़ हो या जितना भी हो, हम अपने कांग्रेस मैनिफेस्टो से बिल्कुल इधर उधर नहीं जा सकते। जो जाएगा वह पार्टी छोड़कर जायेगा, मैं ऐसा समझता हूं।

यहां पर सवाल उठाये गये हैं कि, इनकम बेस्ड हो। अगर हम इनकम बेस्ड करना चाहते हैं तो फिर यह हमको कहां ले जायेगा? पंजाब के अन्दर . . .

श्री आर० डी० भंडारे (बम्बई मध्य): पार्टी ने 1960 में छोड़ दिया था।

श्री सरदारा सिंह जो लुधियाना यूनिवर्सिटी है, ऐग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी उसने क्या कहा है? उसके हिसाब से 30 एकड़ भी कम जमीन है। वह कहते हैं कि 50 एकड़ होनी चाहिए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर यह यूनिवर्सिटी किस लिए आपने बनाई है? यह गलत स्टेटिस्टिक्स देकर लोगों में गलतफहमी बढ़ाना चाहती है। इस लिए मैं कहता हूं कि क्या इन बड़े-बड़े आदमियों को हजारों रुपये देकर इस बात के लिए खड़ा किया गया है कि वह अपने लैंड-लार्डिज्म को इसमें छिपाये। वह सब बड़े-बड़े आदमी हैं। इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि जो इनकम-बेस्ड की बात कही जाती है, अगर वह चीज आयेगी तो वह आगे कहीं खत्म होने वाली नहीं है। इसी के साथ मैं यह वार्निंग भी देना चाहता हूं कि आपको अरबन सीलिंग को ज्यादा स्पीड अप करना चाहिए। अरबन सीलिंग जो है उसके अन्दर जरूरी है कि यह पहलू तेज किया जाये क्योंकि कहीं यह आइडिया न बन जाय कि यह कुछ करने वाले नहीं हैं।

अरबन सीलिंग के बारे में कांग्रेस और उसकी सरकार का बिल्कुल वाजेह तौर पर स्टैंड है कि हमको इसे करना है और पूरा करना है, लेकिन टाग से बांध देना कि लैंड लेजिस्लेशन तब हो, लैंड सीलिंग तब हो जब अरबन सीलिंग हो, तो यह बात ठीक नहीं है । यह आज बीस साल से, पन्द्रह साल से चल रही है । मुझे पता है कि कई लोगों के साथ बेइंसाफी हुई है इस लैंड के मामले में । लेकिन उसका भी एक पहलू यह है कि आज लैंड होल्डिंग बढ़ गई है । यहां श्री बाजपेयी कहते रहे, अब उनको खयाल आया किसानों का । लेकिन उनको किसानों का खयाल नहीं, बड़े-बड़े जमींदारों का खयाल है । अगर किसान का खयाल होता तो वह ऐसी बात नहीं कहते ।

मैं मानता हूं कि श्री मालवीय ने एक बहुत वाजेह सवाल उठाया है । यह लैंड-लार्ड जितने हैं उनका हिसाब-किताब होने दीजिए कि उन्होंने कितना रुपया सरकारी तौर पर ट्रैक्टर के लिए, इनपुट के लिए, बिजली के लिए, पानी के लिए या मशीन के लिए लिया है । आज लाखों रुपया उनके जिम्मे निकलेगा, लेकिन गरीब किसान जो हैं, जो शेयर क्रापर है, जो अपनी जमीन में काश्त कर लेना चाहे उसको अपनी फसल के अगेन्स्ट बैंक से कर्जा नहीं मिलता । कर्जा उसको मिलता है जो लाखों रुपया अपनी जमीन से कमाता है । और किससे कमाता है ? जो ऐब्सेंटी लैंडलार्ड है । जमीन उनके नाम है और काश्त करने वाला कोई और है । जो काश्त करने वाला है उसका पेट काट कर वह ले जाता है । आप अन्दाजा कीजिए कि जो ऐब्सेंटी लैंड-लार्ड है वह कब तक कायम रहेगा ? मैं मानता हूं कि मुश्किलात हैं । मुश्किलात यह है कि आप प्राइवेट इरिगेशन और गवर्नमेंट इरिगेशन को तेज करना चाहते हैं या नहीं, आप उसको इंटेंसिफ करना चाहते हैं या नहीं? आप जो भी मर्जी में आये कर लीजिए, लेकिन 18 एकड़ से ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कर सकते । इसके नीचे जो आपकी मर्जी आये कर लीजिये / आप दस एकड़ से पन्द्रह एकड़ कर दें, अट्ठारह एकड़ कर दें, तब प्राइवेट ट्यूबवेल हों तब भी कोई हर्ज नहीं है । लेकिन अगर कभी यह छूट हो कि जो ट्रांस्फर्स वैलिड ट्रांस्फर हैं उनको आप ऐक्सेप्ट करेंगे तो कोई भी ट्रांसफर हिन्दुस्तान भर में ऐसा नहीं है जो इनवैलिड होता हो । अगर आप बेनामी काश्तकार ढूंढेंगे तो पायेंगे कि लोगों ने अपने लड़के के नाम पर ही नहीं, अपने दोस्त के नाम पर जमीन दे दी है और वह काश्त उसके नाम से चली गई ।

समापति महोदय अब आप समाप्त करें ।

श्री दरबारा सिंह : औरों को तो आपने 25-26 मिनट दिये हैं । मैं अभी समाप्त कर देता हूं ।

बेनामी ट्रांस्फर्स को दरियाफ्त करने का ढंग क्या होगा ? इस ढंग से तो आप किसी की जमीन ढूंढ नहीं सकेंगे ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जितने मिनिस्टर हैं या दूसरे लोग हैं उन सबकी जमीनें भी आप देख लें और पता लगा लें कि किसके पास कितनी जमीन है । बड़े-बड़े अफसर जो हैं ब्यूरोक्रेसी जो है वह तो वैंडिड है इस बात के लिये कोई भी लेजिस्लेशन आगे बढ़ने ही न पाये और वह बढ़ने नहीं देगी । इस वास्ते सब चीजों को देखकर आप फैसला करें ।

[श्री बच्चाराम सिंह]

अन्त में मैं आशा करता हूं कि कांग्रेस का जो मैनिफेस्टो है उसको पूरी तरह से आप लागू करेंगे।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, by the time I have addressed you, I am not quite sure that my time is not already over. However, if there are landless in this country, I find that there are timeless in this House, if I can use 'timeless' with a different connotation altogether. Or, at best, you can say that there are those to whose lot has fallen 'uneconomic time' and since it seems to be completely beyond your capacity to make 'uneconomic' time 'economic'. That also seems to be the position of this Government also that it cannot make uneconomic holding economic or give land to the landless The position of the Chair and the position of the Government are absolutely on all fours the same

Sir, it is quite clear that there can be no meaningful contribution to this highly complex subject during the time that is made available to me Indeed the controversy over this subject is so charged with irrational emotion that he would be the moddest of all persons who will try to introduce a measure of rationality during the meagre time available in this debate

I don't want, Mr Chairman, to give expression to simplistic formulations or bold statements on this subject We can utilise a future occasion to give expression to our views Otherwise, I am afraid, I may be making myself an utterly ridiculous, whatever capacity for brevity I may possess; I would only be giving expression to my economic and social illiteracy on the subject That I do not propose to do.

But a 'capsule' statement that I will permit myself on this occasion is that we are for the revision of the ceiling and this has been reiterated so many times in our important resolutions and even in our election manifesto. We are prepared to go to the farthest limit of the optimum size of a holding because we think that there is need to introduce equity in the ownership pattern in the rural areas But this must be consistent with a progressive, dynamic and burgeoning agriculture. That is in fact a categorical MUST in the given Indian situation

A full statement on this subject would be made available by the Working Committee of my Party this evening and even that would not be a final statement because the final statement must wait till there is a final decision of the Government on the Central Land Reforms Committee's recommendations The Government has not obliged us, even after ten months it has not obliged us, with its decision on the recommendations of the Central Land Reforms Committee It has not given us even adequate statistics on the basis of which we can give our opinion in a sensible manner on the subject However I would only say that we want that all care should be taken in coming to a decision on this subject so that stagnation does not come to grip our agriculture also so that this agricultural stagnation joining hands with industrial stagnation to make the crisis complete in the country

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी): सभापति महोदय, जहां तक भूमि की सीमाबन्दी का प्रश्न है, सरकार को ये आंकड़े देने चाहिए कि उसने जो जमीन की सीमा निर्धारित की है, आज की कीमत के हिसाब से उस से कितने रुपये मिलेंगे और क्या किसी पढ़े-लिखे व्यक्ति, ग्रेजुएट, एम० ए० पास या किसी साइंटिस्ट के पांच व्यक्तियों का परिवार उस भूमि पर खेती करके अपना जीवन-यापन कर सकता है। मैं देखता हूं कि सरकार के इस बयान में कमजोरी और लचकना है। उसने यह नहीं बताया कि आज

की कीमत में निर्धारित भूमि से कितनी आमदनी होगी और क्या किसी पढ़े-लिखे व्यक्ति का परिवार उस भूमि पर रह सकता है या नहीं।

हमारे कई भाई खेती सम्बन्धी समस्याओं को समझते नहीं हैं। सबसे ज्यादा फायदामंद तो रेन वाटर होता है। अगर आसमान से पानी बरसे तो ज्यादा पैदावार होती है। फ्लो इरिगेशन से, अर्थात नदी-नाले या नहर से सिंचाई करके भी ज्यादा पैदावार होती है, लेकिन वह आसमानी पानी की पैदावार की तरह नहीं होती है। इसी तरह लिफ्ट इरिगेशन से उतनी पैदावार नहीं होती है, जितनी कि फ्लो इरिगेशन से होती है जिसका मतलब यह है कि कुओं आदि से सिंचाई करने से पैदावार कम होती है। हमारे बहुत से भाई यह नहीं जानते हैं कि रेन वाटर, लिफ्ट इरिगेशन और फ्लो इरिगेशन में क्या फर्क है। अगर बारिश न हो और नदी नाले से पैदावार की जाये, तो 60 फीसदी से ज्यादा पैदावार नहीं होगी।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री पडा, ने कहा है कि जमीन है। सब भूमि गोपाल की। भूमि तो सबकी है, लेकिन वह टुकडे-टुकडे करके तो नहीं बाँटी जा सकती है। हमारे देश में चार सौ मिलियन एकड जोत की जमीन है और हमारी जनसंख्या साठ करोड के लगभग हो गई है। तो फिर जमीन का बटवारा कैसे होगा ?

जिसके पास जमीन है, लेकिन जो पैदावार नहीं करता है, उससे जमीन ले लेनी चाहिए, सरकार का यह उसूल होना चाहिए। सरकार को पैदावार की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। आखिर हले जमीन से पैदावार करके लोगों को खिलाना है। मैं भूमि की सीमा तक कर चाहता हूं, लेकिन वह ऐसी होनी चाहिए, जो इकानोमिक होल्डिंग हो।

कुछ भाइयों ने कुलक कहा है। क्या डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद कुलक थे ?

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : कुलक नहीं, तो और क्या थे ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या डा० श्री कृष्ण सिंह कुलक थे ?

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : वह जमींदार थे।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या डा० अनुग्रह नारायण सिंह कुलक थे ? वे सब अंग्रेजों से लडे और जेल में गये। रूस में जो कुलक थे, उन्होंने वहां के रेवोल्यूशन में मदद नहीं की। यहां के कुलक और वहां के कुलक में फर्क है। हमारे भाइयों को पता नहीं है कि हम जेल जाने में।

श्री नाहाटा ने चीन के कल्चरल रेवोल्यूशन की बात कही। मैं कल्चरल रेवोल्यूशन चाहता हूं। चीन में कल्चरल रेवोल्यूशन किसानों के खिलाफ नहीं हुआ, बल्कि उन लोगों के खिलाफ हुआ, जो फौज में और बडे-बडे ओहदों पर बडी तनख्वाहें पाते थे। जिन्होंने चाइना की हिस्ट्री को पढ़ा है और हिन्दुस्तान की तो दोनों देशों का किसान रेवोल्यूशनरी रहा है। हम ने स्वाधीनता की लडाई लडी। मेरे पास थोडी जमीन है। उसी को जोत कर पैदा किया और जाकर स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई लड़ी। अंग्रेजों के साथ मैदाने जंग में रहे और आगे भी जो कुछ कहिए करने को तैयार हैं। लेकिन हमारे साथ बहुत आदमी जेल जाकर खाने को नहीं मिला तो भागकर चले गये, माफी मांग कर चले गये। इसलिए यह कहें कि हिन्दुस्तान का किसान कुलक है, प्रति-

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

क्रियावादी है, यह गलत है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं मोहन दास करम चद गांधी मोतीहारी में गये तो वहां के छोटे-छोटे लोगों ने जमीन दी कांग्रेस आफिस के लिए, जेल गये, चन्दा दिया और आज भी हमारे साथ हैं जो भी हमारा प्रोग्राम होता है उस में साथ देते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... कोई ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग नहीं करता।

इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि जमीन की सीलिंग हो। सरकार इसका अन्दाज लगाये कि एक परिवार को हम कितना देना चाहते हैं, उससे उसकी कैसे परवरिश होगी, अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाना, घर बनाना, कपड़े पहनना, बीमारी में खर्च करना, यह सब सरकार सोच ले और जमीन का सीलिंग ठीक करे। जमीन की सीलिंग हो लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि इधर के और उधर के जो एम० पी० है वह साल मे पन्द्रह हजार पाते है, इतना तो किसान को दें। अगर हम 15 हजार नेट इनकम उनको नहीं दे सके तो किसान के बच्चे आपको छोड़ने वाले नहीं है, इस बात को आप याद रखिये। इसलिए मैं चाहता हू कि सरकार मे जो लोग है उनको सोचना चाहिए कि जो लोग सीलिंग लगाना चाहते हैं वह सीलिंग अपने ऊपर भी लगाये, सरकारी नौकर है, राष्ट्रपति हैं, मिनिस्टर है, बडे बड़े अफसर है, प्रोफेसर है, डाक्टर है, सब जगह सीलिंग होनी चाहिए, सेठ साहूकार है .....

एक माननीय सदस्य : बिरला हैं, टाटा हैं ....

श्री विभूति मिश्र : वह सेठ साहूकारो मे आ गये।

श्री शशिभूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : बिरला इन्क्वायरी का विरोध आपने किया था ...

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आपका अनुमान तोड़वाने में गया था और पहला सवाल मैंने किया था कि इस बिरला हाउस को ले लिया जाय ....

श्री शशिभूषण : मैं इनको बड़ा जमींदार नहीं मानता। मे तो छोटे-छोटे जमीदार हैं। लेकिन इनसे प्रार्थना यह है कि जमीदारों की जमादारी न करें।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : पार्लियामेंट में पत जी ने जवाब दिया था। मैंने कहा था कि बिरला हाउस लेना चाहिए। आपके रेकार्ड की चीज है वर्षों पहले की, देख सकते हैं।

इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार जमीन के ऊपर सीलिंग लाए और देखे कि कितनी पैदावार है। ट्यूब वैल और पम्पो-इरिगेशन में फर्क है। एक बात और है कि जमीन का क्लासिफिकेशन करें नम्बर एक, नम्बर दो, नम्बर तीन, नम्बर चार क्योंकि एक ही गाव में एक-एक जगह पर एक तरह की जमीन नहीं है। इसलिए जमीन का क्लासिफिकेशन हो। मैं सीलिंग जरूर चाहता हूं और यह चाहता हूं कि किसी के पास ज्यादा जमीन नहीं रह। सब को जीने का हक है। जो 31 हजार करोड़ नेशनल इनकम है उसका इक्विटेबल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन होना चाहिए। न किसी को ज्यादा मिले न किसी को कम मिले।

यह जो हमारे भाई विरोधी लोग हैं, पडा जी ने कहा कि बहन को हक नहीं होना चाहिए, बेटी का हक नहीं होना चाहिए। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि बीकर सेक्शन को क्यो हक नहीं देना चाहते हैं? हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं, हमारी बहन हैं, क्या वह हिन्दुस्तान की सेवा नहीं कर रही हैं? इसलिए यह जो उन्होंने कहा कि इन लोगों

को हक नहीं होना चाहिए, खाली पुरुषों को हक होना चाहिए, इससे बढ़ कर अन्याय और क्या होगा ? इसलिए सरकार सोच समझ कर सीलिंग लगाये । जमीन का बंटवारा हो और सरकार यह देखे कि जो जमीन से ज्यादा पैदावार कर सके उसको जमीन रखने का हक है और जो नहीं पैदा कर सके उसको रखने का हक नहीं है ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhanduka) : I think the question of ceiling is, as the hon. Minister has said rightly, full of misapprehensions. We ought to start, of course, from the fact that ceilings were introduced earlier on, and the question now is one only of revision, that is, revision downwards.

The question that I would like to put is this. What is the basis on which you are fixing the ceiling ? Is it on the basis of the income that may be derived from a particular holding ? Or is it on the basis of an efficient unit, a unit which is efficient economically from the point of view of modern agriculture ? What is the basis ?

There must be some basis and clearly, if income is the basis, this is a point which also should be remembered, namely that farming is something where when you fix a ceiling, you are actually fixing a ceiling on the man's income. When a comparision with urban ceiling is made, this distinction is important to bear in mind The urban ceiling is a ceiling put on property in a particular form. You leave the man whose property you put a ceiling on, still free to earn whatever he likes with his normal profession. But here this is the sole means of livelihood; this is the source of income, and, therefore, this distinction should be clearly borne in mind.

The two are not comparable. Because you fix a ceiling on urban land or urban property, therefore, is no reason for revising ceiling here. In fact, there is indirectly as ceiling, of course, on all other professions, that is to say, that which is put by direct taxes such as income-tax and so on, limiting the person's income, but there the income that is fixed is in terms of lakhs of rupees. But here what is the ceiling ? Even if you think in terms of income, whatever the basis for the calculations you make, whether it be irrigated land or otherwise, and you ashame that the farmer is really going to earn a thousand rupees or so not per acre, yet he is going to be still well below whatever ceiling there exists today directly and indirectly on the other professions. But I am not really here concerned with that. What I would lies is an answer to my question : What is the basis on which you have fixed the ceiling ?

Then, I would put this question. The surplus land that you may acquire in this way is going to be in many different pockets. It will be a very difficult problem to allot it in any sensible way. Those who have had experience of consolidation of holdings should be well aware of the fact that it is a virtually impossible task. In most States, the task of consolidating holdings has had to be given up. This task is not going to be easy. But, to whom are you going to give this surplus land ? Are you going to give it to those whose holdings are non-viable so as to make them viable ? In fact, before this, I may put this question : How much are you proposing to give out of this surplus land to each individual ? What is this particular unit ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the hon. Member should try to conclude.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : If you do not let me finish even two points, I might as well sit down.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may finish his points.

SHRI H. M. PATEL. I am trying to make only points and I am not even elaborating them

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no time. That is why I am asking the hon Member to be brief and conclude.

SHRI H. M. PATEL What is this unit ? How many acres will you give out of the surplus land to each person and as and when you proceed to distribute ? If that be so, as somebody pointed out, large numbers of holdings, in fact, the overwhelming majority of holdings are below two acres or below two hectares, certainly they will form the overwhelming majority. Do you regard two hectares as a viable holding ? If not, would it not be more in the interest of the country to make those non-viable holdings into viable ones and then to proceed to think of those who are landless labour or landless agricultural workers ?

Finally, I think this is a point which you may well consider Is it everybody and anybody who can take to farming? Farming is not only a hard business and hard work is called for but it is also an art. There is something which makes a farmer and not everybody can be a farmer and if you want farming to be prosperous and so on, then I think you must take that factor also into account

There is another point which I think is not usually borne in mind and that is the operation of landholdings on the lot of Harijans in our country You may fix a ceiling today My holdings may be today at the ceiling If I have four sons, the holding is going to be devided into four The ceiling on land holding, which was a good one, which was presumably fixed to bring in a fairly satisfactory income for the family, would immediately become almost non-viable If you would think in terms of bringing in a law, that would be good something in the nature of primogeniture or ensuing that only one person gets the land and the rest get some money in compensation. As it is today, regularly, the size of the land holdings is going down

There was one point that was made and that was important also We talk in terms of the country as a whole. But I must urge that in agriculture conditions that prevail vary from area to area in the country I would refer to one thing. Take the position in Surat and Bulsar — formerly they were one district, now they are two districts 74 per cent of the farms have an average size of less than three hectares and the existing ceiling in this district are 6 5 hectares of unirrigated land, or 3 2 hectares of seasonally irrigated rice land, and 1.6 hectares of perennially irrigated land. This is the ceiling as it is in operation today in this district of Gujarat But ceilings vary from district to district

MR. CHAIRMAN Please try to conclude

SHRI H M PATEL I can claim that the ceiling laws have been enforced fairly satisfactorily in Gujarat, though not of course as satisfactorily as one might wish Are these ceilings so high that they should be lowered further? Why should they be lowered? These ceilings were worked out in the old days on the criterion that they should produce an income of Rs 3,600 a year The ceilings vary in Gujarat from as low as 15 20 acres rising to 200 and odd acres in some places, depending on the quality of the land, availability of water and so on

AN HON. MEMBER Is it for family or individual?

SHRI H M. PATEL These ceilings are for individuals, family concept has come now If you look at the report of the intensive agricultural district programme which was published in which full statistics are given—I have no time, otherwise I would give you full facts and figures—you will see that in practice it is not just a question of ceiling being for individuals, but for family

holdings. It is not as if large amounts of surplus land are available. Whatever ceilings you fix, when you compare the surplus land likely to be available with the number of the landless people or persons whose holdings are non-viable you will find that those whom you are likely to benefit would be a negligible number of people.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला): चेयरमैन साहब, सारा ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन जिसकी चर्चा बहुत लोग फक्र से करते हैं अगर उसको प्रापर एनालाइज किया जाये तो मैंने जो पंजाब मे हरियाणा मे देखा 90 परसेंट ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन पर, ट्रैक्टर पर, मशीन पर, खाद पर जो रुपया है वह गवर्नमेंट सोर्जेज मे आया है। मेरे अपने डिस्ट्रिक्ट मे मुझे मालूम है, मेरे सूबे का मुझे मालूम है और साथ के जो सूबे है उनका भी मालूम हैं। प्राब्लम सबसे बडी यह है . . . (व्यवधान) . . . अपने फार्म का भी पता है और आपके फार्म का भी पता है। मेरे पास फार्म है और कर्जा भी है इसीलिये कहता हूं। सवाल यह है कि स्माल फार्मर्स को आप कोई मौका देंगे कि वह भी ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन मे पार्टनर बनें? सवाल यह है कि आप छोटे आदमी को कोई मौका देंगे कि वह इस सारे नेशनल मूवमेंट मे, इस ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन मे हिस्सेदार हो सके, इसमे इनवाल्व हो सके। अगर आप कोई मौका देना चाहेंगे तो प्रेजेन्ट सिस्टम को चेंज करना पड़ेगा। आप प्रेजेन्ट सिस्टम को कन्टिन्यू रखे, रुपया इसी तरह से डिस्ट्रीब्यूट हो; ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन के नाम पर, सारा रुपया बड़े-बड़े आदमियों के हाथ मे चला जाये, ट्रैक्टर के नाम पर, फर्टिलाइजर के नाम पर, मशीनरी के नाम पर और फिर आप दो एकड़ वाले, पाँच एकड़ वाले, तीन एकड़ वाले को कोई लोन देते हैं. उनको इरीगेशन की कोई फेसिलिटी देते हैं? उनकी आप नये सीड्स कितने देते है, एग्रीकल्चरल मशीनरी कितनी प्रोवाइड करते हैं, उनके लिए क्या इस्टिट्यूशन कायम करते है, यह सोचने का सवाल है? प्रेजेन्ट सीलिंग जो है आपने 10 और 18 एकड़ के अन्दर रखी, आज का आप का स्टेटमेंट है, उसकी डिटेल्स मे मैं नही जाता लेकिन एक बात साफ है कि 10 एकड़ और 18 एकड़ के दर्मियान सीलिंग होनी चाहिए चाहे वह इरीगेटेड लैंड थ्रू गवर्नमेंट सोर्सेज हो या इरीगेटेड लैंड थ्रू प्राइवेट सोर्सेज हो। अगर आप यह सोचते हो, या हमारे म से कुछ भाई यह सोचते हो कि प्राइवेट इर्रीगेटेड लैंड का खर्चा बहुत आता है, वह खर्चा कितना आता है यह भी हमे मालूम है और उसका बेनीफिट कितना होता है यह मैं यहां बताने के लिये तैयार नही हू, लेकिन उसका बेनीफिट गवर्नमेंट इर्रीगेटेड लैंड से ज्यादा होता है। कई बार बारिश नही होती नहर मे पानी नही आता। 18 एकड़ से ज्यादा की कोई भी सीलिंग नही होनी चाहिये। बंजर जमीन की बात मैं नही करता।

कई दोस्तो ने कहा कि 15,000 रु० आमदनी किसान की मुकर्रर करो। आज हमारे देश मे 20 करोड आदमी ऐसे हैं जिनकी इन्कम 50 पैसे रोजाना है, बल्कि उससे भी कम है, 40 पैसे रोजाना है। लेकिन आप अगर 15,000 रु० की बात कहते है, हम मे से कुछ लोग अगर इस बात को कहते हैं तो उनका मकसद कनफ्यूजन पैदा करने के अलावा और कुछ नही है। यह सवाल आज सोशल जस्टिस का है। इसीलिए सीलिंग को कम करके मार्जिनल फार्मर को बेनिफिट देना, जो सही माने में खुद खेती करता है, गरीब मजारा है, उसको अपने कदम पर खड़ा करना, यह सरकार

(श्री सतपाल कपूर)

का मकसद है, और यही हमारा मैनीफैस्टो है। इसको पूरा करना चाहिए, यही मैं कहना चाहता हूं।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा (नागौर) : सभापति जी, माननीय खाद्य मन्त्री जी के 27 तारीख के स्टेटमेंट पर विवाद हुआ इस सदन में और माननीय सदस्यों के विचार सुने। माननीय शिन्दे जी ने भी अपने कुछ विचार रखे, मैं उनसे सहमत हूं। जहां तक इस स्टेटमेंट का सवाल है, जो स्टेटमेंट दिया उस में न कुछ चीज छुपाई गई, और न कोई बात गलत कही गयी, और न उसमे कोई गलत बात कहने की भावना थी, क्योंकि इसका इतिहास है। केन्द्रीय भूमि सुधार समिति का बनना इसलिए जरूरी समझा भारत सरकार ने क्योंकि देश में सीलिंग के कानून कई सालों पहले राज्यों में बने और उनमें कई तरह की भिन्नताएं थी। और यह एक ऐसा मौका था, जब केन्द्रीय सरकार मजबूत थी, कि भूमि सुधारों के अन्दर एक तरह की समानता हो, और जिन नियमों में कोई न्याय नही है उनमे सुधार हो। इस दृष्टिकोण से इस कमेटी का गठन हुआ। इन्होंने जो कुछ सिफारिशें कीं बहुत सोच समझ कर की, और उनके पीछे आधार था। 10 से 18 एकड़ सिंचित जमीन हो और दो फसलें देने लायक हो, और पैरीनियल इरीगेटेड हो, और सरकारी स्रोतों से हो, यह बात आपने जो ली वह कई राज्यों के अन्दर जो पहले से कानून बने हुए थे, उन कानूनों के अन्दर जिसमें उड़ीसा, बिहार, गुजरात, वेस्ट बंगाल और जो बाद में भी हमने जिसको वेस्ट बंगाल में लागू किया, उस सारी बैकग्राउण्ड में इस सीलिंग की परिभाषा को आपने अख्तियार किया। इसलिए न उसमें कुछ बदलने की गुंजाइश थी, न उसमें तोड़ मरोड़ की गई। हकीकत यह है कि कुछ लोगों के मन में इरादे कुछ और हैं कि सीलिंग और कुछ हो। उनके इरादे सही हो सकते हैं। और वह अपनी तरह से बात कह सकते है। पर उसमें सरकार को यह कहना कि वह जो कह रही है गलत है, और हम जो कह रहे हैं वह सही है, इस प्रकार का विवाद ठीक नही है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि किसान, उसकी खेती और उसकी मुसीबतों को तथा इस देश के अन्दर जो कुछ किसानों ने पिछले दो, तीन साल मे किया है, उस सारी भूमिका को सारे देश को याद रखना पड़ेगा। आज से दो साल पहले लाखों टन अनाज हम विदेशो से मंगाते थे और करोड़ों रु० की विदेशी मुद्रा इस पर खर्च करते थे। लेकिन खाद्यान्न के मामले में जो हम आत्म निर्भर हुए इस रिवोल्यूशन को किसने पैदा किया ? किसान ने। उसके अन्दर सभी तरह के किसान शामिल हैं। आज हम छोटे और बड़े किसान का जो एक विवाद खड़ा करके गांवो के, समाज के स्ट्रक्चर को खराब करना चाहते है, यह मेरी राय में उचित नही है। मैं माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु और उनकी पार्टी के इरादे समझ सकता हूं। मैं सी० पी० आई० के कुछ लोगों के इरादे समझ सकता हूं और यहां बैठे हुए प्रगतिशील लोगों के विचारों को समझ सकता हूं। मगर मैं निवेदन आपसे यह करना चाहता हूं कि हम इस तरह छोटे बड़े की बात करके एक खतरनाक विवाद आज गांवों के अन्दर पैदा कर रहे हैं। यह देश के लिये एक बहुत खतरनाक बात है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग गरीब हैं उनकी गरीबी हटनी चाहिए। जमीन जहां पर ज्यादा है उन लोगों से लेनी चाहिए, उनको देनी चाहिए। सीलिंग के सिद्धान्त को मैं

मानता हूं एक परिवर्तन आया है। पहले कई स्टेटों मे, ज्यादातर स्टेटों मे जहां एक व्यक्ति के ऊपर सीलिंग थी अब हमने यूनिफार्म तरीके से एक सिद्धान्त को अपाया जिसको कांग्रेस के मैनिफैस्टो मे कहा है। वहां पर हमने बड़ा भारी परिवर्तन किया है राज्यो के लिए। फैमिली यूनिट होगा, जिसमे माइनर चिल्ड्रन हों, हस्बैंड-वाइफ हो, यह परिवर्तन बहुत बडा है। इससे कई लोगो की जमीने जो इंडिविडुअल्स के ऊपर थी, हमे मिलेगी, वह जमीन हमे मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन यह उचित बात है कि सीलिंग की परिभाषा की जाए। दस से 18 एकड़ के बीच मे सरकारी स्रोत की बात जो कही गई है, वह बात कांग्रेस के मैनिफैस्टो मे भी मौजूद है। उसी पैराग्राफ म आप देखेंगे नीचे की तीन लाइनो म वैस्ट बंगाल क कानून का रिफरेंस दिया गया है, परिभाषा दी गई है। उससे यह इप्लाइड है कि गवर्नमेंट सोर्स का सवाल था। आप कहते है कि प्राइवेट सोर्स ऐक्जेम्ट हो जाएगा। कोई प्राइवेट सोर्स को ऐक्जेम्ट होने की बात नही है। वह स्लैब्स का सवाल है। उसमे जो दूसरे प्रकार की भूमि है, मैक्सिमम आपने कहा 54 एकड तक सीलिंग हो सकती है जो दूसरे प्रकार की जमीने हो। अगर आप 56 एकड की बात लेकर बैठ जाए, तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारे राजस्थान म 22 से 332 एकड़ तक सीलिंग है। 332 एकड की सीलिंग कहां है? जेसलमेर, जाडा, बाड़मेर, बीकानेर इलाको मे है जहां कि दस साल मे एक दफा भी बरसात नही होती। वहा पर जो हमारी फसल पैदा होती है उसके लिए हमने कहा है, जो मोस्ट साइंटिफिक वे राजस्थान मे हमने डिफाइन किया है कि एक एकड़ जमीन, जिसमे दस मन कैरी किया जा सकता है, उस जमीन को एक स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ मानेंगे। उसकी कीमत की दूसरी फसलें पैदा होने वाली जमीन को दूसरे इलाको मे समान मानेंगे। उसी हिसाब से हमने 36 सौ रुपये की आमदनी परिवार को दी है। जिस समय यह सीलिंग लगाई गई 22 एकड से लेकर 332 एकड़ तक, राजस्थान मे और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान मे 16-17 परसेंट तमाम इरिगेशन है और वह इरिगेशन भी पूरा नही। आज हमारे इरिगेशन की सारी परिभाषा प्रोटेक्टिव इरिगेशन है। वह डबल क्राप इरिगेशन देने वाली क्षमता, 200 परसेंट इंटेंसिटी हिन्दुस्तान के किसी हिस्से मे नही है। आज हमारा नेशन है प्रोटक्टिव इरिगेशन। ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगो का फायदा हो, कम से कम इंटेसिटी रखी जाए जिससे कुछ न कुछ सफल एश्योड हो जाये। यह इंटेंसिटी हमारी नहरो की है। उसी प्रकार से जो प्राइवेट सोर्स आफ इरिगेशन है, उसके बारे मे आप बहुत जोर देते है। कपूर साहब कह रहे थे कि उनसे बहुत फायदे होते है। अलग-अलग इलाको मे अलग-अलग हालात हैं। कई इलाको म पानी ज्यादा है, कई इलाको मे हम दो घंटे ओपन डग-वैल नही चला सकते हैं। इस हिन्दुस्तान की हालत देखिये, कितना बडा हिन्दुस्तान है जिसको हम कंटीनेंट कह सकते है। जिसके अन्दर अलग-अलग सूबे है। एक-एक सूबे के अन्दर अलग-अलग हालात है। यह सारी व्यवस्था जो कुछ आपने किया है, वह सी० एल० आर० सी० की रिपोर्ट मे मौजूद हैं। जिन सिद्धान्तो को हमने प्रतिपादित किया है, जिनको हमने कांग्रेस मैनिफैस्टो मे रखा है, अगर आप उनको इम्प्लीमेंट करते हैं तो हम सब उसके पक्ष मे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि उस मैनिफैस्टो को पूरी तरह से सोच समझ कर उसका सही विवेचन करके उसका करक्ट इंटरप्रिटेशन किया जाये। यह नहीं कि किसी तरह से जिद की जाए और किसी

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा]

तरह से कह दिया कि हमने 18 से 10 एकड़ के बीच कर दिया है। उसका करक्ट इंटरप्रिटेशन करने का सवाल है। हमें आशा है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में किसानों के साथ इंसाफ होगा। हमें चाहे आप बुरा भला कहें, लेकिन हम आपके जैसे लेविल पर नहीं आना चाहते। आप हमको कुलक कहें तो हम आपको नहीं कहते। यह तो आपका स्वभाव है, आपके तौर-तरीके हैं। आप इस सवाल को बिगाड़ना चाहते हैं, तोड़ना चाहते हैं। डेमोक्रेसी में आपका विश्वास नहीं है। इसलिए आप जो कुछ भी कहें, उसके साथ अगर कुछ प्रगतिशील विचारों में पढ़ कर के हमारे कुछ सदस्य आपकी भाषा में भाषा मिलाने लगें तो हमें बोलना पड़ता है। वरना हम बोलना भी नहीं चाहते। हम चाहते हैं कि इंसाफ हो। सरकार सही करेगी, इन्दिरा जी सही करेंगी और हमारे देश में किसान को उनके नेतृत्व में कोई खतरा नहीं है। उनको देश के सारे हालात मालूम हैं। ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन हुआ है, ह्वाइट रेवोल्यूशन लाना है। बहुत काम करना है। आप छोटे किसान की चिंता करते हैं। किसको उनकी चिंता नहीं है जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है। कुल मिला कर दो करोड़ किसान हैं इस देश में जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है या बहुत कम है। 12 करोड़ हैं जिनके पास कुछ नहीं है, कुछ के पास कुछ जमीन है। तो जिनके पास ज्यादा है उनसे लेकर हम देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जमीन लेने के बाद बराबर-बराबर बांट नहीं सकते। अगर इस जमीन के बराबर-बराबर बांटने से समस्या हल होती सारे देश की तो हम वह भी करने को तैयार हैं, लेकिन इससे समस्या हल नहीं होती। हमको समस्या का निदान करना है। छोटे लोगों को, गरीब लोगों को हम समझते हैं कि सब्सिडिअरी आकुपेशन दिया जाये, इन्वेस्टमेंट करने का मौका दिया जाए, उनके लिए ज्यादा व्यवस्थाएं की जाएं, इन सारी बातों को हमको और आपको करना है। पर इन सारी व्यवस्थाओं को करने के लिए बाजिब तौर से सब किसानों को, जो मार्जिनल किसान हैं या थोड़ा-बहुत सर्प्लस पैदा करने वाले किसान हैं, एक लाठी से हांककर हम देश में लगातार एक दूषित वातावरण पैदा करते रहे हैं तो इससे गांव का और समाज का नुकसान होगा तथा देश के उत्पादन पर इसका असर पड़ेगा। जो हमारे मार्जिनल सर्प्लस वाले किसान हैं वह हमारे देश की ताकत है। तभी तो हम और देशों के सामने सिर उठाकर चले जाते हैं। हम जानते हैं कि हमारे किसी के पास बाउल लेकर जाने की बात नहीं है। हालांकि अभी हमारे एक साथी ने कहा कि आज भी अमरीका से धान लेने की बात चल रही है। इतने वर्ष हो गये पचास पचपन वर्ष हो गये, बड़े-बड़े कलेक्टिव और स्टेट फार्म हुए। उसके बाद क्या हुआ? इसलिये हम इन चीजों को रखकर प्रेरणा नहीं ले सकते। हम आपकी सारी बातों को समझते हैं, इन्दिरा जी समझती हैं। वह हमसे भी ज्यादा इस चीज को समझती हैं। इसलिये हम आशा करते हैं कि हम अपना काम पूरा करेंगे, पार्टी की जो बात है उस को भी पूरा करेंगे और उसके अन्दर किसी के साथ किसी प्रकार की गैर-इंसाफी नहीं होगी।

आप देखिये कि किसान किस मुसीबत में काम करता है। मजदूर और दूसरे पेशे वाले लोग कम से कम छाया में बैठते तो हैं। अगर वह आठ घन्टे की तनख्वाह लेकर दो घन्टे काम करें तो भी उनका काम चल सकता है। अगर आज आप उनकी बात नोट करते हैं, उनकी सहायता करते हैं तो

हम भी उनके पक्ष में हैं, लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कड़कड़ाती धूप में और बरसात में खड़े रहकर किसान, जिनके चिड़ी और कमेरी तक दुश्मन बने हुए है, जिस तरह से काम करते हैं और पेट भरते हैं, उनको उखाड़ने के, उनकी लीडरशिप को खत्म करने के जो इरादे है उनको कांग्रेस और हमारे नेता समझते हैं। उनकी कमर तोड़ने का और उनकी छोटी-मोटी लीडरशिप को खत्म करने का कभी भी कांग्रेस का इरादा नहीं हो सकता। इन सारी बातो को सोच समझकर बिल्कुल सही तरीके से इसाफ के साथ काम किया जायेगा।

एक शब्द मैं कहना चाहता हू उस समाचार के बारे मे जो नेशनल कमिशन आफ ऐग्रीकल्चर के नाम से निकला है। वह नेशनल कमिशन का ब्यू नही है। वह तो जो उसका वर्किंग ग्रुप है, जिसके अन्दर कई तरह के आदमी हैं · · ·

एक माननीय सदस्य : ऐसा नही है।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : थोडा-बहुत है अपनी जगह। उन्होंने एक मौके का फायदा उठाया है। जिस तरीके से उन्होंने इसका पब्लिकेशन किया है, मैं समझता हूं, वह उचित नही है। फिर भी उन्होंने किया। उनकी मर्जी है। जहां तक कमिशन की बात है वह बैठेंगे, सोचेंगे। हमारे अकेले का ब्यू वहां काम नही करता। कमिशन सारे देश का कमिशन है। वह गम्भीरता से इन सारी बातों पर विचार करेगा। इसलिए मैं इतनी ही सफाई करना चाहता हूं · · (व्यवधान) कि वह कर नहीं सकते पब्लिकेशन। कायदे से नहीं कर सकते। अगर मैं पूछूंगा तो वह कह देंगे हमने नहीं किया, क्लीक-आउट हो गया। उन्होंने इस तरह के मौके का फायदा उठाया है। अगर वह जनता में एक गलत-वरण अपने पक्ष में बनाना चाहते हैं तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। कई राजनीतियों में से एक वह भी राजनीति है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि कमिशन एज् ए होल इस प्रश्न के ऊपर विचार करेगा और पूरे तौर से समझ के साथ विचार करेगा।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Congress party has had many debates inside their party forum. In all fairness, the time should have been given to the Opposition to express their views as broadly as possible. I am happy that this ceiling controversy has provided almost a mirror to the Congress party to see their own socialist. image and also their own socialist character in the background of this controversy. It is very easy to abolish privy purses; it is also equally easy to abolish the special privileges of ICS officers; it is also equally easy to have bank nationalisation or nationalisation in some other sector, but the concept of socialism has come down to the terra-firma of realism. Now it is touching the problem of 80 per cent of the people of India. Here is the crux of the problem, Whether the Congress Party really wants social transformation of the country or not. I hope, India will never go the way Communist Russia tried to solve the land problem. Communist Russia proved brutal in tackling the problems of land reforms there . . (*Interruptions*) My boss is not Moscow or Washington; my boss is the Ganga, the Brahmaputra. . . (*Interruptions*)

May I remind you, Sir, in the name of land reforms, in the name of collectivisation of land, all those who opposed the land reforms in Russia, opposed the collectivisation—not thousands but millions of them—were liquidated and millions more were sent to concentration camps. This is on record. Mr. Khrushchev recently brought out everything. I want to draw your attention to the fact that the population of Russia is about one-third

[Shri Samar Guha]

of India and the land in Russia is more than five times that of India (*Interruptions*)

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हू। रूस हमारा मित्र देश है। वह पन्द्रह देशो को अन्न दे रहा है हमारे देश के समेत। क्या हम यहा पर भारत मे लैंड सीलिंग पर बहस कर रहे हैं या इस मे जो कुछ हुआ है, उस पर बहस कर रहे हैं? ज़मीदारो का ब्रीफ ये ले कर आ गए है (इंटरप्शन)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA As I was pointing out, even after 50 years of revolution, Russia, though it proved to be successful in other spheres has miserably failed in the sphere of agriculture and land reforms The result is that, still, Russia is in deficit in food and has to procure food from Canada and other places . (*Interruptions*) My whole point was this While we approach the land reforms question I would say this that we may have many things to copy from Russia, we may have many things to get from Russia, but in the field of agriculture and land reforms, we should not copy Russia, we should not take any particular lesson from Russia (*Interruptions*)

It appears to me that the whole discussion on lowering of ceiling is almost futile

MR CHAIRMAN Please conclude

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I could not talk even two minutes There were so many interruptions

We had already some land reforms – from 12 acres to 336 acres in Rajasthan It is fantastic ! In 1971—these are statistics provided by the Government—what was the total cultivable land in our country ? It was 18,12,50,000 hectares This is Government's figure I have made a little calculation After 25 years, there have been so many land reforms Out of 20 States and Union Territories, in ten, there was not even an iota of surplus land You will be astonished, only 0 1 per cent . (*Interruptions*) 0 1 per cent of the total cultivable land has been distributed to the landless after 25 years There is no surplus That is the problem

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) What should we do ? You tell us that

SHRI SAMAR GUHA That was the Problem Problem is the *benami* transfers of land Problem is the problem of share-croppers interests Problem is the problem of preserving the interests of tenants In West Bengal there are many good laws– the Tenancy Act the Share Croppers Act and all kinds of legislation From the available Government records it appeare that 16,000 civil rules and 65,000 civil suits are pending involving land vested in the State by the operation of the West Bengal Estate Acquisition Act and about 1 68 lakhs acres of vested agricultural land could not be distributed on account of injunction issued by the courts Out of these injunctions, civil rules account to 1 01 lakh acres and civil suits account for 67 000 of the cases What will happen regarding such litigations if you bring Share Croppers Act and Tenancy Act, Land Reforms Act and if you want to lower the ceilings ? What about implementation ? According to the Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution, there will be lakhs of litigation cases and what will these poor peasants do ?

Therefore, the basic problem is not only lowering the ceiling for distribution of the land to the landless and for ensuring the interests of the share croppers and for ensuring the interests of the tenants but you see, this picture of 25 years even if you make the law, you cannot implement it, because of the litigation process and also the bureaucracy which is wholly opposed to this kind of reform.

Lastly, I will finish by saying that it appears to me that to make a differentiation between the Government-irrigated land and the private-irrigated land is like making a difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. One point which is logical is that if the privately-irrigated land is brought under the ceiling law, then what will happen regarding private fund for irrigation ? It is argued that it will take away the incentive to agricultural production. It is a logic which is not a foolproof. I want to ask one question. What was the object of bank nationalisation ? To give them, to give the cultivators easy loans so that they can manage irrigation of their lands. Therefore, it appears to me that there must not be any distinction between the privately-irrigated land and the Government-irrigated land . (*Interruptions*)

As I started, I will conclude by saying that the whole exercise on the ceiling controversy is futile. Unless you can control *benami* transfers of land, unless you can control the litigation, unless you can control the interests of the share-croppers and unless you can control other interests of the tenants, this will be only an exercise, I should say, in ideological thinking and jugglery of progressive words. Nothing else.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : I had given notice under Rule 193...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, please. In fact there are 20 more names.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : If we are not allowed, then what is the use of giving notice . . .(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Mr. Chairman, Sir, . . .

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैं स्पष्टीकरण के लिये एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ ।

सभापति महोदय : देखिये, अब तो उनको बोलने दीजिये । अब मत रोकिये । अब बोलने दीजिये ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : केवल एक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं स्पष्टीकरण के लिए, आप चाहे अभी इजाजत दीजिये, बीच में दीजिये, बाद में दीजिये · · · (व्यवधान) · · ·

सभापति महोदय : अगर आप ही लोग इस तरह कीजियेगा तो मैं हाउस ऐडजर्न करके हट जाऊंगा । I will not ask the hon. Minister to give his reply if you do not hear him I will adjourn the House. No interruptions are allowed. Kindly hear the Minister.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : In my statement on the 27th April, 1972, I had placed before the House all the relevant facts regarding the recommendations of the Central Land Reforms Committee. Even after that statement, some misunderstanding seems to have continued. I am, therefore, glad that this House has been able to devote a few hours today to have a thorough discussion about ceiling on agricultural lands. The main point which is under consideration is whether the land irrigated through private source should be equated with the land irrigated through the Government source. And, about this matter, clarification has been given by my colleague, Shri Shinde wherefrom it will be apparent that at no stage had we given either before this House or before the Rajya Sabha any other statement than the statement of the decision taken by the Central Land Reforms Committee. As he has given those instances I would not like to repeat or go through the same points.

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

But, I would only like to say one thing that this matter was recently taken up and considered by the Central Land Reforms Committee. The Land Reforms Committee, after considering all the aspects, and various view-points which have been expressed in the newspapers, and various statements which have been made by various people and the discussions which were held on two occasions by the Central Land Reforms Committee,—after considering all those decisions,—they came to the following conclusion. I quote.

> "In the discussion that ensued the first point to be discussed at length was whether or not the Ministry of Agriculture had distorted the recommendations of the Committee. At the request of some members, relevant portions from the *verbatim* report of the meeting held on 16-4-1971 were read out. The view expressed at that meeting was that irrigation from private sources should not be equated with irrigation from public sources because such a policy might inhibit future investment in irrigation. No opposition to that point of view was expressed by any member of the Committee In the meeting held on August 3, 1971, the question of differentiating between private and public irrigation was not raised. The Committee noted that the discussions were held in two stages on two dates, first, on 16th April, 1971 and then on 3rd August, 1971. These discussions should be considered together. The question of source of irrigation was discussed in the first meeting and no opposition was expressed to the view that private irrigation should not be equated with public irrigation. The question was not re-opened on 3-8-1971. Clarification to this effect was given in the Rajya Sabha on 4-8-1971 immediately after the statement was made. The same stand was taken in answering a Lok Sabha question later on. After considering all aspects of the matter at length, the Committee came to the unanimous conclusion that there is absolutely no basis for the charge that the Ministry of Agriculture had distorted the recommendations of the Committee. The Committee desired it to be recorded that there was no attempt to mislead the public."

I would like to point out that the decision of the Committee was reported to the House, both to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. And, the interpretation given to that decision has been supported by the Land Reforms Committee in their subsequent meetings. When they have passed such a clear Resolution and taken a certain decision in this matter, there can be no question of questioning their decision

Now, may I point out that however, since the question whether private irrigation should be equated with public irrigation has been raised, the Committee proceeded to reconsider the matter ? Considerable discussion took place on this issue In the meeting held on the 9th May, it was decided that a decision should be taken after consulting the Chief Ministers. While taking a decision, Government will bear in mind the points made by the hon Members in today's debate.

19 hrs.

May I just point out that so far as this decision is concerned, that has to be taken after consulting all the Chief Ministers, as early as possible ? Then Government will be able to take a decision regarding this matter and see how this controversy should be settled.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : May I know whether the Cabinet was opposed to any such distinction ?

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैं स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं ।

सभापति महोदय : मैं आपको एलाऊ नहीं कर रहा हूं।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : वह जो बोले हैं, मैं उस पर स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं।

सभापति महोदय : आज सुबह स्पीकर साहब ने जिस क्वेश्चन को डिसएलाऊ किया था, उसको हम इस समय एलाऊ नही करेंगे।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मंत्री जी ने जो भाषण अभी दिया है, उसी सदर्भ में आप मुझे एलाऊ कीजिए। मेरा प्रश्न यह है—इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि सैंट्रल लैंड रिफार्म्ज कमेटी ने अभी भी प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सोर्स के मामले में कोई निर्णय नही लिया। उस पर चीफ मिनिस्टर्स विचार करेंगे। उनका जो पहला निर्णय था उसमे फर्क नही किया है, ऐसी स्थिति में मंत्री महोदय ने उल्लंघन किया है या नही किया है ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I may just point out that what the Land Reforms Committee has decided is that so far as the previous decision is concerned that was a correct one and the correct interpretation was given by us both in the Lok Sabha and in the Rajya Sabha. But since there is too much agitation regarding this question, they are prepared to reconsider this matter and that matter is under reconsideration of the Committee. That is the present position. After the Committee has made the recommendations, the Government will take a decision on that matter finally.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : What is the recommendation of the Committee ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : No questions. The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 a.m.

19 03 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday May 30, 1972/Jyaistha 9, 1894 (Saka)

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